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of the

Second Session, of the Twenty-second Legislature,

Province of Ontario.

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Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.,

Speaker.

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Toronto, Ontario.
Tuesday, March 26, 1946.
3:00 o'clock, p. m.

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A F T E R N O O N S E S S I O N .

The House met at 3:00 o'clock.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committee.

MR. J. de C.HEPBURN (Prince Edward-Lennox): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the third report of the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, and move its adoption.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Hepburn from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills presents the following as their third report:

" Your Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills begs leave to present the following as their

"Third Report:-

Your Committee begs to report the following Bills without amendment:-

Bill (No. 3), An Act respecting the City of Guelph.

Bill (No. 25), An Act respecting The Trusts and Guarantee Company Limited.

Bill (No. 26), An Act respecting Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien.

Your Committee begs to report the following Bills with certain amendments:-

Bill (No. 9), An Act to incorporate the Religious Hospitallers of St. Joseph of Hotel Dieu of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Toronto in Canada.

Bill (No. 10), An Act respecting the City of Ottawa.

Your Committee would recommend that Bill (No. 1), An Act respecting the Village of Swansea, be not reported.

Your Committee would recommend that the fees less the penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill (No. 9), An Act to incorporate the Religious Hospitallers of St. Joseph of Hotel Dieu of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Toronto in Canada, on the ground that it relates to a religious institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted."

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Kennedy, that a Select Com-

mittee be appointed to act with Mr. Speaker in the control and management of the Library, such Committee to be composed as follows:-

Messrs. Hanna (Chairman), Davies, Martin (Haldimand-Norfolk), McEwing, Michener, Reynolds, Roberts, Robertson and Sale.

The Quorum of the said Committee to consist of three members.

Motion agreed to.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister); Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Kennedy that a Select Committee be appointed to direct the expenditure of any sum set apart in the Estimates for Art Purposes, such Committee to be composed as follows:-

Messrs. Duckworth (Chairman), Chartrand, Hamilton, Hepburn, Hyndman, Kelley, Martin (Haldimand-Norfolk), Robinson and Taylor (Huron).

MR. SPEAKER: Further motions?

Introduction of Bills.

Orders of the Day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply.

Motion agreed to.

The House in committee (Mr. Reynolds in the Chair).

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I am calling first the estimates of the Department of Agriculture.

HON. T.L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker,

in rising to take part in this debate, I do so with a full sense of the responsibility which must at this time rest on the shoulders on any man who is charged with the duties of Minister of Agriculture. That responsibility becomes all the greater because of the conditions with which the world is confronted today because of the most serious shortage of food we have known in our lifetime. Today we owe a responsibility, not only to those who are engaged in our agricultural industry, but to the millions of human beings in many parts of the world who are faced with the threat of starvation. I touched on that subject briefly in this House a few weeks ago, and stressed the necessity for the greatest possible production of food in Ontario in this year of 1946 in order to make what contribution we can towards saving the lives of those who, without our aid, die of starvation before next fall comes around. Knowing the farmers of Ontario as I do, I am confident that in this great world emergency they will rise to the occasion as they have done during the last six years of war, and will produce all the food they possibly can, over and above our own requirements, to help feed the people of Britain and of the countries of Europe which are in great need.

That, however, is an immediate problem, and we will do our share in meeting it. Agriculture, however, is not a one or two year industry. Farmers must take a long view of their own situation, and plan ahead for what they are going to produce two, three or four years from now. So my great concern, and my purpose in speaking to this House today, is

to look ahead into the future, to point the direction in which agriculture must move if it is going to continue to play a major part in stabilizing the national economy of our country, and to show what the Department of Agriculture is doing and plans to do to ensure a stable and permanent agriculture in this Province. If you like to call it that, I am going to unfold a five-year plan for Ontario agriculture which will meet the needs of the farmers of this Province.

TRENDS IN AGRICULTURE.

First of all, I would like to give this House a brief picture of what has been happening to Ontario agriculture over the last few decades, because it bears a distinct relationship to what we are going to do in the future. Take first of all the rural population of our Province. In the census of the year 1881, over sixty years ago, the population of this Province was 70 per cent rural and thirty per cent urban. Today the balance has swung to almost the same proportion in the other direction, with our population in the 1941 census 35 per cent rural and 65 per cent urban. Today that percentage of rural people is two or three points lower than it was five years ago. In 1881, there were 1,350,000 people in Ontario who were classed as rural people, and today, in 1946, the number is almost exactly the same. The figures as to the decrease in the number of occupied farms in Ontario tell an even more striking story. In 1911, thirty-five years ago, there were 212,100 occupied farms under cultivation in the Province. By 1921, ten years later, the number had dropped to 198,000. In the 1931 census, there were 192,000 occupied

farms, and in the census of 1941, the number had dropped still further to 178,200. In other words, we have 34,000 fewer occupied and operating farms in Ontario, as at the 1941 census, than there were in 1911. And again I suggest to you that, in view of the even more rapid movement off people away from the land during the last five years, the number today is much less than it was in 1941, and may even be down below the figure of 150,000. On top of that, we know that at least twenty-five per cent of our farmers are what might be called subsistence farmers, just scratching a bare living from the soil, and not making a good job of that. They are not making any contribution to the exports of food products which are essential to the life of our agriculture.

The sad part of the story is that the farms which are disappearing are the family farms which have come down through generations, and which used to support large families. In my opinion, the family farm is the keystone of Ontario agriculture, for after all, agriculture is not merely an occupation or a vocation; it is a way of life, and a fine way of life in which thirty per cent of our people believe is the best way of life. They believe that rural Ontario is the best place in the world in which to raise a family, and they are staking their faith in that on the future that lies ahead of our agricultural industry. The family farm must be preserved for future generations of rural people if our country and Province are to retain that sane and wholesome atmosphere and life which are characteristic of the rural areas.

There is one thing that is interesting to note, and that is the fact that the 150,000 farms of today are producing greater value of farm products than did the 212,000 farms in 1911. These 150,000 farms are valued at nearly one and a half billion dollars for land, buildings, machinery and livestock. By a strange coincidence, the value of land and buildings is almost exactly the same, $485,837,000 for land and $487,009,300 for buildings, which indicates the extent to which farming is becoming a manufacturing business, requiring a plant in the form of greater barns, storehouses, milk houses and so on than it used to do. The livestock and machinery are valued at over $200,000,000 each, and this figure for machinery is modified because of the fact that machinery is so scarce.

Every year in the last 40 years, with the exception of 1944, Ontario produced one dollar of food products for every two produced by the other eight provinces of the Dominion. We have heard a great deal about the wheat from the Prairies, the fruit from British Columbia, the dairy products of Quebec and the potatoes and fruit of the Maritime Provinces, but the fact remains that even in 1944 Ontario produced one dollar out of every four produced on the farms of Canada and while the full figures for 1945 are not yet available, I believe that we were, last year, back to the old ratio of forty years of one dollar in every three. In the first six months of 1945 the other eight provinces dropped $95,000 in production, while in the same period Ontario increased by $23,000,000. That indicates the extent to which Ontario continues to be the backbone of Canadian farm production.

This is especially true in hog production, for while the other provinces have shown decreases of anything up to 51 per cent, as was the case in Saskatchewan, Ontario had held up its end very well, and on the figures of the number of hogs on the farms in December, 1945, is only very little below the figures for the same month in 1944, while all the other Provinces are down very considerably. Ontario has kept up its hog production, so vital to the feeding of the people of Britain, better than any other Province.

THREE FUNDAMENTALS FOR EXPORT TRADE.

Looking ahead, and trying to plan for the preservation of the family farm and the continuance of agriculture as a way of life for a large section of our population, we first of all must accept the conclusion that the future of Ontario agriculture depends on the extent to which we can maintain export markets in the face of keen competition that will develop when the food-producing countries of Europe are again in the export field. The farmers of Canada can and do produce many times what is required to feed our own population, and if agriculture is to survive at all, then export markets must be maintained for the surpluses of our farms. This is particularly true of Ontario, with its diversification of agriculture, and which produces large surpluses of important food products. So as we look ahead we can see that the future prosperity of Ontario agriculture depends on the ability of our farmers to compete with countries which specialize in quality production, which have lower costs of production and

which have developed their cooperative marketing methods to a marked degree. So there are three fundamental conditions which our farmers have to meet in the future if they are to stay in business as farmers. First, we must have higher quality in our products, second, we must have lower costs of production, and third, we must develop better methods of marketing. These are the three essentials which, in the five year plan for agriculture, must be the yardstick by which all of our activities for agriculture are measured, and only those things done which will provide for their achievement by our farmers.

The first question which we must face squarely, Mr. Speaker, is the question of what we are going to do with our land. I have already shown you that the number of our farmers and of our occupied farms has declined drastically in the last thirty-five years. In addition to that, our census figures tell us that in 1931 there were 4,572 abandoned or idle farms in the Province, and by 1941 that number had increased to 5,563, involving a total of over 638,000 acres of land. What are we going to do with our idle land, the land that is not suitable for cultivation and the growing of crops. There are three land uses to which it can be put, and the wise selection of the proper use for each type of land is basic to the quality of our products and the costs of production on our farms. First, the best of our land must still be used to the maximum for the production of crops, for cultivation. Second, hundreds of thousands of acres of land not suitable for annual cropping

must be put into permanent pastures, because it has been proven that livestock can be fed more cheaply, and beef and milk produced more economically on permanent pastures than by any other kind of feeding. Then our sub-marginal lands, the lands not fit for agriculture, must be put back into their native forest, in order to restore the balance of nature and conserve our water supplies.

The soil of Ontario is the great natural resource which is the foundation of all our agriculture, and our programme must provide for making the best and most sound economical use of every acre of land in the Province. Our agriculture must remain diversified, because that not only gives it a stability that is lacking in sections which are dependent on one crop or on one product, but it also provides the most economical means whereby the fertility of our soil can be preserved and maintained. So in the future of Ontario agriculture, I foresee a greater selectivity of land use - with certain areas given back to forest growth, others put down as permanent pasture, and only that portion best adapted for crop production put under cultivation.

SOIL CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT.

The importance of the soil resources of the Province has been recognized in the programme that has been laid down for soil conservation, land use surveys, and improvement of methods of soil management. Looking to that as one of the key jobs to be done in the future, we have in recent months established at the Ontario Agricultural College in Guelph a separate Department of Soils, and we have placed at the head

of it one of the outstanding soil scientists on the North American continent. We have provided this Department with additional buildings and facilities and additional staff. We found two years ago that there was a shortage of men trained in this highly technical branch of scientific agriculture, so we sent some of our brightest young men to the United States for special training, so that they could assist in developing a sufficient staff of men trained in soils work.

Conservation of the soil, maintenance of fertility in the soil by putting back into it the elements that are missing, land use based on what the soil contains in the way of minerals and chemicals, and proper management of the soil by approved cultural methods and well-planned rotations, are phases of the programme which will be developed by this new Soils Department and will be made available to the farmers of Ontario. Every country and district in the Province will be surveyed and mapped from the standpoint of land use, so that our available land will be made to produce those foodstuffs for which it is best adapted.

This fits into our three requirements for export trade to the extent that the mineral content of the soil has a definite effect on the quality of our livestock products, our beef, bacon, milk and milk products. Further, soil kept in proper fertility will produce crops more cheaply by giving higher yields to the acre, and will thus help to reduce the cost of producing all our farm products. There is another important angle which depends on the mineral and chemical con-

tent of our soil. These minerals and chemicals decide the quality of our food products, and have a great bearing on the health of our people. There is a very close relationship between our soil and human nutrition. We know that if we have poor soil, then we have foodstuffs lacking in minerals, vitamins and essential chemicals, and that if we have good soil, maintained in a high state of fertility, the nutritive vale of our foods to the human race is increased.

So this work of soil conservation and maintenance is in the spearhead of our attack on the problem of making our agriculture of the future more stable and prosperous.

FIELD CROP PRODUCTION.

Now let us look at what is being done by the Department for field crop improvement, keeping in mind the first two essentials for export markets. The aims of this work are to improve quality by developing better strains, and particularly strains that are highly resistant to rust and disease, and to increase the yield per acre so as to bring down the costs of production per bushel. We know the value of pedigrees in livestock, and they are just as important in our field crops, whether they be cereal grains, feeding stuffs or pasture mixtures. This is where science comes into close cooperation with agriculture. At the Ontario Agricultural College, in the field husbandry department, a great work is being done in the development of new and better strains of seed for all kinds of field crops. I wonder if many of you have any idea of the years of painstaking work that are involved in the development of a new and

better strain of oats, wheat or barley. Thousands of varieties have to be tested before a few can be selected as showing promise. Then these are crossed and recrossed, until something is developed which is just what the scientists wanted.

Take, for instance the new Beaver oats which have been developed. This strain is the result, first, of selection from scores of varieties and their progeny until the Beaver oat, a highly rust resistant variety was developed. From there we are going on. This work of plant selection and breeding is at the core of our crop improvement work, and there are still great things to be accomplished in this direction.

In this work our technical men at Guelph are working in close cooperation with the Dominion cerealists, and we have given them the green light to go ahead with an expanded programme of research for the benefit of the farmers of Ontario.

PASTURE IMPROVEMENT WORK.

In lowering our costs of production of livestock products, there is no single factor that is of more importance than the improvement of pastures and the seeding down of greater areas of land as permanent pastures. It has been proven beyond question that improved pastures with the right kind of mixtures, will not only increase the number of beef cattle that can be carried on a 100 acre farm, but they will also increase the production of milk per cow in dairy herds. Here I want to pay tribute to a man who was a pioneer in spreading the gospel of improved pastures, and he practised what he preached.

I refer to the late Howard Fraleigh of Forest, a former member of this House, who on his own farms created some of the finest pasture mixtures to be found anywhere in the Province of Ontario, and by the use of these for permanent and long-term pastures, was able to carry more of his fine Aberdeen-Angus cattle to the acre than anyone would have believed possible. Although Howard Fraleigh passed away recently, he left behind him a wonderful heritage in the pasture work which he developed.

There is a great field for improvement in this pasture development, and the Department of Agriculture has a programme for future expansion of this economical method of feeding livestock. This programme is again based on scientific research undertaken at the O.A.C. to develop new strains of clovers and grasses that will give more feed to the acre, and will provide a higher protein content in the hay that comes off these pasture. Already several new strains of seed have been developed at the O.A.C., and the problem on which we are concentrating attention now is the multiplication of these strains so that seed will be made available to every farmer who wants it. We have taken over a farm for clover and grass seed multiplication, and work in that direction is also going on at the O.A.C., so as to ensure ample supplies of seed for the future.

Further, we are going out and selling to the farmers the idea of lower production costs through long-term pastures. Already we have established in Ontario on 357 farms demonstration pasture plots, which have even now shown that there is more

money to be made by the farmers who adopt a permanent pasture programme, with approved mixtures than by any other method of feeding their livestock. This demonstration work will now be extended to include other phases of pasture management, such as the use of fertilizers and various methods of their application on pasture lands. We can predict with great certainty that in the next five years there will be a tremendous increase in the amount of permanent pastures seeded down in Ontario, with a corresponding increase in the dollars and cents that will go into the pockets of the farmers.

We see another great hope for the future in the development of hybrid corn as a feed crop in Ontario. It is the coming crop, because it will produce more pounds of feed per acre at a lower cost than either oats or barley. The introduction of hybrid corn has already meant a wide extension of the corn growing areas of Ontario. When a party of members of this House went into Northern Ontario in September, 1944, one of the finest sights we were to see was a large field of hybrid corn, almost at the maturity stage, growing on a farm within a few miles of Timmins. Our experimental farm at Ridgetown has done splendid work in the testing of hybrids and the crossing of strains and the benefits of this work will be shown for many years to come in the development of corn growing as a more and more important factor in our agriculture.

LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT.

Coming to the field of livestock, I venture to make

the prediction, Mr. Speaker, that there are possibilities of a great future ahead of our livestock industry in Ontario. We have already laid the foundations for that future. I think I can say without fear of contradiction that we have more good breeders of livestock in Ontario than any other Province of Canada or any state of the United States. Nearly every week we read in the farm press of sales of Ontario animals being made by our top breeders to United States buyers and those from other countries, at high prices. Our pure bred livestock is in demand because of the high reputation of our breeders.

In the period of the last three months, a cattle breeder in my own county of Peel sold breeding cattle to England, South Africa, including a 13 months old bull which sold for $10,000, f.o.b. Brampton; Chili, Colombia, Jamaica, Costa Rico, Brazil, Guatemala, Mexico and nearly every state in the United States. This month he refused an offer of $15,000 in United States money for an eight months old calf. I do not know of any time in the world when any country sold animals to the same number of foreign countries as this one breeder in my county has done.

So, because of the high quality of our pure bred livestock, I see greater markets being opened up for these animals. But that is not enough. It is our job to see that the general quality of our live stock is improved by the use of proven pure bred sires, and through that policy it is our hope to carry out a widespread raising of our standards in the average herds of the Province, so that all of our farmers will benefit from the work of our outstanding

breeders. Already there are ample signs that a definite trend in this direction is under way, and looking ahead to the next five years, I can foresee great strides being made in the replacement of our poorer animals by pure breds of the right type and quality for their breeds. Artificial insemination will undoubtedly play a large part in the more rapid improvement of our herds, and the Live Stock Branch of the Department is now in a position to give valuable assistance to farmers interested in this type of work.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

For many years I have been greatly concerned over the losses incurred by our farmers through animal diseases. This runs into hundreds of thousands of dollars a year that our farmers can ill afford to lose. But we are doing something about it, and we are going to do more in the future. This problem of animal disease is entirely one for research and investigation, and our research workers have been given the signal for full steam ahead on a programme aimed at the eradication of the animal diseases that are causing the heaviest losses. Since Dr. MacNabb became principal of the Ontario Veterinary College less than a year ago, a large scale programme of disease research has been authorized. The facilities and equipment for disease research are being expanded and additions have been made to his staff so that the problems of these diseases can be tackled on a larger scale than ever before. That is a long term programme but it is a vital part of the five year plan for agricultural improvement.

Intensive research into Bang's disease and mastitis

is under way and will be extended as personnel and facilities become available. In connection with Bang's disease, a province-wide programme of calfhood vaccination is being put into operation, centred on the Ontario Veterinary College, with district veterinarians in the various sections of the Province charged with the carrying out of the programme at a minimum of cost to the farmers. We are aiming at wiping out this disease which is causing so much loss, and is in some respects affecting the sale of our stock to the United States. With this programme, the time is coming when no animal that is diseased will be sold except to the abattoirs. Research into mastitis, and the effects on it of some of the new drugs, such as penicillin, is under way at the O.V.C., and it is our aim to give the farmers real help in dealing with this disease. With the cooperation of the Ontario Agricultural College, Dr. MacNabb and his staff are planning research into the diseases of swine, including rhinitis, and the O.A.C. herd of swine has been turned over to the O.V.C., for research into this disease. Here again, as in field husbandry research, our men are working in close cooperation with the Dominion Health of Animals Branch in research projects on animal disease, and the progress that will be made in the next five years will be amazing.

BEE RESEARCH WORK.

Some very interesting things are being done by our research specialists at the Ontario Agricultural College. Take for instance, what has been done in connection with Queen Bees. It has been the custom to import queen bees

for our apiaries from the Southern United States. It was found that both the quality and the quantity available were going down. The Southern breeders, thinking only in terms of mass production, made little effort to select or control the breeding. Just as poor live stock will not produce high volume of milk, so poor quality of queen bees will have a detrimental effect on the quantity and quality of honey produced. The Department of Apiculture therefore decided to establish, on Pelee Island, a Queen Bee rearing colony. It was set up, and this year will produce and ship a minimum of 2,000 queen bees, from carefully selected stock and under controlled breeding, so that only strains with records for heavy production of honey will be reporduced. This will have a double benefit for the beekeepers of the Province. It will reduce their costs of Queen Bees and will keep their money in Ontario instead of sending it to the United States, and it will increase their production of fine quality honey by reproducing only those strains which are giving the maximum results in quantity and quality.

This work is going to be expanded and suitable quarters provided for it, so that it will, in time, be possible to provide all our requirements of Queen Bees from this source, rather than from the United States. That is just one very interesting sample of what the research workers at the O.A.C. are doing in all branches of Ontario agriculture.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

In the last year or two, considerable progress has been made in the improvement of the quality of our dairy pro-

ducts, particularly cheese and butter. The future programme of the Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture is largely concerned with continued improvement, until our standards are higher than those of any other producing area in the world. In order to hold and expand our markets for cheese, we must produce high quality clean cheese, and the place to start a campaign for that is right back on the farms. First consideration is being given by the Dairy Branch to a programme for cleaner milk for cheese factories. It is hoped that this campaign will be so successful that in time it will be possible to introduce legislation providing for the rejection of low quality milk, not only going to the cheese factories, but also to creameries, condensed and powdered milk plants and milk separating plants. The Ontario Cheese Producers Association and the Concentrated Milk Producers Association are giving us their full support in this programme for improvement of milk quality.

Another trend in the cheese industry is towards the amalgamation of cooperatively owned cheese plants, so that in future we will have larger, modern equipped and better managed plants operated on a more economical basis. A great increase in these amalgamations is expected, and the Dairy Branch is ready to give all possible aid by preparing plans for new plants and recommending loans where required by cooperatively owned cheese factories.

In connection with butter, which has decreased in production because of the higher demands for milk for other mar-

kets, there is considerable room for improvement in quality. In order that quality may be improved in the future, there is considerable support for the idea that all butter should be officially graded so that the consumer will know the quality of the butter he or she buys. By another year, it is hoped to have every churning of butter graded, and this should have a definite affect in improving quality.

In respect to churning cream, we are preparing for a change in the grading regulations to allow a greater spread in price between special and first grade cream - which is one cent per pound of fat at the present time. This would allow a higher price for best quality cream and should encourage the production of this type of cream in order to raise our standards of butter quality.

MILK INDUSTRY.

During the last seven years, the milk industry has shown a tremendous increase in production, made necessary in order to meet the greatly increased demand for fluid milk for human consumption. In 1939 the sales of fluid milk in Ontario were 250,406,000 quarts. In 1945, the sales were 432,850,000 quarts, an increase of 73 per cent. This increase has been due to several factors, including the more general recognition of the value of milk as a human food, the stress placed by nutritional experts on the necessity of more milk being given to children, athe increased purchasing power of our people, and in some respect to the two cents a quart consumer subsidy on milk.

Whether this high level of milk consumption will be retained or not remains to be seen, but now that our housewives have learned the value of milk as a cheap and concentrated human food of the finest quality, there is every reason to believe that the demand for this high volume will continue. Thus we see before our milk producers every incentive to continue their high production. And with the necessity of greater production of butter to meet even domestic demands, there is every assurance that there will continue to be a ready market for all the milk that can be produced.

The Milk Control Board has been a great factor in giving stability to the milk industry, and that body plans to continue the stabilization of prices for milk, and to lend every assistance to see that returns are adequate to provide milk producers and their families with the means to improve the standard of living and to prevent deterioration of soil and of farm buildings. The Board also plans to extend its services of butter-fat testing and general supervision of the industry in Northern Ontario, by the appointment of officials who will, by cooperation with the Dairy Branch, have supervision over cheese factories and creameries as well as milk distributing plants.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The fruit and vegetable growers of Ontario have been through a bad year. In fact, two out of the last three years have been bad for the fruit growers, on account of adverse weather conditions. Now the Government cannot control the weather, - although there are some people who think we should -

but we can do something to offset some of the results of bad weather, such as the increase in insect pests in our orchards. This year we are enlarging the scope of our activities under the Plant Disease Act, and a definite programme for control of the apple maggot will get under way. This will involve an expanded spray service to the growers and will, we hope, clean up the main commercial apple areas.

Here, too, experimental and research work will be brought to the aid of the fruit and vegetable growers. New chemicals for weed, insect and disease control are coming on to the market, and our botany and entomology departments at the O.A.C. have been assigned the task of making extensive tests of these materials, so as to be in a position to recommend to our farmers the most effective means of dealing with insect pests and plant diseases. We hope as a result of these experiments and demonstrations, to reduce the losses from these causes and to increase the production of our fruit and vegetable farms.

In the Bradford marsh lands we are starting research work this year in an effort to solve the problems common to vegetable growers who operate muck lands. This research work will deal with soil analysis, variety testing, disease control, storage and marketing problems, and will be of tremendous value in plotting the future course of this important part of our vegetable growing industry.

(Page 1173 follows)

MARKETING PROBLEMS - FARM PRODUCTS CONTROL ACT:

So far I have been dealing very largely with the problems of production. Let us now take a look at the other side of the story and see what is being done to help solve the problems of marketing. We have a long way to go in the field of marketing before we are able to get for the farmers the best possible returns for their products and a fair share of every dollar that is paid by the consumer.

In respect to marketing, I place great hopes in the extension of schemes under the Farm Products Control Act, which gives the producers the right to sit down with the buyers and negotiate a fair price for the co-operative sale of their products. I foresee that there will be a steady development of schemes and that we will gradually have coming under the shelter of this legislation all the farm products produced and marketed in this Province except milk. Studies are now under way regarding proposed grape and commercial corn marketing schemes to be added to those already in effect. The Ontario Hog Producers' Marketing Scheme will soon be in operation, and it is not too much to expect that if it proves a success, we may have an overall scheme covering all livestock produced and marketed in the Province. That is one aim for the future. The value of this legislation has been demonstrated in a remarkable way this month. The subsidies on certain canning crops, tomatoes, peas and corn, were cancelled by the Dominion Government, but through the medium of the Farm Products Control Board it was possible to have the amounts of these subsidies added to the contract prices agreed upon so that the returns to the

farmers will be just as high as when the subsidies were being paid. Minimum prices for sugar beets and certified seed corn have already been negotiated for this year at prices higher than last year. It is my firm belief that more and more products will be brought under this Act, and that this will mean more money in the pockets of our Ontario farmers.

MARKETING PROBLEMS - ONTARIO FOOD TERMINAL:

I have already spoken in the House this session of the plans for the creation and operation of the Ontario Food Terminal, to provide modern marketing facilities for fruit, vegetables and other produce of this Province which pass through the Toronto area on their way to the ultimate consumer. Surveys show that out of every dollar spent by the housewife on fruits and vegetables, the farmer received only 40 cents while sixty cents went to pay the costs of distribution. In most cases, it was established that the greater part of the distribution cost was incurred after the produce reached the cities. These high marketing costs have the double effect of increasing the price to the consumer and at the same time reducing the price received by the producer. One of the contributing factors to these high costs is the inadequate nature of the marketing facilities at Toronto. The reduction of these high costs of distribution is the first aim and object of the Toronto terminal market that is to be built and operated, for the benefit of both producer and consumer.

MARKETING PROBLEMS - FARM PRODUCTS GRADES AND SALES ACT.

Another important piece of legislation on our statute

books with a direct bearing on the problems of marketing is the Farm Products Grades and Sales Act. During the war, owing to the lack of trained personnel, it has not been possible to do as thorough a job of inspection as we would like to have done. As a result, our fruit grades particularly have suffered. You will all recall the furore that was caused last fall in connection with the quality of peaches on our markets.

Well, we have a plan to do something about that, and it is going into effect this year. The force of inspectors under the Farm Products Sales and Grades Act is to be enlarged, and a staff is to be trained and put to work on inspection of fruit moving out of the Niagara Peninsula. In addition to inspection at railway depots, provision is being made for the opening of inspection stations where produce in transit will be stopped for inspection. Legislation is being enacted to provide for the licensing of truckers, not with the idea of imposing difficulties or restrictions on them, but as a means of requiring truckers to handle only such goods as are packed and marked in accordance with the regulations.

This year, as a result of requests from tomato growers for compulsory grading of their product, a programme of tomato grading will be started, and this will be further expanded next year, so that growers and processors alike may assess the advantages of selling agricultural products on a graded basis, with the ultimate objective of having compulsory grading when the time is ripe for it. Looking ahead, I can see more and more of our farm products coming under the grade

method of selling.

In an effort to discover new and improved packages for peaches, and possibly improved methods of packing, experimental work has been authorized, to be undertaken jointly by the Fruit Branch of the Department and the Horticultural Experimental Station at Vineland. Other experiments are also being started in connection with the pre-cooling of tender fruits moving from the Niagara District.

MARKETING PROBLEMS - CO-OPERATIVES AND COLD STORAGES:

As an important feature of the programme for the improvement of marketing methods and conditions, I can see coming in the future a great development of co-operatives for marketing and of cold storages for farm products. There is no question about the benefits of co-operative marketing and of ample co-operative facilities. And there is still less question about the need for the development of more cold storage warehouses in this Province. Our research scientists have done wonderful work in bringing the freezing of farm products as a means of economical and efficient storage to a high degree of perfection, and the time may come when freezing will to a large extent replace the canning of many of our fruit and vegetable products. This will involve greater cold storage capacity, and the Government is making definite plans for greater measures of assistance towards that end.

The increases provided for in the maximum loans which can be made to co-operatives for cold storage plants and for other co-operative facilities, will make possible increased aid to groups of farmers who are ready and willing to make

the effort to help themselves with their marketing problems. In the last fiscal year, our loans for these purposes have amounted to about $300,000. With the legislation amended to provide for greater assistance, I look for a much greater development of farmers' co-operatives, organized for the purpose of bringing about more orderly marketing of their own products, and in this I see our greatest hope for the improvement of our methods of marketing farm products.

MARKETING PROBLEMS - SALES AGENTS ELSEWHERE:

The great objectives of all that we do to improve marketing methods must be to get as much as we can of our farm products moving into export markets, not only in other countries, but also into the other provinces of Canada. We are not going to sit down and wait for export markets to come to us. Our plan is to go out and dig up new markets for all kinds of farm products, wherever they may be found. This will involve having sales agents for Ontario products in all the other provinces of Canada, in the United States, and in Great Britain and other countries. The Department plans to work in co-operation with our various producers associations, such as the Cheese Producers, the Hog Producers, and the Fruit and Vegetable Growers organizations in the sending of specialists in each line of products into the various areas where there are possibilities for export trade, to open up new markets for our surplus products. This is not a job for the Government alone. The producers themselves have a vital part to play in this development, but I can assure you that we are going to link up closely with Ontario House in developing greater markets in Britain and Europe, and we will

have our own representatives of the producers in the United States and our other Canadian Provinces to make the most of every possible opportunity of doing business outside our own borders.

FARM MECHANIZATION AND POWER:

I want to say just a word about another phase of agriculture in which rapid changes are taking place, and towards which we are making plans for a definite contribution towards the solution of problems that will arise. The mechanization of our farms is going to be increased very rapidly as soon as the manufacturers can turn out enough machinery. That is a trend we cannot escape, but we want our farmers to have the benefit of the best knowledge and advice that it is possible to give them. For that reason, we are setting up a greatly expanded Department of Agricultural Engineering at the Ontario Agricultural College, and have put at the head of it one of the outstanding men in that field that we could find in the Dominion of Canada. The job of that Department will be to give our farmers all the assistance possible in planning the mechanization of their farms, and also to develop and experiment with new types and forms of farm machinery that will help to cut down the costs of production on our Ontario farms.

And I want to say just a word, too, about the Government's programme for the extension of hydro power to every rural home and farm that can be reached. That will be the greatest factor of which I know in reducing production costs, and at the same improving our standards of rural living. Before the end of our five year plan, it is my sincere hope that at least ninety per cent of all the farms of Ontario will be equipped with an

ample and cheap supply of the most economical hired man they can find -- electric power.

NORTHERN ONTARIO:

There is one section of the Province to which I think we can look for rapid and extensive development in the next five, or perhaps ten years, and that is in our rich farming areas in Northern Ontario. We know there are great possibilities for agricultural development there, and we intend to move along certain lines to ensure the success of that development.

There have been difficulties and handicaps in the past. Settlement has been too spasmodic, has resulted in isolated farms being established with no community contacts, and this has prevented the proper carrying out of drainage work, highway development for farm settlers and the establishment of sufficient school facilities. Another great drawback has been the slow method of clearing and breaking land and the high cost of this method. When I was north in 1944 I talked to many of the settlers. I met one man who had a fine farm, with over 100 acres cleared, but it had taken him thirty years of back-breaking labour to do it, with five acres about the most he had cleared in any one year. I saw scores of small clearings, with five to ten acres cleared -- not enough to enable a settler to support his family on the land, so that these settlers had to work in the bush in the winter and on the roads in the summer to live, and had little or no time for farming.

That is going to be changed. We are going to place at the disposal of our Northern settlers bull-dozers and other types of large scale machinery which will clear more land in a day than a single farmer could do in a year by the old method. In the Rainy River district I met one farmer who hired a bull-dozer at five dollars an hour, and cleared five acres of land in six hours, at a cost of thirty dollars. That is less than it used to cost per single acre under the old methods. By giving the settlers this machinery for clearing and breaking land at actual costs of operating it, we will make it possible for them to have under cultivation in the first year or two of settlement enough land to support their families as farmers and not as wood cutters or road builders. That in itself will make for more rapid settlement of our north country.

Another of the problems we are going to help the Northern farmers to solve is that of marketing their products. In the last year we have made much progress in that direction. We have provided for the potato growers of the Cochrane district a modern potato grading and storage warehouse, so that they can market their potatoes by modern methods and be able to supply the needs of the mining towns and lumbering camps in the face of competition from the Maritimes. We have assisted the Producers Co-operative at New Liskeard to extent their facilities and their cold storage plant, and that has been a great help in the marketing of the products of the

Temiskaming district. We have given assistance to the Live Stock shippers in the development of co-operative methods of shipping which have reduced their transportation charges to a marked degree. And that kind of help will be continued and developed as part of the plan to build a stable agriculture in Northern Ontario.

In future settlement, we plan to have settlers move in on a community basis, so that it will be possible to provide for them all the services and conveniences to which they are entitled, to give them proper drainage outlets, and decent roads back to their farms, as well as educational facilities for their children. This will also help, too, in the development of their own co-operatives for the sale of their products and the purchase of their supplies.

We are going ahead with our plan, already started, to establish veterinary services for the sparsely settled areas of Northern Ontario, by setting up veterinarians in business with government assistance, so that they can serve the farmers at prices they can afford to pay. And that will meet a long felt need of these northern farmers.

These are only a few of the highlights of the future programme for Northern Ontario Agriculture, and when that plan is all in operation, I predict that we will find this rich agricultural area expanding and developing to an extent that has never been believed possible in the past.

EXTENSION SERVICES:

One of the great difficulties in having agriculture move

forward as rapidly as we would like has been that of getting back to the farmers the knowledge and information assembled from our research and investigational work at our college and experimental stations. That is a problem which we are going to tackle promptly and with energy.

The core of our extension service is the agricultural representative in each county. During the last six years, these agricultural representatives have been overburdened with many phases of work which had to do with the prosecution of the war and the war production effort. Now we are going to get them back into forward-looking extension activities, and, working through the County Agricultural Committees which have been set up under the 1944 legislation, they are going to undertake a definite programme of agricultural improvement in every part of Ontario. The first step will be a complete inventory of the agricultural resources and possibilities in every county. Then, through the county committee, decisions will be made as to what projects should be undertaken to make farming more profitable and prosperous in that area. And while the decision as to the work to be done will be made by the county committee, the agricultural representative will be the man through whom it will be made effective.

This same agricultural representative will also be the man who will carry back to the farmers all the plans I have outlined for improvement of both production and marketing, so you will see that he is going to be a busy man. We are, however, giving him more help as fast as we can

secure properly trained and qualified young men to be taken on as assistants. We have twelve assistants employed now. This spring, we hope to add six or eight more, and that will be continued as fast as the right type of men become available until every agricultural representative's office in the Province is adequately staffed to do the extension job that has to be done.

COLLEGES, SCHOOLS AND EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS:

I have already referred to the vast expansion of research and experimental work which is planned for our colleges and experimental stations. Let me now say a word about their functions as educational institutions. The Ontario Agricultural College, the Ontario Veterinary College and the Kemptville Agricultural School have come out of the wartime period of restricted enrolment and activities, largely restricted because of buildings being turned over to the military authorities during the war, and are operating with the largest student bodies in their history. I want to pay tribute to the way in which the staffs of these institutions have accepted the difficult conditions of the present academic year, with more students than ever before, inadequate facilities for their classes, and extra hours of teaching crowded into the schedule in order to give the boys and girls attending them the best possible education. The co-operation of all the staff of these institutions has been very fine, and we have appreciated that. It is our hope that in the next five years a programme of extending the facilities of these institutions, by the

erection of new buildings and the providing of additional equipment and staff will be carried out, so that they will be able to deal with the larger classes of students that are inevitable, and give them the best agricultural education that can be given anywhere in the world. And that applies to the Veterinary College as well as to the O.A.C.

In the record attendance of this year at the colleges and school, there is a high percentage of war veterans, men who are taking courses under the rehabilitation plan. These war veterans have already made for themselves an enviable record in their studies. At the mid-year examinations, they led their classes with amazingly high marks. The registrar of the college says that he has not had, in the last twenty-five years, so high a record of marks in these examinations. The Principal of the School at Kemptville reports that the veteran students averaged ten per cent higher marks than the non-veteran students. That pleases me very much, because it shows that these men are taking seriously the problem of their return to civilian life and are laying foundations that will make for their success in the vocation of agriculture.

The O.A.C., the O.V.C. and the Kemptville School are not going to remain static. They are going ahead as educational institutions, and with the building, equipment and staff programme that is contemplated, they will be able to carry on an even better job of instruction, research and extension than at any time in the past.

JUNIOR FARMERS:

There is one feature of our farm activity that has given me more pleasure in the past year than anything else, and that is the remarkable growth and progress of our Junior Farmers' Organization. Two years ago, we had Junior Farmers organized in 24 counties of Ontario. To-day, we have Junior Farmer Organizations in 41 of the 42 counties of old Ontario and in several of the Northern Districts. Scores of new clubs and associations have come into being, and the old clubs have increased their membership by several thousand.

This is a splendid thing. These Junior Farmers are our great hope for the future, and through their organization we hope to be able to give them a thorough training in practical agriculture, as well as a programme of social, recreational and community improvement activities that they can use to improve rural life and living. The thing that pleases me most about the Junior Farmer movement is the way in which it has grown through the initiative and enterprise of the Juniors themselves. These boys and girls have shown they are capable of running their own show and carrying responsibilities. The Junior Farmer Association is their own organization, and does not belong to the Government any more than do the scores of other farm organizations in the Province. We are ready to help them with their projects, to provide for them educational courses, and to give them material and equipment with which to work, but they are the people

who are going to run their association.

In connection with the educational programme for our Junior Farmers, our plans call for a very extensive development of short courses in the counties throughout the Province. Work has already been started on the short course programme for 1947, and nearly every county in Ontario will have courses next winter and spring.

We have, however, entered the broader fields of supplementary agricultural education in a more concrete and valuable way. Last June, I announced a policy of establishing in each county where the Junior Farmers would make full use of it, a rural youth Community Centre, which would not only be a centre for all the Junior Farmer activities of the county, but would be used as a school for supplementary agricultural education for the young people, both boys and girls. The Government will provide the necessary facilities, equipment and staff, and asks for the support of the Junior Farmers in supplying the young people to be trained.

The first of these Community Centres has been established near Cayuga in Haldimand, and the first three months course in agriculture and home economics to be given there is drawing to a close. This course has been attended by about sixty boys and girls, but in addition to that, hundreds of others have taken part in activities at the centre, and have benefited from its operations.

This Community Centre programme is due for much expansion in the next five years. It is essentially a long-term

programme and it may be ten years before each county has its rural youth centre. But we have applications in now from a number of counties, with plans and suggestions as to where and how the facilities will be set up, and we will go ahead and deal with these applications and establish these youth centres as rapidly as it can be done.

I look to the Junior Farmer movement to continue to grow and develop, to broaden its outlook and programme, and to make an outstanding contribution to the working out of the five year plan for better agricultural living in Ontario.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES:

There is another group of people who are making a great contribution to the improvement of rural life in Ontario, a group to which I would like to pay a sincere tribute -- the women's institutes of this Province. These splendid women, hundreds of them, are giving freely and willingly of their time and their ability and effort to the improvement of many things which for years have been pressing problems. Their meetings are an inspiration to anyone who attends them, and I know that in action they are just as effective as they are in speech. Their war effort was tremendous, and the things they did to help the people of Britain will always be remembered.

Through the Women's Institute Branch, the Department has planned and is putting into effect a programme of special courses and other activities to assist farm

housewives in the tasks of maintaining and improving their rural homes. The new courses which are being established are directed particularly at helping newcomers to Canada and Canadian ways of living and young matrons who are just establishing their homes. Then the Institute Branch is planning to enlarge its staff to include a psychologist to give courses in happy family living and child care, and a field worker in Handicrafts to teach typical Ontario handicrafts to the rural women of Ontario, in the hope that this will not only provide interesting recreation, but will be the means of giving the farm housewife an income from the sale of handicraft productions to the tourists who come to the Province. A campaign for better school lunches is ready to be launched by the Women's Institutes, and special courses will be provided for instruction in this field.

In the years to come, I am quite sure the Women's Institutes will branch into many new fields of endeavour in the interest of making farm life more comfortable, convenient and attractive.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES:

With the closing of the war, I can predict a great revival in another of the important features of our agricultural life -- the fall fairs and exhibitions. The re-opening of the large fairs and exhibitions will stimulate all those interested in fairs, and will give producers an opportunity to have their animals and other products graded in competition and displayed to large

crowds. It is expected that at least the Royal Winter Fair will be held in the fall of 1946, and other properties will be returned to the societies for early resumption of their fairs, including the Canadian National Exhibition, Central Canada Exhibition at Ottawa; Western Fair, London; Peterboro Fair and Woodstock Fair.

The Agricultural Societies Branch is ready with definite plans to give as much assistance as possible to societies desiring to re-arrange and beautify their grounds and to re-model their buildings or construct new ones. A consultant service and a file of blue prints of suggested plans, will be available to all societies desiring such help.

The world food shortage will be kept prominently before Agricultural Societies and they will be asked to co-operate to the greatest possible extent in helping to increase food production. Field crop competitions are due for a broad expansion, and it is expected that more than ever before of these competitions will be held in 1946 and succeeding years.

The International Plowing Match, discontinued since 1941, is being restored this year, and will be held at Port Albert in Huron County. This big Match has been greatly missed by farmers since 1941, as it was depended upon to bring out the latest ideas in machinery and equipment. Educational features will be extended this year by exhibits and demonstrations, to bring the agricultural production programme and new methods and ideas prominently

before those who attend.

Plans have already been made for the International Plowing Matches of 1947 and 1948, to be held in Frontenac and Victoria Counties respectively.

CO-OPERATION OF FARMERS:

There is one fact which stands out very strongly in my mind as I look back over the work of the last two years in the Department of Agriculture, and that is the extent to which I have had the co-operation of the farmers of Ontario in putting into effect projects which be believed to be for their ultimate benefit. That co-operation has extended into every branch of the department, into the pasture demonstrations, the field crop improvement projects, the potato experimental plots, the swine-feeding projects, and the formation f county committees and their activities. I started out with the policy that the farmers were the best people to solve their own problems, and on that basis I have been able to enlist the active help of many hundreds of good farmers.

That is the policy which it is proposed to continue during the five year plan for Ontario agriculture. I believe that if we let the farmers and their organizations know what we are aiming at, what we are trying to do to raise the standards of their industry, they will give us their whole-hearted co-operation, and that is one of the most valuable assets we have in this job of agricultural improvement, of raising our standards of quality, lowering our costs of production and providing better methods for the marketing of all our products.

CONCLUSION:

In this review of the work which is contemplated by the Department of Agriculture and those who are working with it, I have been able to give you only some of the headlines and not too much of the detail. Our plan is a broad plan, touching agriculture at every point where we can be of assistance in enabling our farmers to do a better job of farming. The ultimate objective is one with which I do not think any member of this House will disagree--to put the farmers of Ontario in the soundest possible economic position, to guarantee to them at all times adequate returns for their labour and investment, an investment which today stands at about one and a half billion dollars, and ensure to the people of the rural areas who are the backbone of our citizenship standards of living that will compare favourably with those in our urban centres and anywhere else in the whole world. We are aiming at building a better Ontario, and that can be done when our basic industry of agriculture is placed on a permanently profitable and prosperous bisis. Towards that goal we are driving with all the energy and force at our command, with the firm conviction that this five-year plan will lay sure and strong foundations for a sound stable agricultural industry, and a brighter and happier era of rural living for our people, for all time to come.

(page 1192 follows)

THE CHAIRMAN: Department of Agriculture, main office, vote 1.

Vote 1 agreed to.

(On vote 2)

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Grey South): How near to conclusion do you feel that the Agricultural (A) Enquiry are?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Almost through.

Vote 2 agreed to.

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington, North): Just one thing there I would like information on. There has been some suggestion in regard to agricultural representatives to be assistants in most of the offices. Is it planned for this coming year or not? The estimates do not quite cover for that. There is quite a substantial increase.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: We are trying to get as many as we can but all through the Department we cannot get trained men. What is true of district representatives is true of Women's Institutes. It is true in every Department, the lack of trained men.

MR. McEWING: About $80,000 increase.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Are we still on item 1?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: No but we can go back there.

MR. MacLEOD: There is just one question Iwould like to ask. I thought possibly the Minister would refer to it in his introductory remarks. He referred to the present number of farmers in Ontario and gave figures 150,000 and expressed the hope that it would not fall below that number. Now, some months ago the Minister was quoted in the press as having said that in his judgement there was a surplus of

50,000 farmers in Ontario. I have no doubt that the Minister read some of the comments on that There is always a possibility, of course, that even a Minister of the Government may not be correctly quoted, but I think it would be useful just to read a sentence or two from an itorial that appeared in the Rural Cooperator after that speech was delivered. It says:

> "Ontario's minister of agriculture, T. L. Kennedy, says that about one-fourth of the people on farms might just as well be elsewhere for all the good they do. If some 50,000 of Ontario's 192,000 farmers were doing something else, he thinks, things would be better.
>
> "He neglected to say for whom they would be better. But a lot of farmers, he declares, aren't any great shakes at farming: "They merely make a living." Mr. Kennedy may not think that is much of an achievement. Perhaps it isn't, but it is worth pointing out that making a living out of a farm and not out of somebody else has its merits even from a broad, statesmanlike point of view."

Now, I do not think that any member of the House believes that the Minister would hold literally to the statement attributed to him. There are undoubtedly a lot of people on the farm as there are people perhaps in the factories who are not all that they ought to be but for a Minister of the Government of Ontario to be quoted

publicly saying that 50,000 people should be taken off the farm and there are only 150,000 on them now, is rather a serious matter and I raise it because it gives the Minister of Agriculture an opportunity at the beginning of his Estimates to put the record straight, and I think in fairness to him he should have an opportunity of doing so.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Chairman, what I was talking about at the time was that 30% of the farmers produced 90% of our farm products, and another 50% was living on the farm and having a rather happy time and some going off it. Some were living on marginal farms. I said 150,000 was the lowest number we would come to. That marginal land nobody can make a living on. We have to put that marginal land into pasture and larger amounts of land. Where you are farming 100 acres of land before you would want to farm 500 acres of land and that this farming was a science now. It is a science, a great science. The days when a man went out to plow and sow and reap is gone. It is a science now. I think that we will have in the lifetime of many people here 250,000 farmers in this province with the most modern machines and scientific methods. We will have a different auspices than we have now. Some of these old family farms that the farmer could chop a bit of wood in the winter and sell it have gradually gone down until they could not grow enought off the soil and they will have to be consolidated. We will never go below the 150,000 that we have now.

(Vote No. 3)

MR. OLIVER: On vote 3, item 18, there is only a grant here perhaps for next year of $5,000 to help communities build community halls. I suggest to the Minister that in this day when we are trying to decide what is the best kind of memorial to build for our returned soldiers, etc., that communities are turning their attention more and more towards the erecting of a community centre or community buildings as a proper and fitting memorial to the services rendered by these men overseas. I earnestly suggest to the Minister that this vote be greatly extended and that communities should be encouraged financially by the province to build these community centres, because, in my judgement, Mr. Chairman, there is not one thing in the line of a building at least that will do more towards drawing a community together and we will need them more than ever in the post-war years. Nothing will do more to draw a community together than the erection of a fine community building or hall of some kind and these communities that propose to erect these buildings are in the main ordinary communities that have not within themselves sufficient financial help to go ahead on their own. I think this Government would be doing a mighty fine thing towards reconstruction and rehabilitation in this province if they enhanced this vote from the meagre sum that it is in the Estimates of $5,000.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: That is the amount we paid, but we are willing to pay 50% up to $2,000.

MR. OLIVER: Is any grant made for a park or community centre other than they are?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Yes.

MR. R.A. McEWING (Wellington North): Should not the limitations of the Act be increased from $2,000 to possible $4,000 or $5,000. It is rather restricted, is it not? $2,000 will not build much of a hall.

MR. J. MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): I would just like to have a point cleared up. I have a request from a little village in my riding where they contemplate erecting a building which will be used as a community hall and will also be used for agricultural purposes such as Spring horse shows. The estimated cost will be $20,000. Am I assured from your grants that there is a provision made for a grant towards this?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: No; that is not a community hall as I interpret what you have said. If you come to the office I will look into it.

Votes 4 and 5 agreed to.

MR. OLIVER: Have we passed the livestock, number 4? May I enquire of the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) where the Province stands in respect to T. B. testing?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: We pay for the veterinary expenses.

MR. OLIVER: I was wondering how many counties were done and how many remain to be done.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: While the war was on Ottawa did not come into it. It is pretty well two thirds or three

quarters of the Province is finished,-- I am just guessing.

MR. OLIVER: This may be a rather odd question, but in items 7 and 4 we are dealing with agricultural estimates, the first item has been in a long time, you did not put it in, but how do we presume the Saddle and Light Horse Improvements Society comes into agriculture?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I think I can see where we are going to have a lot of saddle horses and every saddle horse that is bred means money to the farmer and we are arrangeing to get some thoroughbred horses put through the country.

Vote 6 agreed to.

MR. OLIVER: On 6, is the Department issuing permits for creameries now? Has the policy been stepped up. There was a time when it was most difficult to get a permit for a creamery, but I understand of late there has been a move ahead on that.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Yes, in your county, for instance.

MR. OLIVER: And in other counties, I understand. Is that after an examination.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Yes, a man goes out and finds if the need is there for one.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Has there been any change in the personnel of that Board?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: No.

Vote 7 agreed to.

On vote 8.

MR. R. A. McEWING: (Wellington North): May I ask the hon. Minister, (Mr. Kennedy) is there anything

being done in regard to the planting and grading of Fruit in a better manner, such as peaches?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Yes, very extensive work has been done on that.

MR. OLIVER: How does the hon. Minister propose to increase the efficiency?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: With more inspectors and inspection plants. Ottawa and ourselves are working pretty closely.

MR. OLIVER: How did the rotten peaches slip through last year? Was there no inspection?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: It was most unfortunate last year, it is hard to say why they did, but we hope it will not take place again. This morning I had a group of farmers from the Niagara district in talking about it and spent a couple of hours on it.

Vote 8 agreed to.

On Vote 9.

MR. F. O. ROBINSON (Port Arthur): I believe the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) had a request from the north country to give us a full time marketing area. Can you give me any information on that.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: We hope that something will be done this year, 1946.

Vote 9 agreed to.

On Vote 10.

MR. NIXON: Is the Department getting many requests for the pre-seeding process?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Not many, we are trying to step up the screens now.

Vote 10 agreed to.

Vote 11 agreed to.

On Vote 12.

MR. NIXON: Is Kemptville running full blast?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Yes, more than full blast

MR. OLIVER: What about Monteith and the others, are they all back?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Yes.

MR. NIXON: Not Monteith.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: No, not Monteith; New Liskeard and Hearst.

Vote 12 agreed to.

On Vote 13.

MR. McEWING: "Home economics", is that much of an increase from before?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: About $800.00 more.

MR. McEWING: Would that indicate you are putting on a very increased programe?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: We are getting all the girls we can; we have not been very fortunate in getting girls down east.

Votes 13 to 17, inclusive agreed to.

On vote 18.

MR. OLIVER: Does the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) have the figures to indicate how many returned men are enrolled at the Ontario Veterinary college?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I think about one hundred, every Province in Canada has them there, and we had to accept them from foreign countries. I am speaking from memory.

MR. McEWING: On 18 I notice last year there was quite an item in connection with the grant to the Board of Governors of the O. A. C; is there such a thing?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: No not yet.

MR. McEWING: Would that indicate it has died a natural death?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: No, I would not say that.

MR. NIXON: Has the matter made progress?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Yes.

MR. OLIVER: What progress?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: If you can find anyway to take the extension in that college hall, it will be made, because, as long as I am Minister, the extension will be under my department. Teaching is something different, but the extension is under my Department.

Vote 18 agreed to.

On Vote 19.

MR. NIXON: Is Doctor Christie on a temporary leave of absence?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I think he is moving to his own house to-day He has been in the hospital for a number of weeks.

Vote 19 agreed to.

On Vote 20.

MR. McEWING: Mr. Chairman, there is a point on the agricultural engineering, still under vote 19; in 1945 the estimates included an estimate for $30,000.00 In 1946, $35,000.00 and this year . . $38,000.00. Was it dormant last year.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: No, the vote was for two months and then the vote went to the Board of Governors. We got a man named Captain Downing to head up that agricultural engineering and we are going into it stronger.

MR. McEWING: Did the occupation of the Air Force interrupt that?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Yes.

MR. NIXON: MacDonald Hall is not opened up yet.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: No, but I have a committee working on it and they are recommending it start this year. It was the first of the year before we could get the painting done and we put the returned soldiers in a new class and we are starting the girls back this fall. Whether we can get a two or four year course, I do not know, but we will certainly have a one year course this fall.

Vote 20 agreed to.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Vote No. 64, Page 41, Department of Game and Fisheries.

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): You will notice the estimates are considerably increased over last year in order to take in capital expenditure with the ordinary, and you will see there is $200,000,00

in the general expenditure, an increase of about $150,000.00 increase on capital expenditure. That increase has been caused from the fact that during the war we were curtailed to a certain extent regarding man-power and material but we have the green light to go ahead now and we intend to do everything we possibly can to improve the Department and we realize in order to have a successful tourist trade of satisfied people -- and we are expecting a great influx from the United States, our friends from the south, we want to be prepared in years to come that we will satisfy them so far as hunting and fishing is concerned, and also that we will be able to look after our own people who enjoy hunting and fishing, and through our increased hatchery facilities, which we contemplate, we will be able to keep pace with the constant increasing demand.

To give you an idea, just ten years ago the revenue from this Department was $545,000.00, this year, 1945, not quite ended, it is estimated it will be over $1,800,000.00, although we have no way of telling whether the desire of our own people for fishing has increased, because we do not charge our own people a license for fishing, but we do know that our non-resident licences have increased to a great extent, both for fishing and hunting. For the large game, such as moose and bear, it has gone ahead three-fold. So that, so far as fishing is concerned and looking after the preservation of wild life in the Province we are putting on more in-

spectors and looking after that angle in a better way and we feel we will be able to protect the wild life of the Province of Ontario making it more enjoyable for our own residents and also more enjoyable to our non-resident people, our visitors to the Province, and also beneficial to the Government Department as a whole.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): I suppose we were correct in gathering from your remarks in committee you do not intend to put the Department under a commission this year.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): No, you can be quite sure of that.

Vote 64 agreed to.

On 65.

MR. NIXON: With regard to the salary vote in 65, is that increased enough for the many enforcement officials of the Department.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Yes, we have increased that by twenty-five per cent and we intend to put on several more. We have divided it up and we are putting on a couple extra districts and inspectors and going to have men better qualified. We are entering into an agreement with the Toronto University whereby we will be in a position to train a greater number in fish culture. We have four men taking a course with the Toronto University, and they will be trained men, and we make up the difference for what they receive in their gratuity to bring them up to what we start the ordinary man on.

We hope in the very near future we will have men to put in the different outlying districts, North Bay, Kenora and different places like that, men qualified to advise the different fishing and game committees or organizations that are there and assist them in planting fish because these organications are very useful and helpful to us.

(Page 1205 follows)

They assist us in seeing that the fish are distributed to the proper waters, so that we are going to see that they are assisted there, by giving them qualified men to make tests of the waters, to see that a greater number of fish are surviving, or a greater percentage, as you might say, of our plants will be more successful.

On vote number 67.

MR. H.C. NIXON (Brant): In that connection, that vote is a little lower than it used to be, but you are still raising and distributing pheasants throughout Ontario.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: We are not raising them. That is the reason why it is a little lower. We are doing it in a different way. We rent the farm for one dollar to the man who is conducting it, and we pay him 95¢ per bird, seven weeks old, and we are saving considerable money by renting the farm and distributing the birds.

Vote 67 carried.

On vote 68.

MR. F.O. ROBINSON (Port Arthur): Will the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) tell us whether it is the intention to expand the hatchery facilities in northwestern Ontario this year.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I cannot say that, because we are going to make an examination, and we are going to enlarge the hatcheries first, before we build any new ones. If there is a sufficient amount of water, of the proper temperature, in the fish hatcheries already built, it will save a lot of money by enlarging them. So we are going to make a survey. No doubt, we will have to have more -- not hatcheries, but

fish hatched, but we are going to try to do it with the least possible expense by enlarging some of the existing hatcheries.

We have been very unfortunate this past year. We have made some surveys, Mr. McKay, our leading biologist, has made surveys in the different waters, but it seems to people not trained in this matter -- I know it would to me-- that if you have a quickly flowing water, that is sufficient, but we have to know that there is a sufficient supply of flowing water for 365 days a year, and in leap year, 366 days.

MR. ROBINSON: I think the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) will find that the Dorion Hatchery appears to be a wonderful opportunity for expansion.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I believe it does. I did not want to say it before, but I feel that that is one we are considering enlarging.

Votes 69 to 73, inclusive, carried.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee of Supply rise and report the estimates approved in the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Game and Fisheries.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed (Mr. Speaker in the chair).

MR. W.B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Supply begs to report certain resolutions and asks leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No.1.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading. First Order,

third reading of Bill No.71, "The Teachers and Inspectors Superannuation Act, 1946", Mr. Drew.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No.71.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill,

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill pass and the Bill be intituled as in the Motion.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second Order, third reading of Bill No.72, "An Act to amend the Apprenticeship Act", Mr. Daley.

HON. CHARLES H. DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No.72, an Act to amend the Apprenticeship Act".

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third Order; third reading of Bill No.75, "An Act to amend the Minimum Wage Act", Mr. Daley.

HON. CHARLES H. DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No.75.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fourth Order, third reading of Bill No.76, "An Act to amend the hours of work and vacation

with pay Act", Mr. Daley.

HON. CHARLES H. DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No.76, "An Act to amend the hours of work and vacation with pay Act".

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 5th Order, third reading of Bill No.80, "An Act to amend the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act", Mr. Daley.

HON. CHARLES H. DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No.80.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 6th Order, third reading of Bill No.81, "An Act to amend the Public Officers Fees Act", Mr. Blackwell.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Blackwell, I move third reading of Bill No.81, "An Act to amend the Public Officers Fees Act".

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolve that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 7th Order, third reading of Bill No.82, "An Act to amend the Fatal Accidents Act", Mr. Blackwell.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Blackwell, I move third reading of Bill No.82.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 8th Order, third reading of Bill No.69, "An Act to amend the Mothers' Allowance Act", Mr. Goodfellow.

HON. G.A. WELSH: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Goodfellow, I move third reading of Bill No.69, "An Act to amend the Mothers' Allowance Act".

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 9th Order, third reading of Bill No.70, "An Act respecting warehouse receipts", Mr. Blackwell.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Blackwell, I move third reading of Bill No.70, "An Act respecting Warehouse Receipts".

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 10th Order, third reading of Bill No.83, "An Act respecting Planning and Development", Mr. Porter.

HON. MR. PORTER: Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No.83.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of the whole.

Motion agreed to.

The House in Committee (Mr. Reynolds in the chair).

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No.12, Bill No.84.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 12th Order, House in Committee on Bill No.84, "An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act", Mr. Daley.

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

On Section 3.

MR. J.B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question of the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) and I think this is as good a part of the Bill as any to raise it.

Would the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) consider the introduction of some amendments to this Bill that would result in the establishment of an additional and essential service within the Compensation Board, in dealing with cases where men have been injured, and who are considered by the medical profession to be cured, but who, nevertheless, are incapable of resuming their former occupation?

This requires, in some cases, psychiatric treatment, in some cases treatment for perhaps emotional disturbances which take place as a result of the accident.

I submit, Mr. Chairman, there are many instances where such special care is required to rehabilitate a person after he has gone through, particularly, a serious accident. In my own experience, and I imagine other hon. members of the House have had similar experiences, people have been discharged by the medical branch of the Compensation Board, and are told they are perfectly able to resume normal work, yet the person affected finds himself unable to do so, and it is difficult to find a medical explanation for their inability to do normal work.

Medically, they may be fit, but they suffered certain other injuries that may be mental, or may be emotional, which should disqualify them and make them incapable of performing work.

When I had a number of such cases before the Board, I urged the chairman and the other members of the Board to set up a social service branch within this Department, and they told me they have no authority to do that, nor have they the money to do it. I submitted to them that a person is hardly cured, and not in a position to be dismissed, only because the medical side declares him prepared to go out into the world, and if some mental difficulty develops, that is just as serious on the affected person as a physical defect.

A member of the Board said, "We are only members of the Board, you are in the Legislature; why do you not see that the Legislature authorizes us and provides the money

to establish it?".

I submit, Mr. Chairman, that this is an essential improvement, aside from everything else that is to be said, about the shortcomings of our compensation legislation and the administration of it, upon which there is much to be said. But aside from everything else, I submit, Mr. Chairman, that this is a minor improvement, that we are in duty bound to produce in the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act, and I would appeal to the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) to give this matter consideration and, perhaps even during this session, introduce the legislation, either in the form of an amendment to this Bill, or in some other way, that will both authorize and permit the Compensation Board to introduce a social service department within its whole setup, to deal with special cases of the sort that I have mentioned before.

HON. MR. DALEY: Mr. Speaker, in answer to the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg), I think I should say at the outset that a case is never actually closed. It may be, to all intents and purposes, settled. He may have actually received his final cheque in payment, but yet the policy of the Board is that years after a case can be reopened, and they are continuously being reopened and reinvestigated, in a search for new evidence, or anything of that nature. I would say at the outset I do not think the hon. member said (Mr. Salsberg) that the Board said they had no money to do certain things.

MR. SALSBERG: Nor authority.

HON. MR. DALEY: Perhaps no authority, but I do not

think that the question of money enters into this thing. I think there is money available, paid by industry into the Workmen's Compensation, to do these things, which seem to be just and fair and proper. I have never had any difficulty, since I have been in this position, in getting a settlement where new evidence or anything indicated there had been an injustice done. I do not think the question of money enters into it.

Now, there is a question that when a person is injured -- and I would like to say here that I am on record in writing, as Minister, to the Board, along a similar thought, that I believe the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) has, that where a person in perfectly good health receives an injury, and probably may recover from that injury, but owing to his very nature, something in him convinces him he is not as good a man as he was, that he cannot do the work as well as he could -- maybe, as the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) said, mental, but he becomes firmly convinced that because of this accident he has suffered, he is not going to have the opportunity to progress and succeed in life, but that he has received a permanent setback.

Now, whether the actual injury has created that or not, whether medical people would say his condition to-day has nothing to do with the injury that he suffered, of course, we don't know yet.

Now, I think that there is room for very careful consideration of that aspect of it, that when a man has received a serious hurt, and it has set him back, while -- and I repeat again -- he may have completely recovered from that particular injury, yet his general makeup has been set

back because of it, I think that a broad interpretation of that should be given in those cases, and I believe it has.

I am not prepared to accept any recommendation along that line, to amend this proposed Bill here, because I think this Bill accomplishes a great deal, and I think the attitude of the Board to the very thing that I have mentioned here in this House -- and in other places -- is that they are giving a broader interpretation of the Act, which will accomplish the very thing my hon. friend (Mr. Salsberg) hopes to accomplish by some amendment.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I hope the hon. members of the House will not mind, but this is important to people who are affected by it, and I hope you will not think I am unnecessarily taking up the time of the House.

What I want to emphasize, and what I have tried to do, I think can best be said by mentioning a concrete case which I brought to the attention of the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley).

A miner was injured and lost three fingers of one hand, and the nerves were very much exposed. Medically, he is discharged; the Board just adjudged him as having lost a certain minor percentage of earning capacity, and they feel that they are through with their responsibility, and the man is capable of earning not much less than he earned before.

The man claimed that the injury and the exposure of the nerves caused sharp pains on the side of his body, in his shoulder and his neck, and disabled him from engaging in work which would enable him to support his family -- he has

three children. All he is doing now is driving an elevator with one hand, and he earns about $19 a week.

The Board is through with their responsibility to this family, they claim. There is not a single important surgeon or medical man who will say that he actually has these pains as the result of the exposure, yet this man is convinced that he has. He certainly cannot work as a miner, nor is he capable of engaging in manual work that would bring him 60¢ or 70¢ an hour. So here is a family that is supposed to live on $19 a week -- which is impossible; the Board denies any further responsibility, and it may be if his case could be reopened -- and there are many like it -- and the case could be followed up by experienced, trained people, within the Board, that he would be helped to adjust himself to fit into suitable employment, and in the meantime, the Board should assume certain financial responsibilities for the family.

If the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) means to say that the Compensation Board needs no further authority from this Legislature to establish a social service branch, within the Board, then I would be quite satisfied to let it rest with the Board, and trust that the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) would forward such a proposal to them.

HON. MR. DALEY: I did not say that at all. I said with our broader interpretation of the regulations and of the Act, we would accomplish the very thing that you have in mind. No, I did not say anything like that.

MR. J.B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, it is most unfortunate. I am sorry to say that. There are

cases which many of us are aware of where the medical documents determine the policy of the Board, and the medical opinion is that a man is cured, but that does not mean that he is cured to a point where he can go to work to support his family. What is necessary is some special treatment, and I do not see, if the Board itself does require special authority, why we should not give it to them. It may seem we are going to invest some money for a while, but I think in the long run it would be very valuable and money well spent.

I would ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) if before this Bill goes through third reading, perhaps an amendment to the compensation law could be brought down, that would at least make the establishmentoof such a branch possible.

MR. MEINZINGER (Waterloo, North): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) a question. When I first took office as Mayor in our town, I recommended to the council that we set up a compensation committee. We got results, under the Hepburn regime, and we reopened many cases.

Is it not true that under your jurisdiction, if there is additional information brought up, where a man feels he did not get a square deal, or something does develop from something for which he was under compensation -- would not your department reopen the case if additional information were brought forward?

HON. MR. DALEY: Well, in answer to the hon. member (Mr. Meinzinger) I do not know whether he was in the House at the time or not, when I said that a case is never closed, and I personally have investigated many of them, and we have

since this government came into office, established a further position there, as an advisor to me, to whom I send any case which is questionable, to search the records, and reopen the case, and see if any injustice is being done. A case is never closed.

MR. A.A. PARENT (Essex North): Mr. Chairman, I would like to support the suggestion put forward by the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) because I have many cases similar to that in Windsor. I am thinking of a case where a man was seriously injured in 1942, while on a construction job as a carpenter, earning over one dollar an hour, and he has never been able to work at his trade since, and although it is true that he has been examined just as recently as two or three months ago in Windsor, by one of the Board doctors, they seem to think this nervous condition is from having an operation on his arm, and they feel he has drawn all he should draw from compensation. And the man is having a hard time, not being able to work and support his family.

Rather than that, I would like to suggest to the hon. minister (Mr. Daley), concerning hernia. We have many cases. I know to-day of one particular case where a man worked at the Ford Motor Company for eighteen years and ruptured himself on the job, but he was not able to produce two witnesses to that effect, therefore, he had to go under an operation at his own expense, and he was off work for over two months, and it set him back about $600, which he will never be able to regain.

I would ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) if he would consider hernia without having to produce two witnesses,

like they have had to do in the past.

HON. MR. DALEY: Mr. Chairman, in answer to that, I think that every hon. member here will appreciate that hernia has been one of the very difficult things for the Compensation Board to handle. I am very glad you raised the question, because statistics will bear out what I say, that formerly -- under a former commission -- hernia was contested to a great extent. Every case of hernia had to be proven that it actually happened on the job, and so forth.

Now, again, there we are taking a broader interpretation of the regulations, to such an extent that where previously 20% of hernia cases reported to the Board were paid for by compensation, to-day over 80% of hernia cases are receiving compensation. Now, that is what I mean by a "broader interpretation".

We have accepted the facts in most cases, except where it is so glaringly obvious that it could not possibly have happened at his work, and our interpretation now is that if a man has hernia, the thing to do is to fix him up and get him back into employment. That is our attitude.

MR. R.H. CARLIN (Sudbury): Mr. Chairman, I would like to add my voice to the hon. members who have spoken on this matter.

I think of a case in Kirkland Lake, which has been brought to the attention of the Compensation Board, and the party has never drawn compensation, the reason for it that at the time and place of the accident, he was in such a position that there were no witnesses around, and the result is that he received serious injury to his eye and

has since that time reacted exceedingly badly. To-day he is almost blind.

He is unemployed, and yet cannot establish his claim to compensation. I handled correspondence to the Board and from the Board relative to his case, but it seems that because of the present setup, there is not much you can do, although you cannot convince this worker, but what the accident was totally responsible for the blinding of the eye. I think some special mechanism should be set up for handling such cases.

HON. MR. DALEY: I would say, Mr. Chairman, that I cannot see how a man who is injured many -- was it years ago?

MR. CARLIN: It was in 1943, I believe.

HON. MR. DALEY: And established no contact with the Board, or had no doctor's report, and no evidence at all -- I do not see how they could accept now that he was injured in the course of his employment. I think it is going a little bit far to ask them to just accept someone's word, after a long lapse of time, that he was injured, and is, therefore, compensable.

If this is able to produce any evidence, any basis upon which the Board can work, I am sure he will receive every consideration, but there must be some limit, some place, because, as I have pointed out on a previous occasion; some 112,000 accidents sometimes happen in one month, and it is true we hear the odd complaint about the odd accident, but on the whole, I think it must be very generally accepted, from the few cases that we hear of, that the Board must be doing a pretty humane and good job

in dealing with compensation.

MR. CARLIN: I may say, Mr. Chairman, that on that point, the only thing he has got is the fact that he was examined by a doctor a couple of days afterwards, and treated for the injured eye, but the evidence that is lacking is the fact that he was working alone at the time of the accident, and because of that, it seems he was not able to establish his claim for compensation. He has got a doctor's certificate to the effect that he was treated within the seven-day period for an eye injury, but that is all the evidence that he has, and because of that fact, he is unable to establish his claim for compensation.

HON. MR. DALEY: If the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) will send me some of the details, I will take the time to look into it.

On Section 3.

MR. F.O. ROBINSON (Port Arthur): Just a short question which has a direct bearing on the Section. How does this Section make it possible to cover employees now covered by Section 2? Must they go to the doctor named by the Board or the Company, rather than their own doctors?

HON. MR. DALEY: No, when this amendment passes, every man has the privilege of going to his own doctor.

Sections 3 to 7 agreed to.

Bill No.84 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No.13, Bill No.86.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 13th Order, House in Committee on Bill No.86, "An Act to amend the Industrial Farms Act", Mr. Dunbar.

Section 1 agreed to.

On Section 2.

MR. J.B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, in view of the introduction of legislation for the establishment of a new department to be formed, I think it would be correct to ask whether the administration of the industrial farms will remain within the present department of the Provincial Secretary, or will they go over to the new department?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: They will go over to the new department -- the department of Reform.

Section 2 carried.

On Section 3.

MR. H.C. NIXON (Brant): Is there any program laid out for immediate work in this connection?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: We have made surveys in order to get an estimate of the number of prisoners in each of the county jails, and the cost per prisoner for keeping them in the county jails, so we might be able to put the first ones where there would be a greater benefit to the inmates in these new reform institutions.

We have made surveys and we feel that it might be that five institutions would be sufficiant for the eastern, central and southern parts of Ontario -- or perhaps even four would be sufficient. Of course, there has to be lock-ups provided, before we establish these different municipalities, so they can be taken after sentence to the industrial farms, ans we would have different branches there, so as to be able to segregate repeaters from first offenders or men of a young age limit, and things like that.

I would say there might be one institution in eastern Ontario, and a man taken, say, from the Ottawa jail, and yet he might not be put into that institution. There might be

one of these institutions, -- more of a closed institution -- for men who are more dangerous and have to be looked after, and we might not want to send them to a particular institution, so we might have one branch of that institution which would look after the more dangerous criminals, and keep them away entirely from the first offenders, and those fellows who get in the habit of going in for three months during the cold weather in the wintertime, and do not want to mingle with prisoners who do commit crimes.

MR. R.A. McEWING (Wellington, North): Is there any thought of the elimination of some of the County jails?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Oh, yes, they will all go.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Does the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) feel that these five institutions will take the place of the jails?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I think they will. You know, there are district jails, and I am not including them. They started in the Parry Sound district. There are already Provincial Industrial institutions, but there is no land available around them for the men to do useful work upon. They are about the same as the old county jails, where they had to take men out for exercise and so forth, instead of having them perform useful work, which will benefit them and bring them back into useful occupational life again.

I might just give you some of the figures here. Now, take our reformatory at Mimico; you might think this was going to be a great expenditure for the province of Ontario, and that we got nothing in return for keeping these men there.

In making a statement of expenditure and revenue for Ontario Reformatory at Mimico, covering a period of years, the largest revenue--that was in 1931, 32--was $133,694.42 in revenue out of $151,744.83 the total expenditure. It almost paid for itself. Take, for instance, the other places such as the Ontario Reformatory at Guelph where we have trades and jobs and good farming and keep them occupied, last year it cost $918,449.36 to operate that institution. We took in in revenue $592,186.01. And all down the line that way. In 1942 they took in $795,985.68. That almost looked after the expenditures there. The Industrial Farm at Burwash it cost last year $441,982, and they took in $121,429 in revenue from that. So we feel in these Industrial Farms that we can take in a considerable revenue.

I will just give you the figures for the Langstaffe Jail Farm. The Langstaffe Jail Farm belongs to the City of Toronto and they took up there short term prisoners. The last year the revenue, just off farm land--they have no work for the winter--was $27,240.09. That is the Langstaffe Farm from short-time prisoners from one institution. Now, today if it was not for our reformatory at Mimico, with the Langstaffe Farm taken over by the Health Department, that revenue would be lost, but we are looking after at Mimico the short-time prisoners from the Toronto Jail. Last year at Mimico in 11 months we earned $28,749.75 in revenue.

MR. OLIVER: Have you the expenditures for Langstaffe?

THE HON. MR. DUNBAR: In 1936, $105,964. In 1937,

$127,028 and 1938 it was $128,000. That year they took in $28,400. It cost the City of Toronto some $90,000 for the operation of the Langstaffe institution.

Now, it might be interesting to know what it is costing today. We will take the Goderich Jail. It cost $5.58 per person a day for keeping a prisoner in the Goderich Jail. Now, there is no useful work they are doing, no revenue coming from that. They are just taken out in the jail yard and exercised around whether it be summer or winter. Here is Napanee Jail, costs $6.10 a day. You could bring them to the Royal York almost for that. Orangeville takes the lead, and I always have a joke with Orangeville because after I mentioned this first, they laugh about themselves, they wrote and said it would not be a good thing to close up the County Jail. It costs $9.13 last year to operate the Orangeville Jail. Picton, $5.78. St. Catharines, $3.09, all the way down.

The capital expenditure will be great, there is no doubt about that, but after all, it is going to cost the Province of Ontario to do something to benefit those prisoners and bring them back to a position where they can rehabilitate themselves in ordinary every-day life, where there is nothing of that at the present time. Even if it did cost a good deal more of money this cannot be measured in dollars and cents. We have got to go ahead. If we are going to have a Department of Reform we have to expect to pay more money, but if the benefits is going to be saving of boys and girls of today who are going to be the women and men of tomorrow or putting men and women on the right track

who have gone astray during life, it will be money well spent.

MR. McEWING: Would the Minister be able to indicate about how soon that plan would be in operation where jails would be closed? I think this is a laudable plan and I think it is a workable plan. I was just wondering how soon this will get into effect.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: We will be getting going very soon. We have survey completed. We know how many prisoners in the different stations have been over a period of years, and the capacity of the institutions which we will erect and be able to judge where we are going to place them.

MR. McEWING: Does that indicate one year or two years.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: No, it will be started this year. I am not saying when it will be completed but there will be a start made on it this year.

MR. J. MEINZINGER (Waterloo, North): The Minister has mentioned rehabilitation and bringing these men back. I don't know whether back to jail. I would like to ask a question. I have had plenty of men come to me after their discharge from these institutions and they said they were discharged penniless. How are these men to go straight when they are discharged from institutions without a dime. I have had scores of cases right in the Mayor's office. I am wondering whether anything is done for them in this provincial institution. Now, if there is anything given to these men to give them a start to get back into social life, I would like to know how much it is but if there is

not anything then I think there should be something put in the budget to take care of these men. A man comes out of jail and he has no friends and no money to buy a meal and a place to sleep. Then the Mayor of a city has to provide some place for him. You are going to drive these men right back into the institutions. I think if we are going to endeavor to avoid crime something should be done and if there is something done there should be something more done. A man cannot go out with two or three dollars and rehabilitate himself. No one knows the man and he is kicked from pillar to post, and where does he go from there?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Well, of course, we have at the present time--not for county jails, we are not in complete control of them--but for our own reformatory institutions we have been building that up and, as you know, there is Prisoners' Aid Committee here, headed by Gen. Draper, which has been doing a very good work. They have the Rev. McIlroy working throught the province for a number of years. The Hon. member for Brant will remember that well, and they did just appoint a man to replace him a few months ago. In the other departments, in the Parole Branch, we have appointed two permanent men during this year. I may be wrong and I may be right but I imagine that men who have been looking after people in, say, churches, like clergymen, would make investigators to go around to the different homes and see how they are carrying on and see they are placed back in useful employment. We have besides Mr. Potter and these two gentlemen we have, outside

this Prisoners' Aid, we have these men working all the time. If he is released from Burwash or Guelph he is given some money to come down here but if he is without a bed or something to eat, if he calls at our office he won't be hungry or he won't be without a bed. They will see he is given a clean place to sleep in and they will endeavor to the best of their ability to get him employment.

MR. MEINZINGER: I wonder would the hon. Minister be kind enough to give some consideration for the men who are discharged from county jails. I know as a matter of fact these men have come to the Mayor's office. It is not fair, if a tramp comes through and he is arrested for drunkenness, he gets 30 days and then he is discharged and the first thing he does is go to the Mayor's office. In our city we make a grant of $500 a year to this very institution and I as a rule give them an order to go for their meal but where does he go from there? He probably turns right around and commits another crime. Here is what I have done in most cases and it is not fair to the taxpayers of the community--I ask where his home is. He probably says Hamilton or Saskatchewan or some place else and I would buy a ticket and send him out but that should not be the responsibility of the municipality. I would appreciate it if you would give that consideration. I think it is a humanitarian act and willhelp to relieve some of our crime. It will certainly lessen it.

Section 4 agreed to.

Bill No. 86 reported.

THE HON. GEORGE A DREW: 15th Order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 15th Order--House in Committee on Bill (No. 88), "An Act respecting the Department of Travel and Publicity"--Mr. Drew.

Section 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, inclusive, agreed to.

(Section 6)

MR. OLIVER: Is this the usual authority, Mr. Prime Minister, in this?--these officials to be clothed with powers and authorities.

THE HON. GEORGE A DREW: No, I explained that on second reading. The purpose of that is to make it possible to investigate a situation and report, get the material upon which an established practise can be worked out. As I explained quite frankly in second reading, we do expect to come forward with much more definite proposals next year based upon the experience of the present year. In the meantime we attach great importance to the opportunity to conduct investigation of the situation in different parts of the province and directing an officer of the Department to do so without the necessity of appointing a Royal Commission to deal with individual cases throughout the province.

Section 6 agreed to.

Sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 88 reported.

HON. GEORGE A DREW: 16th order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 16th order--house in committee on Bill (No. 89), "An Act respecting the Department of Reform Institutions"--Mr. Drew.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 89 reported.

HON. GEORGE A DREW: 17th order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 17th Order--house in committee on Bill (No. 85), "An Act respecting the Academy of Medicine, Toronto"--Mr. Doucette.

Section 1, 2, 3 agreed to.

Bill No. 85 reported.

HON. GEORGE A DREW: 18th order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 18th order--house in committee on Bill (No. 90), "An Act to Provide for the Regulation of Tourist Camps"--Mr. Welsh.

Sections, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 90 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No, 19, Bill No. 91

CLERK OF HOUSE: Nineteenth Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 91, "An Act to amend the Municipal Reforestation Act", Mr. Thompson.

Sections one and two agreed to.

Bill No. 91 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Twentieth Order, Bill No. 92.

CLERK OF HOUSE: Twentieth Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 92, "An Act to Provide for the Control of the Cutting of Trees." Mr. Thompson.

Section 1 agreed to.

On Section 2.

MR. R. A. McEWING: (Wellington North): Mr. Chairman, just a little information in regard to Clause "A": "Interfere with the right of the occupant of land to cut trees thereon for his own use."

There is no limitation to a man for what he wants to use for his own use, but could he cut wood for re-sale or for lumber for buildings?

HON. W. G. THOMPSON (Minister of Lands and Forests): I do not think you could call, if you cut trees for re-sale , I do not think that would be for his own use. If it applied to his own fuel wood or building a building for his own use, yes, but not for resale.

On Section 2 I wish to move an amendment, for sub-section D I wish to make Section C read as follows:

"Interfere with any rights or powers of the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario or of any other board or commission which is performing its functions for or on behalf of the Government of Ontario."

Section (c) is changed to Section (d) and a further amendment, Clause (e) is added:

"Apply to trees growing in a woodlot having an area of not exceeding two acres."

Section 2 as amended agreed to.

On Section 3.

MR. F. O. ROBINSON (Port Arthur): I am not just clear how this Act is going to work in my part of the country where there is a lot of unorganized territory. A man on one side of the road may be subject to these regulations and another man right across the road would not be subject to the regulations. I was wondering if it was the intention of the Act to take care of such a situation.

HON. MR. THOMPSON:(Minister of Lands and Forests): This legislation being permissive, it is brought to include anything in that way, where there is no legal body to deal with. It is possible, as I mentioned in second reading, the Department may bring in some controls under the Land Tax Act, but we have not certified it and I could not make any suggestions at the present time.

Sections 3 to 5 inclusive agreed to.

On Section 6.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Grey South); Is there similar

legislation in any other Province?

HON. MR. THOMPSON: One of the Maritime Provinces has legislation along these lines but they exempt any farmer with less than one thousand acres. I do not think that would apply in Ontario with any satisfaction.

Section 6 agreed to.

Bill No. 92 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order 23, Bill No. 96.

CLERK OF HOUSE: Twenty Third Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 96, "An Act to amend the Surveys Act", Mr. Thompson.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 96 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order 24, Bill No. 97.

CLERK OF HOUSE: Twenty-fourth Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 97, "An Act respecting the Survey of part of the Township of Methuen," Mr. Thompson.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 97 reported.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Order No. 25, Bill No. 98.

CLERK OF HOUSE: Twenty-fifth Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 98, "An Act to amend the Forest Fires prevention Act," Mr. Thompson.

Section 1 and 2 agreed to.

On Section 3.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (leader of the Opposition): Has the Hon. Minister (Mr. Thompson) had any experience in appointing these honorary fire wardens who work without pay or remuneration. Have you had any experience in the past or is this a new thing?

HON. W. G. THOMPSON (Minister of Lands and Forests): They have always been appointed but there was a rigamarole you had to go through, you had to have them nominated, and this simply means you can appoint them without nomination.

MR. OLIVER: They serve without remuneration satisfactorily.

HON. MR. THOMPSON: Yes, wherever a fire breaks out they can act immediately. Before, the employee of the Department may be 50 or 100 miles away.

Sections 3 to 7 inclusive agreed to.

On Section 8.

MR. OLIVER: Have you inspectors that inspect the engines?

HON. MR. THOMPSON: Yes, we have.

Section 8 to 11 inclusive agreed to.

On Section 12.

MR. OLIVER: You have done away with the office of Provincial Forester. How does it stand now.

HON. MR. THOMPSON: The office has been obsolete for some time. The office was created at a time when there was only one technical man in the department and that was the forester. To-day we have something

like sixty or seventy-five technical men in the Department. This is just bringing the Department up to date.

Section 12 to 22 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 98 reported.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Order No. 26, Bill No. 100.

CLERK OF HOUSE: Twenty-sixth Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 100, "An Act to amend the Cullers Act," Mr. Thompson.

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

On Section 3.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Are you increasing the penalty in 3?

HON. W. G. THOMPSON (Minister of Lands and Forests): No, it just remains the same.

Sections 3,4 and 5 agreed to.

Bill No. 100 reported.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Order No. 27, Bill No. 101.

CLERK OF HOUSE: Twenty-seventh Order. House in Committee on Bill No. 101, "An Act to amend the Labour Relations Board Act, 1944", Mr. Daley.

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

On Section 3.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Has there been any indication of these powers coming back.

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): No, we have not had any. They are obligated to give us six months notice and we have had no indication.

MR. OLIVER: Has the Province asked that we get the powers back.

HON. MR. DALEY: No, because of the introduction of the Emergency Bill that took the place of the War Measures Act and it just simply continued on with the powers they had.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Were the Provinces consulted by the Dominion before the Federal Act was passed as to whether or not they wanted the labour relations returned to the Provincial jurisdiction,

or did the Dominion just arbitrarily proceed without consulting the provinces in advance.

HON. MR. DALEY: I should say they arbitrarily proceeded. One act would just follow the other, which continued the powers which they had.

Sections three, four and five agreed to.

Bill No. 101 reported.

HON. T.L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture) Order No. 28.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-eighth Order, House in Committee on Bill 103, "An Act to amend the Land Surveyors Act", Mr. Thompson.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): What does this bill do, Mr. Minister (Mr. Thompson)? I perhaps was not in on the second reading, and I did not hear the hon Minister's(Mr. Thompson) explanation. He can do it so well, I like to hear him.

HON. W.G. THOMPSON (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this bill, as I explained on second reading, is to broaden the scope of those serving apprenticeship with land surveyors.

Under the old Act, they were limited to graduates from certain Universities with certain degrees in the Province of Ontario. This Act broadens the base, whereby they can be graduates of other Universities in other provinces, so long as the Board of Examiners feel that the standard of that course is equal to the other courses, and it also makes it possible for the Board to allow men returning from the services to serve a shorter period of apprenticeship, providing they have

the qualifications.

Sections one and two agreed to.

Bill No. 103 reported.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Order No. 30.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The thirtieth Order, the House in Committee on Bill 107, "An Act to amend the Optometry Act", Mr. Kelley.

On Section one.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Was there never any authority to pay members of this board before this?

HON. MR. KELLEY: Not before.

MR. OLIVER: That is a notable omission in the original Act, is it not.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Chairman, may I remind the hon Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) that the Provincial Act was passed by the government of which he was a member.

MR. OLIVER: That does not matter to me.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: That is not a sure sign it is right, is it.

Sections one and two agreed to.

On Section three.

MR. A.A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Chairman, before this Bill is finally reported: the other day, on second reading, I asked the hon Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) whether the previous bill - the one passed in 1945 - had ever been proclaimed. Of course, the hon Minister (Mr. Kelley) was new in the House and obviously could not have a ready-made

answer, but I see his predecessor (Mr. Vivian) is here, and possibly the hon Minister himself (Mr. Kelley) has had a chance to look into the matter. Was that last Act ever proclaimed and implemented.

HON. MR. KELLEY: The Act passed in 1944 - sections two, three, seven and ten were amended, and all have been implemented except section three, where was defined "disgraceful conditions for the purposes of the Act", and the second, regulated the price of glasses, spectacles, and so forth.

This Act has been considered with the people concerned, but we have not been able to come to an exact agreement as to just how it should be implemented, but the other parts of the Act have been. I think that is the answer.

I am advised that the Act has been proclaimed, but the regulations have not been finally settled.

MR. MacLEOD: Mr. Chairman, I think the hon Minister's (Mr. Kelley) answer suggests that the criticism directed against that bill was well merited criticism.

HON. MR. KELLEY : Not at all.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: By no means, Mr. Chairman. What was said at the time the bill went through the Legislature was that the regulations could not be passed without the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and the very fact that regulations have not been passed under that, is that as yet no regulations have been submitted which the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is prepared to approve. That leaves it in a perfectly satisfactory condition until something comes forward which can be approved.

Bill 107 reported.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Order No. 31.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The thirty-first order, House in Committee on Bill 108, "An Act respecting the Victoria Hospital, London", Mr. Kelley.

Sections one and two agreed to.

Bill No. 108 reported.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Order No. 32.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirty-second order, House in Committee on Bill No. 111, "An Act to amend the Medical Act", Mr. Kelley.

Sections one to twelve inclusive agreed to.

On section thirteen.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): In one of the previous sections, the number required to make a quorum is changed from seven to eight; in this, it is changed from five to six. What is the significance of that?

HON. MR. KELLEY: At the present time five out of ten elected as Members of Council shall be present at the passing of certain by-laws. This number was increased from five to six, to constitute a majority.

Sections thirteen to sixteen inclusive agreed to.

On Section seventeen.

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): Mr. Chairman, with regard to section seventeen: There is a clause there that no one shall be entitled to recover operating fees unless he produces to the court a certificate that he is registered under this Act. Is it the intention of the Department to continue that pre-requisite, because we know very often when we come to

court, a Doctor who has been practising for twenty or twenty-five years in a community is known to the whole population as a medical practitioner. I do not think he should be required, under those circumstances, to produce a certificate that he is a duly qualified Doctor.

HON. MR. KELLEY: Will you repeat your question please?

MR. CHARTRAND: I was just mentioning that in Section seventeen, it reads, on the fifth line:

" Unless he produces to the court a certificate that he was registered under this Act at the time the services were rendered".

Does not the hon Minister (Mr. Kelley) think that that pre-requisite is perhaps superfluous in the Act, when a doctor has practised medicine for twenty-five or thirty years in a municipality.

HON. MR. KELLEY: No, we do not think so.

MR. CHARTRAND: Well, that is a good, short answer.

MR. W.J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, I have seen cases where doctors who have been practising for, oh, ten or twelve years in a community and are well-known, come into the Division Court to collect a bill, and the same objection is raised. On one occasion that I remember the Judge was kind enough to say, "I will give you time enough to go and get your certificate", but the doctor had to travel some considerable distance to get a certificate and produce it in court.

I agree with the hon member who has just spoken (Mr. Chartrand) that this is an injustice. It may be all right

in the city where a doctor has to prove that he is a medical man, but in the outlying areas, like Northern Ontario, and the rural areas of old Ontario, I cannot see why a physician who is well-known to everyone has to prove that he is qualified, before he can collect his bill in the court.

MR. J. MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): Maybe that is why the clause was put in there. The medical man might have a twin brother who is not a doctor, and who is trying to collect the bill.

Sections seventeen to eighteen agreed to.

On section nineteen.

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): Mr. Chairman, I see that this bill is a very extensive bill, comprising about nineteen or twenty sections. Would the hon Minister (Mr. Kelley) be kind enough to tell me if the individual members of the medical profession have been given an opportunity to know that such a bill was coming into existance, and, if so, by what means?

HON. MR. KELLEY: Yes, they have been given plenty of opportunity and plenty of time, and we have had plenty of interviews and discussion, and all along the line it meets with their approval.

MR. CHARTRAND: The hon Minister (Mr. Kelley) means, I presume, that there were many interviews with the executive of the Medical Association, but were the individual doctors given an opportunity to know that this bill was coming up? Were they informed of it through any periodicals distributed to the medical profession, and its members, or in any other way.

HON. MR. KELLEY: I think you will agree that it would be impossible to take this up with all of the doctors in the province of Ontario.

This bill was put in last year by the then Minister of Health (Mr. Vivian) so I would think that many of the doctors throughout the province have had an opportunity of knowing something about, and there have been no objections, in any way, to it.

Section nineteen agreed to.

On section twenty.

MR. SALSBERG (ST. ANDREW):Mr. Chairman, would the hon Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) agree with the conclusion now that we have completed the bill in Committee, that this is very much akin to a "closed shop" and whether it meets with his approval, despite that fact.

Bill No. 111 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : Order No. 33.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirty-third Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 109, "An Act to amend the Pharmacy Act", Mr. Kelley.

Sections one to four inclusive agreed to.

On section five.

MR. J.B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, a rather important point in connection with this bill arises here. I have found to my amazement that pharmacists do not derive any benefit from the 40-hour law of the province, and that they are barred from enjoying the benefits - if you can call them "benefits" of a working week of 48 hours - because of the special Act.

Would the hon Minister (Mr. Kelley) agree to an amendment, and if so, I would be very glad to move it, that the Pharmacy Act be further amended so as to place all registered pharmacists within the jurisdiction of the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act? I earnestly appeal to the hon Minister (Mr. Kelley) to do that.

And may I say in connection with a matter raised by the hon member for Ottawa East (Mr. Chartrand) that while I do not know whether all medical practitioners were approached on the amendments to the Medical Act, I do know that many registered pharmacists were shocked, surprised, and in fact held some gatherings, in order to raise this question.

I raised this with the hon Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) on behalf of some who approached me, and they feel they should be covered by the Hours of Work Act, just as other workmen. These are registered pharmacists employed by Drug Companies, and so on.

I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, that the hon Minister (Mr. Kelley) either move such an amendment, or I will gladly move it for him, to place the registered pharmacists under the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney General): Mr. Chairman, may I say, if the hon Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) was desirous of moving an amendment, he would be quite prepared to do that, without the assistance of the hon member from St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg).

MR. SALSBERG: I know he will have the assistance of the Hon Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell).

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: I do not know whether he wishes to move an amendment or not. It is a little broader question than the mere Act. The answer would be that the amendment is unacceptable; that the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act is sufficiently flexible so that at any time it is thought proper to bring this profession or occupation under it, that may be done. It is not proposed to accept such an amendment under this Act.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I am sorry, but I am obliged to take issue with the hon Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell).

The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act specifies that all those governed by any other professional act, such as this one, are excluded from the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, so that regardless of the wishes of the hon Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) - and I think in this respect his wishes are very favourable toward the people concerned - he had no authority to cover them under the Act. I think it could only be done by amending this Act, or amending the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act.

But I cannot agree with the interpretation of the hon Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell), although he is undoubtedly an authority on the law.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: The Hon Member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) said, in effect, almost precisely what I have said, that the proper statute to deal with Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay is that particular Act, and not this one.

In fact, I agree that the hon member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) is perfectly correct in that part of his statement that certain occupations are now excluded from that Act. If it was a matter of policy to make certain occupations inclusive in that Act, then the proper amendment would be to the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, and not this particular Act.

Bill No. 109 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): We will proceed in Committee at 8.00 o'clock.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Will we go on with the debate?

HON. MR. DREW: Yes, but as we only have two or three bills, we will deal with those first, and then proceed with the debate. I do not think from the nature of the bills, there is likelihood of their leading into an extended discussion. We would like to clean up the Committee first, and then proceed with the debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It now being 6.00 o'clock, I do now leave the Chair.

-- The Committee recessed at 6.00 o'clock p.m. --

P R O C E E D I N G S

of the

Twenty-Second Legislature.

E V E N I N G S E S S I O N

Toronto, Ontario,
Tuesday, March 26, 1946,
8.00 o'clock, p.m.

The Committee met at 8.00 o'clock.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Chairman, before considering anymore bills in Committee, I am going to ask that we take up a resolution and I beg to inform the House that his Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of this resolution, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

THE CLERK OF HOUSE: Mr. Kelley moves the following resolution: "That a fee of $5.00 be paid to every medical practitioner who makes an examination of an expectant mother and a report thereon in accordance with the provisions contained in Bill No. 115, An Act to amend the Public Health Act."

Resolution agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Blackwell moves the following resolution: "That every member of the Legislative Assembly shall be paid an allowance for expenses incidental to the discharge of his duties as a member in the amount prescribed in and according to the provisions of Bill No. 104, An Act to amend the Legislative Assembly Act.

Resolution agreed to.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Where does this resolution stand in relation to the bill?

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Resolution agreed to.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Order No. 34, Bill No. 110.

CLERK OF HOUSE: Thirty-fourth Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 110, "An Act to amend the Venereal Diseases Prevention Act, 1942" Mr. Kelley.

Sections 1 to 7 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 110 reported.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Order No. 35, Bill No. 115.

CLERK OF HOUSE: Thirty-fifth Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 115, "An Act to amend the Public Health Act", Mr. Kelley.

Section 1 agreed to.

On Section 2.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Is the $5.00 fee to be paid for one visit by the doctor?

HON. R. T. KELLEY (Minister of Health): I would say, Mr. Chairman, that this may entail a little more work than the ordinary visit. This is for one visit. There is a certain form prescribing the visit which the doctor will have given to him by the Department.

Sections 2, 3 and 4 agreed to.

Bill 115 reported.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture:

Order No. 29, Bill 106.

CLERK OF HOUSE: Twenty-ninth Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 106, "An Act to amend the Power Commission Act", Mr. Challies.

Section 1 agreed to.

On Section 2.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Was that not sort of held over for further consideration? I understood my hon. friend from St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) raised some objection to the wording of the clause. Is there not a change being made?

HON. L. E. BLACKWELL: (Attorney General): Mr. Chairman, in answer to the question raised initially by the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) and now by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver),-- the question is, is there a case under this particular Act,-- the question of an action being brought with the consent of the Attorney General? Now, it is recognized that that is a proper procedure in the question of suing the Crown and, as the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) appreciates, that is still the practice in Britain as well as to suing the Crown both in the Dominion and the Province. The question arises here whether the Hydro Electric Power Commission may be regarded as operating a business in that strict business sense, such as a railway or one of the emanations of the Crown, that it should be sued without the consent of the Attorney General. I might say that is not so, the Hydro Electric

is a trustee for a municipality and in that respect is an agency of the government in respect of which fiats should be necessary. I might say here that since I have been Attorney General of the Province of Ontario the practice of fiats has been related exactly to the British practice and that is that no fiat is refused by the Attorney General of the Province except in a vexatious action or where there is no cause of action. I hope the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) will accept that statement that that is the practice of the Department, and I think it is the only proper practice to be followed having regard to the nature of the hydro itself which is, in reality more akin to the functions of the Crown than to commercial business.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrews): I was wondering whether we could agree to re-openthat clause when the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) comes in. There is more in it than just the legal technicality. I would like the hon. member for St. Patrick to have an opportunity to argue that. I might say, as a member coming from Toronto, along with several other hon. members, we recently had a similar experience when we were called together by his Worship, the Mayor to acquaint us with a number of matters to be brought before the House. The Toronto hon. members will recall the legislation which the City of Toronto desired in regard to their fire stations and fire equipment. They thought they should have legislation which will absolve the

officers or members of the fire department from responsibility for accidents and so on committed by them in the conduct of their duty, and practically all the hon. members of the Legislature who were there thought it was going too far in denying an individual the right to sue. I cannot argue this from a legal point of view but it does seem even to a layman that it is rather sweeping, that if a person should be hurt by an automobile or truck owned by the Hydro that he should have to apply to the Attorney general to get permission to sue, assuming he does not reach a settlement before going to court. And it is possible, because of this protection given a public utility an individual may have to accept a settlement of a complaint or accident unless agreeable terms than he otherwise would have if he felt at all times he is free to sue all officials of the hydro knowing permission must be secured before anyone can sue them, and they would also strive to strike a hard bargain with the individual. I think that is possible, and it does sound very sweeping when we say, "Without the consent of the Attorney General no action of any kind whatsoever shall be brought against the commission, and without the consent of the Attorney General" and so on. That pretty well excludes everything.

I would like to see the matter better understood by us before we agree. In the City Hall practically all of us were practically up in arms over the rights of

the individual and we told the city fathers they should not place the fire department in that position and that also applies to the hydro.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney General): All I can think of, I have already said for the benefit of the hon. member, and he has, by what he said, expressed an unwillingness to accept the statement I made in connection with the issuing of fiats. I will supplement that statement for his benefit and then perhaps we can accept it. It is quite contrary to the facts to say that the question of granting or witholding of a fiat has the slightest bearing on whether a settlement can be made because the practice that I have followed is that if an application for a fiat to issue on the government of Ontario is made to-day, what is done then, it is determined whether it will or will not issue it at that point and at that point the Department of the government is told and the applicant is told if they fail to reach a settlement a fiat will issue; and the fact of the matter is it has been quite unnecessary to issue very many of them for the simple reason when both the department of the government and the applicant know the court is going to decide finally on the actual issues, then they settle. But, where they fail to do so, then a fiat issues. That has been carried on in the succession duties department matters, and it will go to the court if they fail to reach a settlement. I say the protection is there to protect the Crown against vexatious acts.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Could those acts be defined?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: That is quite impossible. I think the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) will accept that. You have to go over the whole variety and it is a question of fact. If anyone asserts a claim in law that shows the slightest possibility of it being upheld in law they get a fiat. We do not concern ourselves with the adjudication on the fact, it is purely a legal question whether they get a fiat or not. We do not think the Attorney General's office is the proper place to establish the facts, we will leave that to the courts.

Sections 3, 4 and 5 agreed to.

On Section 6.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): What change is made in Section 6?

HON. G. H. CHALLIES (Minister without Portfolio): The only change there is the commission may now invest its funds in any securities of the Dominion of Canada or of the Province of Ontario or in securities guaranteed as to principle and interest by either of them. That is, the commission can now invest in securities guaranteed by the Province or the Dominion which may not be direct bonds issued by the Dominion or the Province.

Section 6 and 7 agreed to.

On Section 8.

MR. F. R OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Does Section 8 give the commission more power than originally?

HON. MR. CHALLIES: No, it just clarifies the Act. There has been a question by the authors whether "works" includes buildings and so the words "buildings and works" is put in. The word "buildings" is put in to differeniate from "works"

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On Section Nine.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): In regard to repayment to the Province, Mr. Chairman. How many years will these cover? Are they equal amounts each year?

HON. MR. CHALLIES: No, they are various amounts, as indicated in the schedule. If you look up the Power Commission Act - I think it is at the end - there is a schedule in the old Act providing for pre-payment by the Commission to the government for its indebtedness. A lot of these are pre-paid, and the balance owing to the government is $94,847,000, and is provided by schedule "A" from 1946 on until 1971, so the old schedule in the Act is replaced for the balance by this schedule "A" in the Act.

Sections nine to thirteen inclusive agreed to.

On section fourteen.

MR. F.O. ROBINSON (Port Arthur): Mr. Chairman, on section fourteen; as I understand it, this would only apply to funds derived from the actual sale of power, and would not apply to funds from the sale of property, and so forth.

HON. MR. CHALLIES: That is perfectly correct.

Sections fourteen to seventeen inclusive agreed to.

On section eighteen.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): On schedule "A", may I ask one further question? Does the schedule change the annual payments from what they were?

HON. MR. CHALLIES: Oh yes. Not the total amount, but the annual payments are somewhat changed. It fits in better with the financing of the Commission over the period from the present date on until 1971. The hon member (Mr. Oliver)

will know that there are periods in which the Commission has less liabilities to meet, and for that reason can pay greater amounts to the province.

Section eighteen agreed to.

On Section nineteen.

MR. R.A. McEWING(Wellington North): Mr. Chairman, for a matter of information, I would like to know - and possibly many others would like to know - if there is any similar regulation in our statutes dealing with the T. & N.O. Commission. There was a bill the other day naming it the Ontario Northland Commission, or some such name. Are they somewhat similar? They have to deal with lands and properties and all that kind of thing. There were no amendments that came in with that, such as these.

HON. MR. CHALLIES: I find it difficult enough to answer questions on Hydro matters, without going in to the T. & N.O.

MR. McEWING: I thought maybe the hon Attorney General (Mr. Blackwell) could answer that.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: I am sorry I cannot answer the hon member's question (Mr. McEwing). I do not know every provision of every statute of the Province of Ontario, and to determine that, it would be necessary to look up the statute. I think I can say that the hon members can assume that there is no like schedule, but I would not like to make that statement definitely.

I am told by someone who was looking it up while I was speaking, that there is no similar schedule.

MR. McEWING: I would think with the set up as it is, and with the new Act going through, there would be many

things needed to bring it up to date, and clarify it --

HON. MR. KENNEDY: That is a good thought.

MR. McEWING: I think it ought to be looked in to.

HON. MR. CHALLIES: If the hon Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) will look at the former schedule -

MR. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): I would like to see it, but you need not read it.

Sections eighteen and nineteen agreed to.

Bill 106 reported.

HON. MR. KENNEDY : Order No. 21.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-first Order, House in Committee on Bill 94, "An Act to confirm Tax Sales".

HON. MR. KENNEDY: This is an annual bill, that goes through every year.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Any changes?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: No changes.

Section one carried.

On Section two.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Can not this be put into the statutes? Why bring it in every year.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: We are. We are introducing an amendment this year, and this will be the last year it will be brought in.

MR. McEWING: There is a change in it.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Yes.

MR. McEWING: What is the explanatory note?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: In section three, it requires the Treasurer, if this sale certificate is not attached to the

Deed, that it will be placed in the Registry Office, so that a man going to purchase this land will know what is against it.

MR. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition); That is going into the Act?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Yes.

Sections two and three agreed to.

On Section four.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: There is a change in number four. It is not an important change. Prior to this, they took in land for tax sale, and if there was a building on it, it might be necessary to repair that building in order to keep it rented, and that repair bill will be charged against the property if a man wants to redeem it at any time.

And further, it says "penalties and interest", so that all interest charges will be taxed against that, if it is to be redeemed at any time.

That was just to clarify it.

Sections four to seven inclusive agreed to.

Bill 94 reported.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Order No. 22.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-second Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 95, "An Act to amend the Municipal Drainage Act", Mr. Dunbar.

On Section one.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): There are drainage Referees?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Yes, there are two, and they can be paid up to $3,700 each. We want to give the municipality the

power, so that if they are not satisfied with the Referee, they can make their request to our Department, and we will put through an order to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, so that the municipal board instead of the Referees will decide it.

MR. OLIVER: Will the Referees still be kept on ?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Yes, it is not doing away with the Referees. It is only if the parties are not satisfied, they can ask the municipal board.

MR. R.A. McEWING(Wellington North): Mr. Chairman, there has been no report of drainage referees. Can you give us any idea as to how many cases they have settled in a year, or what activity they have had? It might be important to get hold of those figures for the last few years. We have no knowledge whether they are worth $3,500 or $2,500, or $1500.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Not a great number.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Two that we know of.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I think perhaps in time we can do away with the Referees entirely, but we were asked by the rural municipalities, when they met at the Carlsrite Hotel - they asked me if I could put this through, so that they might have the opportunity of applying to the municipal board, if they were not satisfied with the referees.

MR. McEWING: Would it not be wise to have that information available, because there are cases where people are trying to settle them themselves - cases now pending. If we could have some report of what had been done -

HON. MR. KENNEDY: We will see you get the report.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Really, drainage does not come entirely under my Department, but I will see that you get a report of the number of cases during the past year.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Are the referees paid on a salary basis, or so much per case?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: So much per. But it cannot go over $3,700.

Sections one and two agreed to.

Bill No. 95 reported.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee do now rise and report certain bills without amendment, and one bill with amendments.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed, Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. W.B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House adopted one bill with amendment and several bills without amendment, and I move that their report be received.

Motion agreed to.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Order No. 11.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eleventh Order, resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the motion, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, and that the House resolve itself into the Committee of Supply.

MR. R. MICHENER (ST. DAVID): Mr. Speaker, seated, as I am, on your left hand, and what is known as "This side of the House" I somewhat apprehensive lest some of the other speakers who also sit "On this side of the House" may be taken to represent my views.

MR. W.J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): No danger.

MR. MICHENER: For example, yesterday or the day before there was a statement from the hon member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) that gloom was gathering about that part of the House, although I could not see it, and his usually cheerful countenance belied what he said. Mr. Speaker, if there is any impression that the gloom to which my hon friend (Mr. Nixon) referred to extend down this side of the House, may I say it came to an abrupt halt at the division indicated by the hon member for Peterborough's chair (Mr. Scott).

The hon member for Peterborough (Mr. Scott) is perhaps the unwilling leader of this section of the government supporters. He certainly is not seeking any promotion, but he sits in that position, and it is difficult to define his position unless we adopt some name for this side of the House, Mr. Speaker, which distinguishes it from the rest of this side of the House, and I suggest we call it "The Northwest Branch of the Government".

However, I do not wish the hon gentleman, Mr. Speaker, to get the impression that we are unhappy in our association here. Our personal relationships are of the best. My own desire is that we shall draw clear political lines.

Now, the hon Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) has in his Budget address given such a clear statement of the financial position of the Province that it would be presumptious on my part to attempt to extend or to add to his explanation.

However, this is the first post-war Budget, and I feel that it marks the beginning, perhaps, of a new period,

and on that account, I will be forgiven for emphasizing what appears to me to be some of the salient features of the Budget Address.

The Budget, Mr. Speaker, may fairly be described as an "ambitious but not unsound Budget". To timid people it would perhaps be thought over-bold, because, as the hon members of this House will recognize, it calls for the largest expenditure in the history of this province.

(Page 1262 follows)

Not only that, but it calls for the greatest rendering of service to the people of this province which any Government in history has attempted to render. There are very good reasons, I suggest, Mr. Speaker, for thinking that this great advance in expenditure is not only warranted but is feasible and is entirely practical, and I would like to call the attention of the hon. members to a few of those reasons. In the first place I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the revenue which is required, this $120,000,000 of revenue can be raised without strain or hardship. There has been no suggestion so far to the contrary. We have every reason to be confident in the provincial-treasurer looking back over the two years of his administration in an important department of government--we see a record of balancing the budget, reduced gross debt and reduced net debt. With that record we should place a great deal of confidence on what he says and when he says that the interim deficit which we see forecast in this budget will be overtaken when the Dominion-Provincial negotiations have been completed, I think we need no further assurance on that point than the treasurer's record. However, we can assure ourselves, if we wish to do so, and I would like to call your attention to some of the facts which indicate that.

To my mind, Mr. Speaker, this increase in the budget is not disproportionate. When we take all of the provinces of Canada, including Ontario, they recognized that the Dominion Government required every available source of taxes

to carry on the war effort and the provinces by entering into agreement to accept revenues based on pre-war and a much lower level of economic activities than we see today, they in fact accepted a frozen position as far as revenue is concerned. Now, during that five years or less, since 1942 when the agreements were entered into in the case of Ontario, during those five years, we have seen a most remarkable growth in the level of economic activities. There are various ways of describing that economic activity--some people prefer to speak of national revenue. Recently in the Dominion's presentations they have used an index called "Gross National Products". To indicate how far this country has increased in its level of activity, let me give you figures for 1939 and 1944. In 1939, the gross national products of this country as a whole was estimated at $5,483,000,000. In 1944 it was $11,727,000,000. These figures are so large they must be expressed in percentages to be appreciated. That is an increase of 114% in five years. Now, the Province of Ontario surrendered all power to raise income and corporation taxes. Those two forms of revenue are what are known as progressive taxes. They reflect most readily any change in the country's economic condition. For those taxes the provinces, they are not in a position to benefit by that great increase in industrial activity.

Let me illustrate what that meant by showing how much the Dominion Government collected from these taxes. In 1944 and in 1945 the total of these two taxes for the whole of

Canada was in the neighborhood of $1,500,000,000. Now, it is not easy to estimate how much of that money came out of the Province of Ontario and I dare say some of our friends in other provinces would disagree with any estimates that might be made, but I think a fair estimate is that Ontario contributed 45% of that amount of taxation. In other words, over $600,000,000 went into the Dominion coffers each year from income and corporation tax from this province alone. We can see what position the province would have been in had it retained these taxes, been sharing in that great amount of taxation. I wish to show, Mr. Speaker, the position we may revert to now that the war financing is near its end and now that these tax agreements are being replaced by agreements which will put us more in line with our normal position. Looking at our relative position in 1939 and 1944, as far as revenue, in 1939 we raised $88,000,000 in this province by taxation and subsidies from the Dominion. In 1944 that figure had grown to $117,000,000. That is an increase of only 33%. If you applied the same percentage, 114%, which represents the growth in production in this country to our revenues in the Province of Ontario, our revenues would have been in the neighborhood of $190,000,000, and it is quite conceivable that without additional or new taxes we might in this province be in receipt of revenues in excess of $190,000,000 in the future. Now, with that in mind, it is not quite so depressing to contemplate an expenditure of $140,000,000 as we do this year nor is it a gloomy picture to think that we require to raise that amount of

money for purposes of this Government.

I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that when the negotiations with Ottawa have been completed, and as the Dominion puts behind it these great calls and expenditures related to the war, we should see normally a decrease in Dominion budgets, and expenditures, and as a natural consequence of the growth of the country, an increase in provincial revenues, and expenditures.

The second feature of the budget which scarcely needs emphasis is that there are no new taxes, and I submit, Mr. Speaker, that the treasurer has well shown that new taxes are not necessary, particularly in the light of the comparisons which I have just made. The only increase in tax has been for purposes of policy rather than revenue. I suggest, therefore, Mr. Speaker, that it is apparent that the revenues of this province will expand and not only that they will but they must expand if this Government is to foster the developing and giving of services which this province requires. Particularly with a larger population, estimated now at 4,000,000 people and with a high level of commercial activity. Moreover, Mr. Speaker, it is not unreasonable to expect that we can accomplish in the future that very desirable result of increased expenditure, balanced budgets and reduced taxes.

Now, one other feature I think this Government will appeal, particularly to the hon. members from Northern Ontario, and I use one of their well-known words in describing it as a developer's budget. None of us wants to

minimize the part which the Dominion as a Government has played during the war and will continue to play in the days to come.. The Dominion Government has great power over our economy, both in internal and external trade and more recently in the fiscal policy through the Bank of Canada and Foreign Exchange Control Board. In that way the Dominion Government is in a position to affect the level of employment, to affect the health of Canadian economy as a whole in a way which no province could expect to do. With these powers there are corresponding responsibilities and the Dominion Government is now, in these proposals it is making to the provinces, endeavoring to put itself in a position to discharge these responsibilities. In this I am sure we wish to cooperate, but, Mr. Speaker, may I remind the hon. gentlemen of this House that we must not at any time overlook the importance of the role which the province plays. It is all very well to say that the Dominion Government has assumed responsibility for maintaining a high level of employment, and so it has, and perhaps we are not altogether loathe to see that responsibility assumed, but whether we pass on that responsibility or not we have a great deal to do in this province and in every province with the level of employment which will pertain in the future. The provinces themselves by the fact of their expenditures and spending on the basic industries, of the country, do a great deal to encourage and foster these industries and maintain them at high levels. One only has to look at the subjects of

provincial government to see that is true. The Minister of Agriculture is in charge of one of our basic industries and the control which is exercised there has a great effect on that industry.

Then we have got our forest products which are subject to provincial control. May I remind you that the increased budget there is $100,000. In agriculture, I think I am right, Mr. Speaker, in saying that the increase this year is $1,750,000. Then in mining we have a further increase in expenditure to foster development in that great and basic industry in this country. Manufacturing we have--in direct budget expenditure--we see increased Hydro-electric activity and production of power, so important to manufacturers and the development of highways of transportation, city planning, etc., and so this budget is of direct effect on manufacturing industries which is probably the largest in point of view of dollar value of production of any industry in the province. Then we have the Hydro-Electric power industry, which I have mentioned, which we have just been considering tonight, and that industry, I am told, accounted for 90% of the power used by the war industries in Canada. So we can see what the Hydro does in electric power is of great consequence in the prosperity of this country. So in transportation. We are spending $46,000,000 in this province in providing transportation. Planning, an increase of $125,000, Mr. Speaker. That summary, or recital of some of our basic activities of the provincial government indi-

cates what we do here in this Chamber will have a great effect on what the people of this country will enjoy in the immediate and distant future, and so we should not minimize the role which the province plays as a developer of the basic resources of the country. I say to my northern friends that this is a developer's budget such as we have not seen in the province before.

There is one other aspect of this Budget which has not been mentioned, which I would like to speak on for a moment. To my mind this is one of the most humanitarian budgets that we have had. Now, let me explain what I mean by that. I have already said that never in the history of this province has any Government undertaken to do so much for the people it serves. In line with public opinion in the past few years governments have been forced to assume, and have willingly assumed in many cases, responsibilities which were formerly thought to be matters for private activities. We all have seen great growths in the government's expenditure and interest in matters of health and public welfare, and we have only to glance at the bills which are now before this legislature to see that this government shows a concern for the welfare of the citizens of this province, and that that concern is a continuing concern and a progressive concern. These bills, as a sample of government activities, have been enlarged in recent years, seem to cover the whole plane of human life. Even more, may I remind the hon. members, that there is one bill which we heard of recently that attempts to protect the health of children

even before they are born. There is another bill which benefits a man's family and his dependents after he has ceased to be concerned about these matters himself. That Succession Duty bill and Fatal Accidents bill are in that category. So between them we cover more than the human span. It rather reminds me of a story which I won't repeat but which I am sure all members will recall of the competition of various political parties in the recent elections to show which could provide the greatest service to the citizens of the province. Now, Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Progressive-Conservative Party, and speaking for my associates, I may say that we take second place to no other party in this province in our concern over the health and welfare of the citizens of this province. So when we have a budget of this kind, which can fairly be described in conjunction with the bills that are before this House, as a humanitarian budget, we take great pride in the fact that this is the work of this party. We are prepared to do many things of that character. There is one limitation, however, which I think comes to the minds of many people these days. We recognize that, in the final analysis, the prosperity of this province and country depends on the character of the people themselves. We must have in this country a populace which is willing to work and to work hard. We cannot have a generally increasing standard of living or of production or of wealth unless we are prepared to produce, because, by and large, it is production that makes for those very desirable ends, and we must be careful, and I

think we are careful, and we give due consideration to the possibility that in this country, as in some other countries, a class may develop which has an attitude that even though it is able to work it expects to live at the expense of the public purse. Now, Mr. Speaker, to my mind that is where the provision of the services of the kind I have been speaking of should be halted. We can go so far but if you develop in any country a pampered population by too much spoon feeding or too much services at one time and another you are not doing a kindness to the people of the province or of that country; you are doing just the opposite.

Now, with these general remarks about the services which governments are performing and supplying, let me turn to one or two examples of just what we have before us in this legislation. For young infants there is provision about day nurseries which were developed during the war. For children of school age we have an appropriation of $38,000,000, an increase of almost $4,000,000 over any previous budget. Then there is an amendment to the Mothers' Allowance Act which permits a child who has reached 16 years to continue the school year notwithstanding that the child becomes 16 years of age, and so is not entitled to further allowance. Then the teachers and inspectors have not been overlooked. There is provision which improves their superannuation arrangements, and altogether the educational system of this province has not been neglected. Affecting people of the same age is the amendment of

the hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) to the Apprenticeship Act which permits returned men to take advantage of the training and qualification for trades which they might otherwise have difficulty in obtaining without this amendment.

(Page 1272 follows)

Then, for men in their working years we have improvements in the Minimum Wage Act, which is proposed to extend to cover part-time workers and men on full time, The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, the Workman's Compensation Act and the Labour Relations Board Act .

For the housewife, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission is extending its services to 22,750 new customers.

For farmers, we have the Co-Operative Marketing Loan Act, permitting larger loans to co-operative associations of farmers and co-operative cold storage associations, the new Ontario Food Terminals Act, as well as the Budget provision of $1,000,000.00 to clear land in Northern Ontario and numerous other items which we need not mention.

For business people generally, we find the Warehouses Receipts Act and the Marine Insurance Bill which codify these business laws on the basis of uniform statues for all provinces, the new Department of Travel and Publicity which should be of benefit to many lines of business, and many other things which we have been dealing with in the past two weeks.

For general interest to the community we have new provisions for the protection of the community against criminals in the reform and parole of prisoners. In fact, we have seen the importance of the creation of a new Department to review these matters with a more humane attitude towards the punishment by which we hope

to restore a good many of our offenders to society and rehabilitate them so that they may be useful rather than keeping them in criminal contacts and classes. Now, the health measures, Mr. Speaker, are so extensive and numerous I am not embarking on those but I would like to mention the budget of the Department of Health is increased by $3,000.000.00 and the Department of Public Welfare has an estimated total of $14,157,000. To my hon. friends across the way, Mr. Speaker, I say they will find these numerous sums being applied to the people of the Province. There is a provision for new roads and the travel and publicity bureau to help those who are seeking the roads to relaxation.

For the aged we have an arrangement which we hope to development where persons over seventy years of age receive pensions without a means test. That remains to be dealt with. I might go into that at considerable length, but rather than cover the ground which is familiar to all of us, I would like to sum up by saying these new measures and appropriations which are before us in this Session are calculated to assist and improve the lot of people of all ages and callings and so I say, Mr. Speaker, that this budget commends itself to me not only for its assistance to industry and business, but because of its broad humanitarian concern in the welfare of all the people of the Province. As the member for St. David riding, I may say there are overcrowded conditions and there are many people in my riding, as well

as in many others, will welcome the steps which this government has taken. Yesterday, the hon. member for Kenora (Mr. Docker), I think it was, stated that free enterprise was having its last chance. Now, Mr. Speaker, I would say, "What a chance it has." Good things do not die easily. I am reminded of that famous actress, Sarah Bernhardt, who for years made what was called positively her last appearance for twenty years, year after year, until it became a tradition.

I think my hon. friend will find that this will apply in the case of free enterprise, that the last chance will appear and reappear and advantage will be taken of it as it has in the past and we will go forward with the opportunities that present themselves for better enterprise in this Province. I do not say that we are without problems. We must recognize that the war has not yet been paid for in full either in terms of money or human suffering. At this moment in Europe there are countries which are troubled with disorder and misery and starvation. Now, we in Ontario have a duty, and I think our humanitarism is not limited to the people of this Province, and that we should raise to that duty to assist the people of Europe with food which we can grow so abundantly here and clothing and assist in their rehabilitation to our own benefit as well as theirs. It will help to raise their standards as well as raise our own in terms of stability of international relationship which are so

necessary to an exporting country of this kind. With these opportunities before us to provide for the welfare and happiness of the people of this Province, I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that there is no occasion of any kind for one to feel gloomy about this budget and I again remind you this budget may be called a developers' budget and a humanitarian budget.

MR. E. A. MacGILLIVRARY (Glengarry): Mr. Speaker, I was very glad the other day when the hon. Prime Minister of this Province (Mr. Drew) said he welcomed helpful suggestions from the hon. members of the opposition and I only trust that in this, my first speech of the current session, my remarks will be of some assistance to the government.

However, at the outset, I would like to offer my congratulations to the three hon. members of the government elevated recently to cabinet rank. Of the three I possibly know the hon. Minister of Welfare (Hon. W. A. Goodfellow) the best, and I must say that I have always found him to be a fine Canadian gentleman, and it is my hope that as time goes on I may become better acquainted with the other two hon. members of the cabinet.

It was with considerable satisfaction, Mr. Speaker, that I noted that the Highways Department has been allotted some forty-seven million dollars for the next year. Let me tell the hon. Minister of Highways (hon. G. H. Doucett) why I hope that Eastern Ontario may

receive its just portion in the way of expenditures of that vast amount of money.

May I suggest to the hon. Minister of Highways (Hon. G. H. Doucett) that he carefully consider the advisability of constructing another connecting link with the Province of Quebec which would open up a swift and unhindered route to the metropolis of Canada for the transporting of the farm products of Eastern Ontario and also for the accelerating of automobile traffic in that area. That such a connecting link will be needed, I feel sure, for with the Province determined to go after the tourist business in a great big way, I feel the tourist business on Highway No. 2, which carries a tremendous traffic load, will be taxed as it has never been before. I leave the location of this proposed new highway with the excellent judgment of the engineers of the Department of Highways, -- of course we always take for granted the genial hon. Minister of Highways (G. H. Doucett) has sound judgment at all times. Such a new road would take some of the pressure off the Ottawa and Montreal Highway.

I was glad to see the government charting a course to publicize the tourist havens of this Province, but I am sure all members of this House know that the riding from which I am proud to represent, Glengarry, has much background and lore to commend it to tourists. Yes, the fame of Glengarry has been well publicized in the past and it is my hope that it will continue to be.

It has been publicized by such celebrated authors as Ralph Connor, Grace Campbell and more recently by that brilliant writer, Dorothy Drumbule,- who by the way, is one of my fellow citizens. I suppose that accounts for her brilliancy, -- in her most descriptive story of French-Canadian and Scottish traditions in the grand old riding of Glengarry. Not so long ago Glengarry again became famous for none other than the Rt. hon. William Lyon MacKenzie King chose this riding in a by-election. The results of that by-election are history now but the people of Glengarry are justifiably proud of having the Prime Minister of Canada represent them in the House of Commons.

(Page 1278 follows)

Enough about Glengarry, so I now turn my remarks in the direction of that much respected and admired Minister of Agriculture, Col. the Hon. T.L. Kennedy. There are many things about him which I admire, but on one point I just can't go along with the honourable Minister. I might say I was just a bit amazed when I read in the press where he was reported as saying Ontario had 50,000 too many farmers.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I don't pretend to know much about the science of Agriculture. I can tell the difference between an apple and a pear, a potato and a turnip, ripening wheat and a meadow ready for the mower. But I just can't believe that Ontario has too many farmers.

I think the famous Dean Swift wrote in Gulliver's Travels that whoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass, to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together.

Mr. Speaker, Ontario and other Canadian Provinces are a vast empire with a population exceeded by some of the picture postcard countries of Europe. Does the Honourable Minister of Agriculture want our vast spaces to remain empty save and except for the wild life that, happily, knows nothing and cares less for Government officials? And what would he do with the surplus 50,000 sons of the soil? Crowd them into the Cities and Towns where thousands cannot find a roof under which to lay their heads -- a fact that this Government has had brought home to them for many months. And to what form of employment would he assign them, since the ranks of labour are already overcrowded. The streets of

our cities are filled to-day with veterans looking for work, I maintain Mr. Speaker.

I am not for a moment, Mr. Speaker, suggesting that the Honourable Minister is not concerned for the welfare of the workers on the land. Far from it. I rather think that his concern for their welfare gave birth to the idea that a lesser rural population would make for greater rural prosperity. But couldn't the same happy result be achieved by ensuring a squarer deal for the farmer?

I maintain, honourable members, that we want the farmer to stay on the land. For the fortunes of us all, will, in the end, go up and down with his. Moreover, the farmer keeps the land for us, since it is the land that feeds us all. Civilized man lives from the soil. This is as true of man on the paved streets of a great city as it is of life nestled among the fields. If the thin covering of fertile soil on nature's breasts should suddenly vanish, civilized man would disappear from the globe in a single year. For man cannot eat the products that we refer to when we speak of the machine age. The land, the welfare of the farmer is something that vitally concerns us all, Mr. Speaker. And yet the men who keep the land for us scarcely receive a living wage. That they should be able to secure ample return for their labours is the solution of the problem -- and not a vast migration to the urban centres.

The author of the deserted village saluted the farmers of his day as their country's pride and I believe, as you all must, that the same is true to-day as it was in the days of Oliver Goldsmith.

It is the farmer, and not the citizen who lives next door to a movie theatre that makes the pot boil. And what vocation in life is so wholesome and happy as that followed by the man who lives close to the soil?

So I would say, Mr. Speaker, that Ontario and all of Canada has not too many farmers. With millions facing starvation due to the lack of food, I contend, Mr.Speaker, we need all the farmers where they are and all the food this country can grow. By feeding the starving millions in Europe, Asia, India, we will be doing our utmost to win the peace.

Personally, I think the labour unions have had their innings with Governments re hours and wages, but I do not think that prices for farm products can rise sufficiently high to employ help on the farms at industrial wages.

What I think is needed most is a family-sized farm; by that I mean smaller farms, which farmer and his family can cultivate without being forced to rely on outside labour. It might be of interest to this House to know that at the present time, large farms are not in demand, but buyers want smaller farms. True, there may be less income from the smaller farms, but the hired man won't be there to eat up all the profits.

So the alternative is not the collectivized farm system, superseding individual initiative, although it is noticeable that Russia is showing signs of returning to that era when the most efficient person receives the highest return for his work.

Let me, however, commend the honorable Minister for continuing the bonuses on hogs and cheese, though I

must remind him that these were first bestowed by a Liberal Government. It is highly important to hog raisers and cheese men that this financial assistance which the Liberals started should continue. I was glad to see the Minister did so.

Rightly so, this Province cannot do much for education, so I commend the hon. Prime Minister for his warning last week to school boards that the increased grants must be expended for the purpose for which they were given.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am not going to touch upon the budget. The official Opposition critic of the budgetary report made a magnificent effort yesterday, and it would only be a very feeble effort on my part, should I attempt to dilate upon the dissection of that very important financial report, which was done so ably by the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon).

I might also say, Mr. Speaker -- and I omitted it in the beginning -- that I want to congratulate yourself, sir, for the ~~single~~ signal honour the government has once again conferred upon you by reappointing you as speaker of the Ontario Legislature, and I feel -- and I am certain of this -- that you will continue to preside over the deliberations of this august body, with your characteristic ability, dignity and tact.

There is another remark I omitted to make when congratulating the cabinet ministers -- in fact, I could congratulate them all; they are all a pretty handsome bunch of fellows.

MR. SALSBERG: They are not responsible for that.

MR. MacGILLIVRAY: I was not a little astonished that that genial veteran member for Carleton County (Mr. Acres) did not get the nod from the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) when he was forming or reshuffling his cabinet. However, maybe there are better days in store for our good friend, the hon. member for Carleton (Mr. Acres).

Now, Mr. Speaker, in closing, I want to say a few words about Hydro. For well do I recall that when the hon. Prime Minister sat in Opposition he had much criticism to make of the then existing Ottawa River Power contracts. If my memory serves me correctly, hardly a session went by that the now Prime Minister did not shout long and loud about what he would do if his government was elected.

He consistently hammered away on the theme that the then Liberal regime was selling out to Quebec. The deals, he claimed were unfair to Ontario; there would be a power shortage in Ontario.

I might add to this, Mr. Speaker, that the Opposition during the last Provincial election campaign came into my riding, horse, foot and artillery, banging on the tom-toms, and blowing the trumpets, with the avowed purpose of bringing about my ignominious defeat, because of the fact that I had supported the Ontario-Quebec Power agreement.

We all remember the very heated remarks that were exchanged in this House during the passing of the Bill in the Session of 1943, and at that time, the Opposition claimed that they would cancel that agreement, were they returned to office. Well -- they have been returned to office, and what has transpired in the meantime is history

to-day. May I, by way of refreshing the memories of the hon. members present, quote some of the remarks of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) at that time, or during the election which followed the Session. This was a speech delivered at Renfrew and is as follows:

> "Lt.-Col. George A. Drew, Ontario Progressive Conservative leader, said in an election address here last night that in hydro-electric developments and the distribution of water power along the Ottawa River, the Liberal provincial administration has shown a "marked preference" for Quebec, as against Ontario.
>
> He said that if his party were placed in power in the August 4 Ontario election it would cancel existing agreements and make a new one that would be "fair to Ontario".
>
> Col. Drew advocated the withdrawal of electric service charges, and said he proposed to increase distribution of electricity in rural sections of Ontario. Industrial plants should be decentralized, as in England, and a commission appointed to put into effect a plan for the reforestation of Ontario. He had no fear of unemployment in the post-war period; the difficulty would be to find men to do the work that would be necessary."

And he went on to say:

> "Col. Drew declared the Ottawa River power agreement was a 'complete sellout to the private power interests in Quebec.'

" 'Here is a government', he went on, 'which a few years ago upset out whole power situation by cancelling the agreements with Quebec. As a result, we were short of power in this war. Now they find it very desirable to turn over sites on the Ottawa to the private interests of Quebec'.

Ontario had the right, he said, to demand a power controller who had no personal interests to serve 'yet the power controller who sat in on the decition to give away for all time the sites on the Ottawa given to Quebec was not in a position to make an impartial decision. He lives in Quebec. He is a director of many of the great power companies of Quebec, which stand to benefit from this iniquitous legislation forced through the Legislature last February. Yet, when a decision was being made between Ontario and Quebec, a man perhaps more interested in power than any other single man in Canada sat in on it.'

The 999-year lease given Quebec on the Carillon Rocker Fendu and Lower Paquette Power sites on the Ottawa was not a lease but an outright grant which changed the boundaries of Ontario, 'which takes in Hawkesbury and which will flood vast areas up here sometime if the agreement goes ahead,' he continued.

'The agreement is utterly illegal. No government has the right to give away any part of the area placed under the province's control by Confederation'."

Now, here is an article which appeared in the Toronto Telegram, last November, which reads as follows:

"Ottawa River Power Plant to be Built:

Pact reached with Quebec, Drew Announces --

Develop 400,000 h.p., Jobs for 15,000.

Returning to-day from Montreal where he conferred with Premier Duplessis of Quebec, Premier George Drew announced that agreement has been reached between the governments of Ontario and Quebec to start immediate construction of major power developments at Des Joachim on the Upper Ottawa River.

'This means that a start will be made immediately on the Commission's (Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario) five-year $200,000,000 postwar program of expansion and development,' said Premier Drew."

Now, hon. members, that just goes to show that at one time this scheme was condemned very severely by the government of the day, and now they are proceeding to construct a power plant on the very site at Des Joachim, upon which they came down with a heavy hammer, just three short years ago.

Now, it was the impression of the public -- and it is my opinion -- that this agreement has not been changed by even one clause, and although the Conservative party put on such a tremendous campaign, not only in my riding, but also in ridings adjoining mine, Prescott and Russell, to defeat the Liberal candidates that were running in those ridings,

the people of those constituencies apparently were not mislead, and still had confidence enough in us and in the party to return us once more, each and every one of us, by substantial majorities.

And I might suggest to the government that if they want to capture the good old historic county of Glengarry, they had better look around for a better issue than that one, and even if they can win Glengarry, they would still find there a fighting band of ferocious Liberals, prepared to give them a clean and fair battle, and once it is done, and the smoke of battle has cleared away, I feel quite certain that Glengarry will still remain Liberal.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr.Speaker, I am not rising in the debate, nor do I intend to take very much exception to what has been said, except that I would not want the hon. members to carry away a wholly erroneous impression as to what has taken place.

There is a vast difference between what is proceeding now and what was originally contemplated. What was then arranged was condemned just as severely by the Government of the Province of Quebec as by the then opposition in Ontario, and the basis of the condemnation was that it would place, in one case, an area in the Province of Quebec, under the province of Ontario, and on the other hand, it would place land in Ontario under the Province of Quebec.

This does not do that. The arrangement that was made is quite different. We have an arrangement with the Government of the Province of Quebec, whereby they employ all the people from half way across the River, and on their own side, and we fully recognize their jurisdiction over

their own property.

There is a vast difference, and by proceeding with it, binds neither the Province of Ontario nor the Province of Quebec to the original contract.

HON. MR. CHALLIES: May I direct a question to the hon. member (Mr. MacGillivray)? Am I right in assuming you are still approving of the Ottawa River Power Act of 1943? The answer is 'yes'?

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): No.

MR. A.A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, if there are no more interruptions, I shall attempt to proceed on schedule.

I am very sorry that the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) is not in his place to-night, because I would like to begin by complimenting him on the effective, gracious matter in which he presented his budget. Politics aside, political disagreements aside, I think every one in this House holds the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) in very high regard. He is a perfect gentleman at all times, and those of us who have been here for the past two or three years, have come to regard him with real affection. And the budget speech this year was delivered in the same pleasant manner, which characterizes his past performances, and he concluded by rolling off the moving passage from the book of Deuteronomy, in a manner of a moderator of the general assembly.

I am very glad that the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) has read the Holy Writ. There must be a Gideon Bible in his room at the Royal York, and I hope that he will continue to refer back to that ancient literature, which is

not only a literature of beauty, but a great and profound regard of human life. I think there are some of the books back there that some of the hon. members of the Government might read with profit. I would like them to read the books of Job and Proverbs, and learn some lessons in humility. In Proverbs, I think they will find a line that runs something like this:

> "He that ruleth his own spirit is greater than he that taketh a city."

There have been a number of cases since the House began, when that might have been invoked with profit.

However, I do not want to get too deep into this, because toward the end of the last Session, the hon. member for St.Patrick (Mr. Roberts) brought a lady, to whom I was introduced. She happened to be a namesake of mine, and she said, "You know, I have been sitting in the gallery, and I have been trying to figure you out, and this is the conclusion I have come to; I think you were cut out to be a preacher, but the devil spoiled the cloth".

Well, having said that, I will leave matters spiritual, and proceed now to deal with more mundane matters.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to express a word of congratulation to the hon. member for St. David (Mr.Michener) who made his maiden speech here to-night. We have been waiting to hear him, and watch him in action. He has a sort of Westminster appearance about him, when you meet him out in the hallway, and without wanting to intervene in purely government matters, I rather think that in the

not far distant future, he will be "getting the nod" -- he will be leaving the Northwest corner and crossing over to the front line. Certainly, the hon. member (Mr.Michener) is a very experienced and able member of his profession, and I have no doubt that he would be an acquisition to the Government benches.

Now, Mr. Speaker, as far as I am concerned, I am frank to say that I would be in a far better position to estimate the soundness of the hon. Provincial Treasurer's (Mr. Frost) budget, if I knew a little more about the Dominion-Provincial conference.

The hon. members of this House will recall that we were told last summer that following the August meeting, this Legislature would be called together for a report on that conference. Now, lest there be any misunderstanding about this, I want to refer to a question put to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) by the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) who asked: "Is it the intention of the Government to hold a Fall Session?", and the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) replied:

> "Yes, I think it is necessary that there should be another special session later on in the year. That would not have been necessary had it not been that a Dominion-Provincial Conference was called for August, and as the members who were in the Legislature before will recall, we have been, for some time, pointing out the desirability of a conference as soon as possible, and we welcome the fact that at least the first week is to be held commencing August 6th, and many of the matters that were before

" us in the last Session, and many of the matters which should be dealt with, will be much better understood if we know before we deal with them what general principles are to apply following the preliminary meeting with the Dominion Government and the Governments of the other provinces. That is the reason we are only presenting at this Special Session those bills which will validate immediate payments which should be made, and amendments that require immediate attention. The other matters that require attention may then be prepared in the light of what takes place at Ottawa, and we will have a later special Session this year."

I do not recall any statement from the Government attempting to justify its failure to call the Legislature together.

I find it very difficult to understand why there should be such secrecy in a conference called to concern itself with the taxes paid by the Canadian people. That is what the conference is discussing -- the taxes that we as citizens of the Province of Ontario and the Dominion of Canada, pay. Why that should take place behind an iron curtain of secrecy, I do not know. I think that the Government owed it to the hon. members of the Legislature to inform them as to what took place last August, and indicate to the Legislature what the Government's policy was.

However, the Session was not called, and in early January, we picked up our newspapers and read that the Government of Ontario had formulated certain proposals which had been dispatched to all the Provincial Premiers,

and to the Dominion Government. That is rather interesting, that the hon. Premiers of Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and so on, knew the policy of the Ontario Government, as far as the Dominion-Provincial Conference was concerned, before the hon. members of this Legislature knew anything about it.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I think that it would be very valuable, at the outset, for us to recall the general nature of the proposals put forward at the August Conference by the Dominion Government. They are briefly summarized in a few sentences on the front page of a document called "Postwar Planning Information" -- issued by the former Wartime Information Board, and it says:

> "The objectives of the Cominion Government are high and stable employment and income, and a greater sense of public responsibility for individual economic security and welfare. The government has clear and definite views on how these objectives can be obtained. These views may be summarized very briefly as,
>
> <u>first</u>, to facilitate private enterprise to produce and provide employment;
>
> <u>secondly</u>, to promote bold action by the state in those fields in which the public interest calls for public enterprise in national development;
>
> <u>thirdly</u>, to provide, through public investment, productive employment for our human and physical resources when international and other conditions adversely affect employment; and

fourthly, to provide, on the basis of small regular payments against large and uncertain individual risks, for such hazards and disabilities as unemployment, sickness and old age."

Now, whether or not that objective can be achieved, it goes without saying that it is a commendable objective, and the facts of the August conference were learned from a document made public by the Dominion Government as to what its general proposals were, for the implementation of this four-point program.

(Page 1293 follows)

And among other things it involved a proposal to the province, said they should be willing to stay out of the personal income and corporation tax fields. The Ontario Government then came along with what is now known as the counter proposals and they caused quite a sensation. There was a very lengthy econium in the Globe and Mail of January 7th, a whole column and a half, which described the counter proposals as being, "Unequalled by any similar provincial declarations throughout the 78 years of Confederation. It embraces far-reaching proposals which the people of Ontario may well be proud to have advanced in their name." Of course, the people of Ontario had nothing to do with it. But I was particularly struck by this lengthy eulogy of the counter proposals in the Globe & Mail and my mind went back to some of the things that were said by the publisher of that morning newspaper, so friendly to the present government, in 1939. I think it would interest the House just to hear a few sentences from a speech delivered by George McCullagh, Canada's boy wonder. He made a speech on the air back in 1939 when he launched the Leadership League in order, as he said, if ever urgency should arise we can smash the present political set-up with the launching of a potentially new party of power and propriety, independent thought and action. That was what George was after in 1939--smash the present political set-up. Almost sounds like a revolution to me, but he said, addressing himself to the Premier of Ontario:

"The premier of Ontario...knows well that the provincial government systems are altogether too costly, totally unnecessary and one of the principal causes of disunity in the country....I strongly urge him and all other provincial leaders to look squarely at the facts, provide some evidence of real public service, and let us get busy and scrap this expensive provincial system. Let us not, you and I, the people, be deceived by the claptrap talk of provincial rights. It would be named better as politicians' rights.

"The greatest service the premier of Ontario could do for Canada, and something which would carry his name into histo y as a public benefactor, would be for him to state publicly what we all know; that our provincial governments are political misfits, that they are unnecessary duplications, luxuries we cannot afford, and endless causes of disunity."

"Surely to goodness, ladies and gentlemen, it must be apparent to everybody that something is wrong in a country as rich as Can da...Let this be a challenge to the prime minister in a demand for the preservation of national unity by abolishing the disrupting political units, the provincial governments."

Not necessary according to George McCullagh in 1939 but he hails a document which stoutly defends the provincial government as an entity on January 7th, 1946. But I notice that some weeks later, after the counter proposals

had received quite a dressing down in the public press, especially in the Financial Post, which is hardly a radical publication--they went after the counter proposals pretty hard and it became known that leading industrialists in this province were not very enthusiastic about the counter proposals, and every one who read them must have recalled the indignation of the national leader of the Tory party, John Bracken, who, when he was Prime Minister of Manitoba, issued scathing denunciation of a former Prime Minister of this province, who at the Rowell-Sirois Commission had advanced proposals not very different to those in the Grey Book. Mr. Bracken said, "It was the Premier of Ontario who led in the obstruction of the plan"--that is the Rowell-Sirois Commission plan, and then he goes on to say: "Can we suppose that by balkanizing this country that we would be adding to Canadian wealth or Canadian unity or making Canada a greater country than it would have been in the past? The only way in which we will have a fair division of tax burdens in this country is by giving the Dominion Government the sole right to impose direct taxation."

Those were the words of Mr. Bracken and it was rather significant that after the counter proposals came out Mr. Bracken was conveniently absent from Ottawa, hibernating somewhere out on the Pacific coast, and, therefore, found it unnecessary to commit himself at all on the counter proposals. Well, by the time the Dominion-Provincial conference resumed on the 25th of January last there had

evidently been some heart searching in the ranks of the government. Now, of course, I admit this is all hearsay but apparently under the Rules as they have been interpreted, it is possible for a member standing in his place to quote hearsay. We heard that at some length here the other day.

We have here in MacLean's magazine of March 1st, a very interesting article by the man with a notebook. That is what he calls himself. I think it is Blair Fraser. I do not know whether he would thank me for stating that but I think this is Blair Fraser, sounds like many of them. The article is entitled, "Worms in the Tax Apple." Worms in the Tax Apple, and he refers to the meeting last January and he says: "Hotspurs in the Ottawa camp moaned loudly that Mr. King was "oh, so gentlemanly" with Premiers Drew and Duplessis at the conference here a month ago. They'd been looking forward for weeks to the chance for a field day on Ontario's counterproposals, particularly on the National Adjustment Fund, to which all provinces were to contribute and from which "poor" provinces would be helped. Would the Adjustment Fund require an amendment to the BNA Act? If the answer was yes, Ottawa knew Quebec wouldn't like it--Drew would be isolated. If it was no, they could think of dozens of other questions, all equally embarrassing. Mr. King scuppered all these hopes. He opened the conference with a strong but temperate statement of Ottawa's case. Then, very mildly and politely, he re-

marked that some of the provinces had made submissions since the committee had last met, and maybe they'd like to explain them. Col. Drew didn't rise. No, no, he said; before we get on to that there are some things that still need to be clarified in the Dominion's brief."

Then he goes on to give a general recitation of what took place in the Conference and I think we can accept it as authentic because it is pretty much in line with what Mr. Wilfred Egglestone wrote in the Saturday Night and with what Mr. Kenneth Wilson wrote in the Financial Post.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW: I have no intention of interrupting the member or paying attention to what he is saying but since he is quoting an ordinarily responsible quotation I want to say the statement he has now quoted in that ordinarily responsible journal is nothing but pure and unadulterated nonsense.

MR. MacLEOD: Unfortunately I do not have before me at the moment a quotation from the Toronto Evening Telegram, a few days after the Conference opened, in which the Telegram said that when the Conference opened the Prime Minister of Canada delivered a short address in which he criticized a few of the main proposals contained in the Ontario submission and went on to suggest that after he had finished the Prime Minister of Ontario should take the opportunity to explain his proposals, and the Telegram stated that Mr. King let it be known that it was the intention to give the text of his remarks to the members and when he suggested that that should be done, according to the

Telegram, there was strong opposition taken by the Prime Minister, who said if this is published then I shall have no recourse but to issue a counter statement, and as a result Mr. King did not give his statement to the press.

Now, it is very difficult for me to believe that three responsible journalists should say substantially the same thing, and I say again that Mr. Fraser's interpretation of the Conference, Mr. Egglestone's interpretation of what happened there, and Mr. Kenneth Wilson's articles in the Financial Post add up to pretty much to the same thing and I say that while there are undoubtedly some very sound and sane proposals contained in this Grey Book, nevertheless it is a fact that the Government of Ontario has retreated from some of the main positions that they took in January of this year. It is a very significant thing to me that in the course of speeches made here so far absolutely nothing has been said about the unique aspects, unique points, contained in this Grey Book. The emphasis now is on agreement, agreement and agreement and I notice the Prime Minister and Provincial Treasurer always nod their heads in assent when the Leader of the Opposition, the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon), t suggests that somewhere inbetween the Dominion proposals, revised Dominion proposals and the counter proposals it may be possible to find a basis of agreement. I think the Prime Minister wants to forget about some of the points contained here, notably the

Adjustment Fund, the Dominion-Provincial Coordination Committee, a number of these other proposals which obviously cannot be achieved without tampering with the British North-America Act, and that is the very thing that the Dominion Government apparently wants to avoid.

I am willing to predict that when this matter does come back to us and if an agreement is reached, that there will be an agreement that will bear little relationship to what is contained in that document. I am willing to stand by that because the revised proposals which have appeared in the press and which were referred to yesterday by the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon), are proposals with some minor changes here and there, that any Ontario government might be expected to accept and to sign.

One may ask the question as to why on earth it has taken so long to reach an agreement, a purely domestic agreement between the provincial governments and the Dominion Government. On the International level a most unprecedented progress has been made during the very period that these Conferences have been taking place. Yet at this moment there is no idea whatever as to when the matter is going to be finally settled. Meanwhile some of the important matters contained in the Dominion plan are left in abeyance and the Canadian people are being denied of the benefits of these proposals. I say it is of the utmost importance that no time be lost in consumating an agreement so that this country can come

to grips with these post-war problems and put into effect these four main points I referred to a moment ago. Of course, the government in its counter proposals attempts to place itself in company with Sir John A. MacDonald and the Fathers of Confederation and quote some of them a bit but as one reads the basis of Confederation I think it can be said that Sir John A. MacDonald and some of the other Fathers of Confederation were not completely sold on the federal system of government.

(page 1301 follows)

They even suggested that a unitary type of government would be much preferable. They recognized, however, that Canada is a two-nation state, we have a nation within a nation. We have the great French-Canadian people who were not prepared to surrender their rights, religion, language and so on, and as a result of consideration for them the Federal system was chosen in preference to the unitary system. However, Mr. Speaker, I say again that the revised proposals to the degree that they have been made public must commend themselves to all the thoughtful people of this Province as offering a solution to this long standing dispute between the Provinces and the Dominion. The government of this Province can receive nothing but praise from all the people of Ontario in all the attempts that it makes to assure a high standard of living for the people of this Province. We do not want anything to disturb that, but at the same time Ontario must recognize that it is part of a nation and Ontario has a responsibility beyond the responsibility to the people who live within its confines. What we all desire is a strong vital nation and I think the general proposals put forward by the Dominion government will help to achieve that result, that is the three year period agreement, and if that is found to be unsatisfactory then it can be terminated in the same way the wartime agreement may/be and will terminated.

Now, Mr. Speaker, as I listened to the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Hon L. M. Frost) forecast a deficit

of $21,000,000.00, a substantial increase in the Provincial debt, I wondered if he was not holding out on us a bit, because as I understand it, the Province of Ontario has a substantial backlog of credit with the Dominion government of $26,000.000.00, $27,000,000.00 or $28,000.000.00 which becomes payable on the termination of the present agreement entered into for the period of the war. I do not know what the Dominion government is proposing should happen to the $29,000,000.00 as and when the agreement expires and if a new agreement is signed. I would hope very much that the Provincial government would make it a condition in signing any new agreement that that $29,000,000.00 should be paid over to the Provincial Treasery and if the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Hon. L. M. Frost) succeeds with that, he will be able to dispose of the $21,000,000.00 deficit and at the same time have a nice substantial surplus to announce. Maybe he has that in mind, but there is no reference to the $29,000, 000.00, and it may very well be the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Hon Mr. Frost) is holding something back which he will toss into our midst when he presents the budget in March of next year.

Now, Mr. Speaker, just one or two observations on the budget. When we compare the original estimates of 1945 and 1946 with the statement of expenditures as presented in the budget for this period, ten months actual and two months estimate, it is very striking to note the large increase in most departments. The follow-

ing will give you some idea; for instance in the Department of Agriculture for the year 1945-46 the original estimate was $6,116,000.00. I will just give the round figures,-- budget $6,547,000.00; Attorney General, original $3,598,000.00, actual $4,602,000.00; Education $29, 383,000.00, actual $30,552,000.00; Health $12, 334,000.00, actual $13,000,000.00; Highways, $14, 000.000.00, actual $19,000.000.00; Planning $100,000.00, actual $205,000.00; Provincial Secretary $2,449,000.00, actual $2,793,000.00. How many of these are main increases? All of them except education must be covered, I take it, by the Treasury Board minutes, that is, the expenditures made beyond these amounts voted by the Legislature have been authorized by the Treasury Board. Now, in the case of education this increase was authorized, of course, on the supplementary estimates that were passed on the budget. There is no detail as to what caused the increases, nothing is said about that in the budget speech, except in a very general way, when the hon. Treasurer (Hon. L. M. Frost) speaks of the sudden end of the war. The increase of expenditure in 1945-46 over the amount voted for this year so far as the Attorney General's Department is concerned is explained by the cost of the 1945 election. Therefore, in comparing the estimates of 1947 it is proper to compare them with the original estimates of 1946. Here we see that the criminal justice accounts have increased almost $100,000.00, the last government had $760,000.00, the latter being an increase of 60 per cent.

I wonder how much of that should be charged against the twenty-four million dollars profit in the liquor business. It costs the people of this province a lot of money to throw up a deficit of twenty-four million dollars for beer and liquor, and I think that some of that is reflected in these large increases in the hon Attorney General's (Mr. Blackwell) law-enforcement estimate.

Now, looking at the Department of Education. Aside from the increase in legislative grants there appears to be some very significant decreases . The Public Libraries Branch is decreased from $155,000 to $45,000, a decrease of $110,000 in the Public Libraries Branch - that is of the Department of Education.

And vocational education grant is decreased from $196,000 to $108,000, a decrease of $88,000.

Then, in Health, what do we find? Well, we find the following very significant decreases; Public Health Nursing $6,500, a decrease in regard to Venereal Diseases of $14,000, Regional Subsidized Laboratories $3,450, Diagnostic Public Health Services $7,500, and Psychiatric Research - a very important department within the Department of Health - $6,700.

These are all small amounts, but they represent a comparatively large percentage of the original amounts voted.

Now, let us look at the increases for a moment:

"Maternity and Child Hygiene, the original estimate in 1946 was $13,000; in 1947 the estimate is $510,000, an increase of $497,000, - this is expenditure.

Tuberculosis, $2,462,000 in 1946, $2,753,000 in 1947,

"an increase of nearly $300,000.

Grants to public and private hospitals, in 1946, $1,108,000, in 1947, $1,895,000, an increase of nearly $800,000.

Now, the hon Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) who was making his first appearance in that important Department, is certainly to be very warmly commended for the bill he brought in the other day, a part of which giving expectant mothers some protection which will ensure the birth of healthy children. The whole House and everybody in the Province of Ontario will applaud him for it.

But the hon Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) for the Province of Ontario should not be conceited about that, because out in the Province of Alberta, a relative poor province, compared with the Province of Ontario, they have gone much farther than that - much farther. They have an Act there known as "An Act to provide for the free hospitalization of maternity patients". In case the hon Minister (Mr. Kelley) has not seen that Act, I will quote a sentence or two from it:

" Any woman shall be entitled to free hospitalization for herself and her new-born infant, or infants, for a maximum period of twelve days, and shall be entitled to all public ward maternity services provided by the hospital without obligation to submit to a clinical observation. The twelve day period shall include the day of delivery of the infant, born after a period of not less than twenty-eight weeks gestation."

That is a very progressive measure, and one which the Province of Ontario would do well to emulate,

In introducing his bill the other day, the hon Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) referred to the fact that we have lost thousands of babies every year in this country, who, if the mothers had received proper medical attention, might have been saved, and might have developed into great citizens of this country.

In this connection I want to refer to the statement made by the former hon Minister of Pensions and Health, Ian Mackenzie, who said, some years ago "That in four years, 1931 to 1934, the number of deaths in Canada of infants under one year was 70,000" - we lost 70,000 babies under one year, and he went on "in the peak year they amounted to 10,000 higher than the members of the Canadian Forces who lost their lives in four years of the Great War".

And Mr. Mackenzie continued:

"The Canadian infant death rate in 1939 was twice as high as that of New Zealand; nearly 10,000 lives of children could still be saved each year if the rate in Canada were brought down to that in New Zealand."

Then, in explaining why the death rate of Canadian infants is so high, he said:

" Of the 220,000 babies born in Canada in 1937, over 18,500 came into the world without medical attention".

And then he says:

" The figures show that the expectant mother has far more reason to fear death for her child as a result of unfavourable economic conditions, than she has to fear

"for its father who may be over Berlin, in a bomber, in a submarine in the Atlantic ocean, or in the front lines in Europe".

Those are the words of a very responsiblo Canadian statesman, and it bears out the point made by the hon Minister (Mr. Kelley) the other day, and I make this point, that since the government is indulging in what has been called, rightly or wrongly, a "spending spree", with some $45,000,000 or $46,000,000 going into the Department of Highways - and how they are going to spend that, I don't know -

HON. MR. DOUCETT: We will soon show you. That will be easy. Wait until next fall.

MR. MacLEOD: I would rather have 10,000 or 15,000 babies born in the province of Ontario have a chance to live than to see the Department of Highways build up a reserve for the next election, which will be handed out later.

I think that the hon Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) should have insisted on getting a larger share of this new money for his Department, as I see $500,000 appears here for this single examination of the mothers, which may accomplish very little. Supposing they examine her, and they find out that something is wrong that needs treatment - well, will the $500,000 in the Budget take care of that? I cannot say offhand how many babies are born in the Province of Ontario in a single year, but if the doctor is going to get $5. for examining an expectant mother, the $500,000 may disappear very

quickly, and I think that the hon Minister (Mr. Kelley) might well consider amending his bill and bringing it into line with this very far reaching legislation that exists in the Province off Alberta which does not begin to compare with this Province, in terms of wealth and resources.

Now, Mr. Speaker, just one final thing. I think again, that instead of spending this $46,000,000 on highways, the government should have used some of that money to create this promised Housing Commission, because with $20,000,000, you could build a rather substantial amount of very much needed homes in this province . I think that the Housing Commission promised in 1943 has a job to do, and instead of using this money on roads, in many cases not necessary at all, but merely giving the government a chance to pass out employment to its political friends, it would be much better to build homes for the people. That is the thing that is required now.

Of course, despite the passage which the hon Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) quoted from Deuteronomy, a passage that might serve as a description of the world in which we live, and not just a small geographical area which may be the promised land in those days - it might describe our world with all its rich resources which could be used for the benefit of the people.

Those words were spoken 5,000 years ago or more, and I sometimes wonder what those great prophets of the Old Testiment would think if they came back and had a look at the world for which they expressed such a great future, 5,000 years ago.

For, despite the rosy picture painted by the hon member for St. David (Mr. Michener) tonight, it is a fact that life is not so good for hundreds of thousands of people in this country, and if you do not want to take my word for it, let me just cite here a statement that appeared in Saturday Night a few years ago, inserted by the Canadian Life Assurance Association, and it asked this question:

"What happens to 100 average men of 25, upon reaching the age of 65?"

And this is the answer:

" Only one of them will be wealthy - only one of the 100 will be wealthy;

Four will be well to do and able to enjoy comfort and recreation;

Five will be working for a living with no prospect of relief from drudgery;

Thirty-five will die, in many cases leaving families enduring hardship;"

Now listen to this, according to the Canadian Life Assurance Association:

" Fifty-five will be dependent upon friends, relatives, or charity."

Now, Mr. Speaker, bear in mind that the Conservative party of Canada and the Liberal party of Canada have governed this country for the past 78 years, and in the light of what I have just said, I do not know of any group of people who could more appropriately stand up and repeat the words of the Anglican confession:

"We have left undone those things which we ought to have

"done, and we have done those things which we ought not to have done, and there is no health in us."

I do not agree with the hon member for St. David (Mr. Michener) who spoke so eloquently about the Budget, as the most humanitarian Budget that was ever produced in the history of Ontario, and the little lecture he read to the people, that after all they should be willing to work for a living, and not depend upon the state. I think that is an insult to say that to the working people of this country. The working people of this country do not want to be a charge on society. What the working people of this country want is the opportunity and the right to work for decent wages, for protection in their old age, in return for the services they rendered to their nation.

I am in complete agreement with the eloquent peroration of the hon Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) when he says:

"May all of us united invoke those measures which will assure to all our people the full fruits of our abundant resources. Let us think - not merely in terms of monetary values, not in columns of figures and decimals and statistics, but in terms of human values, of people, of development, of an abundant and peaceful countryside.

" In entering upon this period of great development, our spirits must not flag even though after years of war many may be weary. Before us lies the greatest opportunity ever given to a people, an opportunity which has been saved for us at a great price. Now as

"never before is needed the same spirit which brought us through the wilderness of war, but now to be devoted to the peaceful development of a goodly heritage. At this turning point in our history we need all our courage, enthusiasm and energy for the great and inspiring task which is before us."

That is a sentiment to which all can subscribe, and if the government of Ontario will bring its policy into line with that noble statement I have just read, I think they will have the whole-hearted support of the people of this Province.

Even the government opponents are prepared to be generous. This government has done some very commendable things. Of course it has. No one but an idiot would deny that. They have done some good things. And we have supported the good things that it has done. Surely, Mr. Speaker, we are not to be condemned to perdition if we on occasion point out that there are many things that the government does not do. There are many unsolved problems in the Province of Ontario. There are areas of this province where the standard of living is very low; there are areas in this province where people are living under depressed conditions; there are great parts of Ontario which need to be reconstructed and built up, and there is great need for more extensive social service legislation, health legislation, minimum wages, old age pensions, mothers allowances, and so forth. Everything that has been done in that direction so far is good, and the Liberals can claim some

credit for good legislation. They have made a contribution. No one denies that, and previous Conservative Administrations have put good legislation on the statute books. The U.F.O. - you have to give them credit; they are all deserving of credit for what they have done.

But we are still far short of the Promised Land. We still are far short of that land of milk and honey and pommegranates, and olive trees, which the hon Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) told us about.

MR. J. MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): Where are they located?

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.

MR. MacLEOD: I don't know, but you may know.

But at any rate, as I said earlier, although this describes the Promised Land, promised to the Children of Israel, I would like to think that it describes a world in which two billion people live - not very many people for a planet of this size, and we have had an awfully long time to perfect the path to a better life for the people. We are proud of what has been achieved in Ontario, and we merely say to the government that much remains to be done. We have every reason to be confident of the future.

Now, I do not like Jeremiah. Oh, he was a good man, even though he did challenge a bit. I do not like the apostles of gloom.

I say the Canadian people in the last six years have achieved a record of performance that no other people on the planet have attained in relation to our population.

A magnificent job has been done in this province, and all of the other provinces. All we want now is to reap some of the fruits of the victory for which 47,000 Canadian boys gave their lives.

And, therefore, I say in closing that the hon Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) should not be satisfied to end up with this moving chapter from Deuteronomy, but should read it again and then go back and consider his estimates for Health and Welfare, in the light of what the great prophet of Israel said, and then I think he will feel that this Budget, at any rate, does not quite usher us into the Promised Land - not yet.

(Page 1314 follows)

MR. C.H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): Mr. Speaker, in rising to participate in the Budget Debate, let me first congratulate the Honourable Provincial Treasurer on his excellent presentation of the Budget. I might also congratulate the Honourable Member for Brant on some very sound criticism, but I thought I could detect from his remarks the beginning of a three-year courtship which it would not surprise me if it led to an ultimate marriage of the two old parties.

Certainly the Premier reacted most favourably to the Liberal advances. I hope that I am here for the wedding when we will have the two old parties in coalition in the Opposition.

Right here, Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a suggestion, I feel that these night sessions are unfair. I think it would be much better if we held morning sessions on the days Committees were not meeting.

I do not profess, by any means, to present myself as a financial critic, far from it. When figures get into millions they become too difficult for me.

I have, however, had some experience in municipal financing, and if I do say so myself, the Department of Municipal Affairs say I did a good job. Now while municipal finances cannot be compared with provincial finances, I think we all agree the principal is the same.

You must either have the money or borrow it if you want to spend it.

Basing my comparisons on this assumption, let me say this, if the cities and towns of Ontario did not come closer in

estimating their revenue and expenditures than has the Honourable Provincial Treasurer, the Honourable Minister of Municipal Affairs would have them all under government supervision by now.

(Page 1316 follows)

Regardless of the argument pro and con yesterday between the Premier and the Honourable Member for Brant, I would draw your attention to the past performances of the Provincial Treasurer.

For the year 1944-45 the Provincial Treasurer estimated $6,735,000 in items which were never actually expended.

That is the total of unexpended items in public accounts. At the same time he failed to estimate for items to the sum of $3,860,000 which had to be provided by means of Treasury Board minutes and Special Warrants.

He also underestimated his statutory expenditures by some $1,425,000.

In other words, he estimated amounts which were never spent to the extent of $6,735,000 and he failed to estimate amounts which later had to be spent to the extent of $5,282,000. On past performance, we can consider the Provincial Treasurer's budget forecasts as being reliable within a limit of error of some five or six million dollars.

His estimations on revenue have not been any closer.

Might I respectfully suggest to the Honourable Treasurer that if he is really looking for a source of revenue to offset his doubtful deficit, and at the same time go a long way towards reform, that he follow the example of Saskatchewan and extract a greater portion of the profits out of the beer and liquor business by way of increased tax and divert some of this increased revenue

to the Department of Welfare, where no one will dispute it is sorely needed.

Now for Gasoline. In 1945 our gas revenue was approximately 27 million, of which as stated by the Honourable Prime Minister, 3 million was a subsidy from the federal government. In budgetting for no increase the Honourable Provincial Treasurer is suggesting that motor travel will not be great enought to overtake the subsidy and add further to the revenue.

I believe he is being excessively pessimistic. I predict the gas revenue will increase in the coming year, despite production difficulties.

In Saskatchewan they are expecting a reasonable increase. We should receive more from the Motor Vehicle Branch as well.

No one doubts the potential buying power exis right now. Every time I try to buy I find shortages. One of these days these pent-up demands will be met. That will mean a general upswing in business.

The Treasurer has made no provision in the revenue estimates for any reflection of such business improvement. Os is it that he has lost faith in the free enterprise system to bring about the much-heralded post-war business boom.

Without attempting to compare the credit position of Ontario and Saskatchewan, for we know that Ontario's securities stand almost at the same level as Dominion bonds and that the prices for such securities are now at a very

high level.

It should be noted that the present credit position of Saskatchewan is greatly improved over what it was two years ago.

In March 1944, Saskatchewan 4% bonds due in 1953 were quoted at 94½. In March 1946, they are 1.01½. In March, 1944, Saskatchewan 5% bonds due in 1958, were 1.00½. In March 1946, they are $1.13. In March 1944, Saskatchewan had a Liberal Government under Mr. W. J. Patterson. In March, 1946, the CCF is in power and have been since June, 1944, under T. C. Douglas.

This then is not a valuation of a CCF government by a CCF-er but by the financial institutions and the investing public.

Has this increase in confidence in the Saskatchewan Government been due to retrenchment? In 1944, expenditures were $30,326,000. In 1945 $36,000,000; in 1946-47, $39,996,000 estimated.

Their expenditures have been steadily rising but they have been beneficial and the whole economy out there is improving over what it was.

These expenditures are being met from ordinary revenues and even the $40 millions now estimated are to be met. The Treasurer, Mr. Fines, has forecast a balanced budget for 1946-47.

The hon. member for Brant has regretted that revenues have been underestimated. I agree with him. Again a comparison--The Provincial Treasurer estimates liquor revenues will decline $4 million. Saskatchewan budgets for

a small increase.

The Provincial Treasurer is not expecting a real improvement in gasoline revenue, sufficient to overtake the $3 million federal subsidy and provide added receipts. Well, similar conditions will obtain throughout Canada, and in Saskatchewan they are expecting an increase of nearly $500,000.

I note the minister claims no new tax will be levied. I would remind him, however, that he has doubled the acreage tax on mines and I commend him for it and would say that he should double them again and they would still be less than the tax is in the neighbouring province of Quebec.

Now, if I might dare to infringe on the territory of the Honorable Member from North Waterloo and refer briefly to the expenses of Ontario House, which last year, election year, were $260,000, while this year they are reduced to $160,000, a most commendable reduction but in my opinion more might have been saved in this department.

HON. GEORGE A DREW: I know the Hon. member desires to be entirely fair, but I would point out to him that the reason for that is perfectly obvious. The Ontario Service Club was being directly operated from there, and that came to an end on February 1st of this year. I might say a million to a million and a half young Canadians visited there.

MR. TAYLOR: I think the Liberal group read considerable literature from the House a year ago and I thought that was part of the expenditure.

Now I come to the Department of Planning and Development. I know the hon. Minister has taken quite a pounding during this session, but it seemed to all pass over his head and he took it so good naturedly that anything I might say will not likely disturb him. I will promise him this, that I will not say a word about houses.

It is noted that this department has cost us roughly $205,000 and is about to cost us $225,000 during the coming year. If the results attained on an expenditure of $225,000 are comparable with what we got for our $205,000, then I say it is a very poor investment to say the least.

Let me tell you my experience as Mayor of Cobalt with this Department. First let me say that I found the hon. Minister a very fine gentleman, nice looking, easy to talk to, and to me appeared willing and anxious to do what he could,

but seemed so ham-strung and tied to free enterprise that nothing could be accomplished.

In 1944 when the Federal Government ceased purchasing our Cobalt Ore which they had been buying from us at $1.10 per pound for 10% ore. The town of Cobalt and district were in a bad way. We were definitely promised by the Government through the Department of Mines that they would guarantee our bank loans to the extent of 75 cents per pound on our Cobalt ore delivered to the Government. Testing plant in Cobalt. However, that was as far as it got. It was one more of those promises that was not kept. That, by the way, for this Government makes No.23.

After several meetings with the interested councils, the producers and the Government, we gave up in despair and decided we would try the new Department of Planning and Development. The Minister very kindly consented to come to Cobalt. We did our best to give him a true picture of the situation. He agreed that here was one place that had to have something done right away and could not wait for post-war planning. Several proposals were discussed, among them was one from the defeated Progressive Conservative candidate, Mr. Cummings. You know in my riding the man getting the least votes is the Government's recognized representative? As the hon. member for Cochrane North would say, "That is Tory philosophy".

Mr. Cummings suggested that we appeal jointly to the Federal Government with a view to having the ceilings lifted on our ores and let us have the American prices.

That was, the interested councils, the producers and

representatives of the Government, particularly the Department of Mines, the hon. Minister of Planning and Development, agreed to take up all our suggestions, but nothing came of any of them.

Some time later we were paid a visit by the Handicraft Guild, which was represented by two very able gentlemen (professors, I believe) and a very charming lady. They requested that we have a public meeting which was arranged and we had a very good representation of the people of our locality present.

We were shown some very excellent samples of Handicraft and greatly appreciated the talks given by the various representatives of the guild. We set up a committee to study the proposals.

The idea was that as a mining camp, we were all washed up.

It was proposed that we would fix up one of the old shafts to take tourists down in our mines. The men, the old hard rock miners and prospectors were to learn handicrafts. They were to spend the rest of their days whittling out wooden spoons, etc., while the women would learn weaving and knitting, etc. Oh, yes, we would have a market for our product. The tourists whom we run up and down the shaft would buy our product. But the income from this activity did not look very enticing, so nothing was done. Instead, we decided to see what we could do, ourselves, with the federal government, towards getting the restrictions or ceilings on our ores lifted. After much correspondence with the Chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Mr. Gordon saw the fairness of our appeal and

the ceilings were lifted, which practically doubled the price of our silver ore from 40 cents to 80 cents.

This has given us a new lease on life, several old mines are re-opening, outside capital is coming in, all mining claims in the district have been re-staked, a smelter is being built to treat our ores, some small industries have started, and more are looking for sites. We haven't a vacant house and property has more than doubled in value. But all of this with no credit to this government or this $200,000 department.

Recently, when speaking to the boards of trade of Timmins, the hon. Minister was urging Mining Municipalities to endeavour to get other industries to establish in these mining towns to take up the slack when they run out of ore. A most commendable suggestion. But he referred by way of example to the town of Cobalt and told them, according to press reports, of a new industry we had in Cobalt which was manufacturing bracelets, etc. In fact, I believe he showed them one of these bracelets which was alleged to have been made in Cobalt. I have lived in Cobalt for 23 years. It is not a very big place, but I cannot find where these bracelets are being made in Cobalt. But let me be perfectly honest with the minister. It was expected that we would have such a plant or factory, which was prepared to utilize some of our ores, but when we succeeded in getting the foreign market for our silver, this evidently made the price prohibitive for this industry. At any rate, the plant has not yet arrived in Cobalt. I wish it had for I would like to have something happen in the North that we could credit to this Department

to justify its existence. A number of our people were keenly interested in that proposed forest village which was to be established in the Nipigon Area and on which considerable money was spent, but we never hear a word about it now. We can only assume that it too has fallen by the wayside.

So I say, Mr. Minister, that in my humble opinion, this Department has not justified its existence.

It is noted that the estimates for law enforcement have been raised approximately a million dollars. If this is for the purpose of having a small army available as strike-breakers, I am strenuously opposed to it. But if it is for the purpose of extending police service to some of the smaller towns and villages, I am all for it. In 1944 we passed legislation which would permit municipalities under (I believe, it was 5,000 population) to enter into agreement with this Department to Police their municipalities. I believe the town of Cobalt was the first to make application, a survey of the local situation was made by one of the inspectors and we were told they would police our town but it was going to cost us more than double what it was costing under our present arrangement. Consequently, we could not entertain the proposal, and I doubt if any municipality has utilized this legislation.

While under the attorney-general's Department, I wish to congratulate the Securities Commission on finally getting started on the prosecution of the stock racketeers. It took a long time to get started and it is hoped that this racketeering will soon be caught up with. The sooner these racketeers are behind the bars, the better the people of the North will be

satisfied. We are interested in mining ore; these people are interested in mining the public.

I hope the day is not far distant when we will have some tidying up legislation in this department which will make it compulsory for these promoters to spend the larger portion of the public's dollar in the actual development of the Mines rather than on the promoter. The mining people of the North are anxiously awaiting the fulfilment of that promise to appoint a mining man a full-time Minister of Mines.

(Page 1326 follows)

I know how difficult this is and how embarrassing it must be for the government not to be able to fulfill this promise. In the last election the Conservative candidate for South Cochrane tried to capitalize on advertising that he would be the Minister of Mines if elected. But of what avail?

However, I will say this, considering the available material you had to choose from, I cannot find much fault with your choice.

I would like to say a word on behalf of our Indians in the North. We have quite an Indian population and the treatment they are receiving is disgraceful. I know the government can say this is a federal matter. But they live in Ontario. A large percentage of them are tubercular. Their educational facilities are anything but satisfactory. Our game laws, to my way of thinking, infringe on the Indian's rights. I would respectfully recommend that the government use its influence at the forthcoming interprovincial conference to bring pressure to bear on the federal government to do something towards seeing that these people get more humane treatment.

Many of the Indians have fought in both wars and I consider their present treatment a disgrace in this day and age. In the meantime, I believe the Honourable Minister of Education could look into their educational needs, independent of the federal government, and do considerable to improve it. Saskatchewan has taken the lead in recognizing the Indians provincially and the Premier of that Province has been made an Indian Chief. Who knows the Indians might deck our Premier

out in fine feathers and make him Chief of Many Promises.

Now a word for the farmers, who I think we all agree, are the salt of the earth. I know the Honourable Member for Carleton will question my right to say anything on their behalf because I do not own a cow. But let me assure the hon member I have milked a good many cows. I was raised on a farm. My riding is mostly farming and our farmers are second to none in the province. I wish to commend the hon Minister of Agriculture for arranging financial assistance for the Producers' Co-operative at New Liskeard. Our farmers must be assured of floor prices comparable with the cost of production and sufficient profits on which to live if we ever hope to keep them on the farms.

One of our great needs is electric power on the farms and it is hoped that regardless of the way the northern farmers voted, that electric power will be extended to them as soon as material becomes available.

Now if I might give a word of warning to the hon Provincial Treasurer on his proposal to reduce the time limit in connection with Succession Duties. This, I believe to be a serious backward step. It may be Tory philosophy as the member from North Cochrane would say to give the wealthy people of the province a way of evading taxation. But I would urge the Provincial Treasurer to reconsider this matter very seriously before making his proposal effective.

Now a word for the inter-provincial conference. We have all received a copy of the Premier's proposals to this Conference. We know that if he stands by these proposals the Conference will be a failure as it was the time of the Sirois

Conference, when the Premier of this great province, who has since gone back to the farm to listen to the onions grow, was so instrumental in the failure of that Conference.

We do not want this to happen again.

I note in the Budget speech where the hon Provincial Treasurer goes back to the days of Brown in 1864 for precedent for the attitude of this government. We have come a long way since then, times are changing, the only Browns, Macdonalds, Cartiers and Tilleys left are in the only Conservative Government in existence and it is sincerely hoped that this government will swallow its pride and try to appreciate the fact that the people of this Province will not accept dual taxation. An agreement is a must, so that our government can get on with the job of trying to fulfill their many promises .

It has often been suggested, Mr. Speaker, that we of the CCF would so handle the revenues of the province as to bring it into financial difficulties. How ridiculous such claims are can be shown most easily by the facts as they are.

The Treasurer's own figures show that Ontario cannot increase its aid to the people in matters of health, welfare and other much-needed social services. Without any adequate estimates for these items he forecasts a deficit of over 21 millions.

In Saskatchewan they are meeting these needs and this year are providing for hospitalization to all citizens of the province at minimum rates. In spite of this they are also forecasting a balanced budget of nearly 40 millions, which on a comparative population basis would mean 200 millions for

Ontario, and this is being accomplished after a decrease in taxation of one million.

We are asked by the Treasurer to believe that our financial position is being improved in remarkable ways. I would like to point out, Mr. Speaker, that in the last two fiscal years the Treasurer has reported a total reduction in the net debt of Ontario of $1,700,000. In the same two years Saskatchewan has reduced her net debt by 18 millions, or more than ten times what Ontario has done. Is it any wonder that their credit has risen to the great extent I indicated earlier.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would suggest that the Treasurer find ways and means of estimating his revenues and expenditures a little more accurately, so that we in this House can know that when we vote the estimates we are providing for expenditures that will actually be made. In that way we will be able to keep the necessary checks on this Tory government which will avoid its getting into the financial difficulties that were the order of the day when such governments held office here only a few years ago.

MR. T.K. CREIGHTON (Ontario): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

HON. GEORGE AL DREW (Prime Minister) : Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 11.00 o'clock p.m.

P R O C E E D I N G S

of the

Second Session of the Twenty-Second Legislature,

Province of Ontario .

- - - - - - -

Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.,

Speaker.

- - - - - -

E I G H T E E N T H D A Y .

Toronto, Ontario.
Wednesday, March 27, 1946.
3 :00 o'clock, p. m.

- - - - -

The House met at 3:00 o'clock .

Prayers.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

MR. J. de C. HEPBURN (Prince Edward-Lennox): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the 4th Report of the Standing Committee on miscellaneous private Bills, and move its adoption.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Hepburn, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills presents the following as their Fourth Report:

"Your Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills begs leave to present the following as their Fourt Report:

" Your Committee begs to report the following Bills without amendment:-

Bill (No.13), An Act respecting the Town of Leamington.

Bill (No.28), An Act respecting the Sarnia General Hospital.

Bill (No.30), An Act respecting the City of Hamilton.

Your Committee begs to report the following Bill with certain amendments:-

Bill (No.6), An Act respecting the City of Port Arthur.

Your Committee would recommend that Bill (No.18), An Act respecting the City of Sarnia be not reported.

Your Committee would recommend that consideration of Bill (No.36), An Act respecting Sacred Heart College of Sudbury, be deferred pending the report of the Royal Commission on Education.

All of which is respectfully submitted."

Motion agreed to.

MR. SPEAKER: Further reports?

Motions.

Introduction of Bills.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Minors' Protective Act", and that same now be read a first time.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First reading of the Bill.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Would my hon. friend (Mr. Blackwell) add a word by way of explana-

nation?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Yes, Mr. Speaker. The present act prohibits a minor -- that is, a child under the age of eighteen years -- from going into a pool room with out the written consent of the parents. The amendment provides that such a child can only go in when accompanied by a parent or guardian.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Minister of Mines): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Blackwell, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Mining Tax Act", and that same now be read a first time.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First reading of the Bill.

MR. W.J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane, South): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) would give us a short explanation of the Bill?

HON. MR. FROST: I may say, Mr. Speaker, that this Bill is referred to in the budget address, just a week ago to-day, and an explanation was given there. Of course, I will elaborate on that on second reading.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr.Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Kennedy, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Weed Control Act", and that same be now read for the first time.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First reading of the Bill.

HON. DANA PORTER (Minister of Planning and Development): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Daley, that leave be given to introduce an Act intituled "An Act to provide for the establishment of Conservation Authorities, for the purposes of conservation, restoration and development of natural resources, other than gas, oil, coal and

minerals, and for the prevention of floods and water pollution", and that same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First reading of the Bill.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Kennedy, I move, seconded by Mr. Drew, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "The Farm Product Marketing Act, 1946", and that same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First reading of the Bill.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Are these just amendments to the existing Act? Does my hon. friend (Mr. Blackwell) know?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, the Bill is entirely concerned with bringing the wording of the Statute in line, so that it can comply with the Regulations Act, except for one feature, which includes within the definition of "Marketing" the question, also, of financing in relation to marketing.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr.Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled "A Public Libraries Act", and that same be now read afirst time.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First reading of the Bill.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, perhaps I should explain that the reason for this Bill is that the maximum amount which now may be raised by any municipality for debt charges to carry library debentures is limited to one-quarter of the total tax charges for library purposes. In some instances, that has been found not to be enough,

and this amendment raises it to one-half the amount charged for library purposes without, I might say, any over-all increase in the general assessment.

MR. SPEAKER: Further Bills?

Orders of the day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No.1.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First Order, third reading of Bill No.84, "An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act", Mr. Daley.

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No.84, "An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act".

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass, and be intituled as in the Motion.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second Order, third reading of Bill No.86, "An Act to amend the Industrial Farms Act", Mr. Dunbar.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No.86.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third Order, third reading of Bill No.87, "An Act to amend the Executive Council Act", Mr. Drew.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No.87, "An Act to amend the Executive Council Act".

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 4th Order; third reading of Bill No.88, "An Act respecting the Department of Travel and Publicity," Mr. Drew.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr.Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No.88, "An Act respecting the Department of Travel and Publicity".

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 5th Order; third reading of Bill No.89, "An Act respecting the Department of Reform Institutions", Mr. Drew.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr.Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No.89, "An Act respecting the Department of Reform Institutions".

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 6th Order; Third reading of Bill No.85, "An Act respecting the Academy of Medicine, Toronto", Mr. Doucett.

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No.85.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 7th Order, Third reading of Bill No.90, "An Act to provide for the regulation of tourist camps", Mr. Welsh.

HON. G.A. WELSH: Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No.90, "An Act to provide for the regulation of tourist camps".

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 8th Order, Third reading of Bill No.91, "An Act to amend the Municipal Reforestation Act", Mr. Thompson.

HON. W.G. THOMPSON (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 91.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 9th Order; Third reading of Bill No.92, "An Act to provide for the control of the cutting of trees", Mr. Thompson.

HON. W.G. THOMPSON (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No.92.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 10th Order; Third reading of Bill No.96, "An Act to amend the Surveys Act", Mr. Thompson.

HON. W.G. THOMPSON (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No.96.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, as head of the government of this province, and with your permission as speaker of this legislative assembly, I wish to welcome on behalf of the Province -- and on behalf of this Legislative Assembly, a very distinguished citizen of Ontario, who has been highly honoured in his public office. On February 16th last, he was elevated in the Sacred College of Cardinals in Vatican City to the position of Cardinal, and he returns to us now, a citizen of whom we are very proud, as His Eminence James (Cardinal) McGuigan, Cardinal -- Archbishop of the Diocese of Toronto.

May I say to your Eminence that it has been a tradition of this Legislature to welcome from time to time, those of our citizens who in their public capacity, have been highly distinguished, and to speak to you collectively, as representatives of the Province of Ontario, because the hon. members who meet here are representatives of the whole of this Province.

In these eventful days, I can assure you that I feel sure I speak for all here when I say that in being honoured as you have been, you bring honour to your Province. I do not know whether I should say "to your native province", because, as so often happens in this province of ours, we turn for leadership to the Maritime Provinces, from which you come. Once again, in high office in Ontario, we find a distinguished son of Prince Edward Island, occupying a position to which the utmost respect is attended by all here, regardless of our own particular personal associations.

May I say to you, your Eminence, that as you return from this extended trip where in the Church to which you belong you have been raised to the highest rank that is open to anyone of our citizens here, that you bring honour to us by the fact that you are the first citizen of this Province elevated to that rank.

In welcoming you back, we welcome you, also, with the utmost warmth as a friend and citizen of Ontario.

I feel sure I can best express our thoughts by using the simplest expression we always do, when I say we wish you well.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Official Opposition, I wholly concur in the expressions of welcome which have been made by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew). It is indeed a signal honour to the Province of Ontario to have this distinguished visitor in our midst this afternoon. We appreciate the qualities that he possesses, the qualities that made him what he is to-day, and entitle him to the very high rank which he holds.

As a Christian gentleman throughout all his career, he has exemplified the highest offices that we can extol, and it is the earnest wish and hope of those who comprise the opposition -- as well, I think, as all hon. members of the House -- that as we proceed in the days that lie ahead, the Christian principles expounded by Christian men will be even a firmer foundation in the days to come, than it has been in the days that have gone.

MR. W.J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane, South): Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition in extending our good wishes to a distinguished citizen

of Ontario who has just recently received still greater honour in being elevated to the highest, but one, position within the gift of his Church.

We wish him health and happiness to long enjoy this signal honour.

I am sure this honour conferred on our guest of to-day will have far-reaching effects on the religious and moral life of our whole Province. At times like these, especially after a fierce and bitter world conflict, such as the one in which we have recently been engaged, it is well that some event or happening focuses a little of our attention on more spiritual things and it is for that reason, Mr. Speaker, that I feel this honour bestowed upon our distinguished guest will also rebound to the benefit of Ontario in an increased interest in matters pertaining to the betterment of all religious faiths in our Province.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr.Speaker, might I, through you, ask that His Eminence be permitted to speak to the hon. members of this Legislature.

(Page 1340 follows)

HIS EMINENCE, JAMES (CARDINAL) McGUIGAN: Mr. Speaker, hon Prime Minister of Ontario, other Provincial Leaders, gentlemen: It would have been a very great honour for anyone to be ushered into your distinguished presence, to receive a message of welcome and of congratulations from the Premier and the Members of this noble Legislature, who so truly represent all the people of this great Province. It is an extraordinary tribute to me, whose life and labour are far removed from the realm of parliamentary oratory, of politics and civic leadership, but rather are dedicated to a sacred guidance of the humble flock committed to my keeping by the august Head of the historic Catholic Church.

The honour that you do me I prize immensely because in it I see that you wish to participate in the family rejoicing of the Catholic people as they welcome home their spiritual father who henceforth has the high privilege and glorious responsibility of representing English-speaking Canada in the highest councils of the Church.

You have generously referred to the recent Consistory when I, along with 31 others from the 6 continents, and representing 18 different nations, including the brave Chinese people, received the sacred emblems of membership in the Sacred College of Cardinals as the accredited councillors and advisers of His Holiness.

It was a thrilling experience from many points of view. Naturally, my private talks with the Holy Father were sacred and intimate, but nevertheless he gave me an affection-

ate message of goodwill to all our people which I should like to convey to them through you. He spoke particularly of his sympathy with, and his great goodwill for all who are carrying the heavy burden of government in the post-War, but not peaceful, world, and he asked me to convey the assurance of this sympathy to the civic leaders I should meet in my own country and in the motherland of Britain. He asked me to convey also the expression of his prayerful affection to all the people of Canada. He expressed his admiration for our people, for the charity towards the needy in other lands, and he hoped that we, and all the Americas, from our stores of food products, would help to save the lives and health and happiness of the millions of half famished and undernourished children of war-scarred, unhappy Europe and other parts of the world.

While in Rome I had the privilege of long and intimate converse with Cardinals from all parts of the world, men in close contact with the peoples of their countries and knowing their needs and aspirations. My closest association, after that with my fellow-Canadian, Cardinal Villeneuve, was with the other two new Cardinals of the British Empire, Cardinal Griffin of England, and Cardinal Gilroy of Australia. By deliberate decision we were together in the English College of Rome for the solemn ceremony when we received from the messengers of the Holy Father title deeds elevating us to the rank of Princes of the Church, with the privileges, the opportunities and the responsibilities that go with it. We all desired to give

outward expression to the special bond which united us as Cardinals of countries united in their allegiance to the British Crown.

We three British Cardinals travelled together from Rome to London in an aeroplane placed at our disposal by the Air Marshal of the Royal Canadian Air Force Overseas. We were the guests together of the Hierarchy of England and Wales at a dinner in London where the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, High Commissioner for Canada, sat on one side of me, and Lord Bennett, a former Prime Minister of Canada, sat on the other. We three Cardinals were together at Buckingham Palace when we had the high honour of being received in audience by His Majesty, the King, with Her Majesty, the Queen, and the two Royal Princesses. It was a most happy audience for me and for all of us. We were glad beyond expression to have this opportunity of paying our allegiance in the civil order to His Majesty and to assure him of the loyalty and prayerful intercession of our flock. Their Majesties recalled their historic visit to Canada, and particularly to Toronto, in 1939, and they showed they treasured the memories of the welcome they received from all Canadians.

As I come back to Canada, conscious of the high place I hold in the historic Church which it is my great privilege to represent among you, may I assure you that I am likewise deeply conscious of my duty to my city, my province and my country. My work as a Cardinal will be among

my own, but let no man think that this exalted office circumscribes or contracts the love of my heart for all the people of this broad land, and especially for all the citizens of this great province of which we are so justly proud.

There will not be, I trust, a single act of mine as Bishop or as Cardinal which will not be at the same time an act of devoted and loyal service to Ontario and to Canada. The sanctity of human relations, the sacredness of law, the upholding of religious and civil freedom, lie at the basis of all civic life and the upbuilding of these noble sentiments constitute my daily task, not merely to my own people, but to all.

Mr. Premier and Gentlemen, your kindness to me will be forever enshrined in the treasury of my memory. It will live in the hearts of the Catholic people of this great province and of our broad Dominion, for assuredly they are proudly grateful to you for this most gracious act. For you, the elected members of the people of Ontario, have desired to join with the great and the lowly of my own spiritual children in celebrating this occasion when for the first time in Canada's history a Catholic of the English tongue comes home from the Eternal City bearing with him the insignia of a Cardinal of the Church. Yes, it will live as an outstanding gesture and example of concord and goodwill; and your courteous sentiments of glad felicitations will remain as a flaming record upon the annals of our Catholic history never to be forgotten.

In my own name, therefore, and in the name of all who have a claim on my spiritual leadership and guidance, I thank you from the depths of a grateful heart.

May God reward you with His choicest blessings. God bless and prosper our glorious Province. God bless and prosper all my fellow citizens of generous, warm-hearted, freedom-loving Ontario.

His Eminence, Cardinal McGuigan, retired at 3:40 of the clock.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 11th Order; third reading of Bill No.97, "An Act respecting the survey of part of the Township of Methuen", Mr. Thompson.

HON. W.G. THOMPSON (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No.97.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 12th Order; third reading of Bill No.98, "An Act to amend the Forest Fires Prevention Act", Mr. Thompson.

HON. W.G. THOMPSON (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No.98.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 13th Order; third reading of Bill No.100, "An Act to amend the Cullers Act", Mr.Thompson.

HON. W.G. THOMPSON (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No.100.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 14th Order; third reading of Bill No.101, "An Act to amend the Labour Relations Board Act, 1944, Mr. Daley.

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr.Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No.101.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 15th Order; third reading of Bill No.103, "An Act to amend the Land Surveyors Act", Mr. Thompson.

HON.W.G. THOMPSON (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No.103, "An Act to amend the Land Surveyors Act".

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 16th Order; third reading of Bill No.107, "An Act to amend the Optometry Act", Mr.Kelly.

HON. R.T. KELLEY (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No.107.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 17th Order, third reading of Bill No.108, "An Act respecting the Victoria Hospital, London",

Mr. Kelley.

HON. R.T. KELLEY (Minister of Health): Mr.Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No.108.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 18th Order; third reading of Bill No.111, "An Act to amend the Medical Act," Mr. Kelley.

HON. R.T. KELLEY (Minister of Health): Mr.Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No.111.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 20th Order; third reading of Bill No.109, "An Act to amend the Pharmacy Act", Mr.Kelley.

HON. R.T. KELLEY (Minister of Health): Mr.Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No.109.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 20th Order; third reading of Bill No.110, "An Act to amend the Venereal Diseases Prevention Act, 1942", Mr. Kelley.

HON. R.T. KELLEY (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No.110.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 21st Order, Third reading of Bill No.115, "An Act to amend the Public Health Act", Mr. Kelley.

HON. R.T. KELLEY (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No.115.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 22nd Order; third reading of Bill No.106, "An Act to amend the Power Commission Act", Mr. Challies.

HON. G.H. CHALLIES: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No.106, "An Act to amend the Power Commission Act".

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 23rd Order; third reading of Bill No.94, "An Act to confirm tax sales", Mr. Dunbar.

HON. G.H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr.Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No.94.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 24th Order, third reading of Bill No.95, "An Act to amend the Municipal Drainage Act", Mr. Dunbar.

HON. G.H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No.95.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, with your permission, I will now proceed to meet the Lt. Governor and bring him into the Chambers, to give assent to Bills which have been passed.

His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor entered the Chambers and took his seat upon the Throne.

MR. SPEAKER: May it please your Honour: The Legislative Assembly of the Province has, at its present sitting, passed certain Bills to which, on behalf and in the name of the said Assembly, I respectfully request your Honour's assent.

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THE CLERK-ASSISTANT: May it please Your Honour; The following are the Titles of the Bills to which Your Honour's assent is prayed:

Bill No. 50 -- An Act respecting Marine Insurance.

Bill No. 51 -- The Cheese and Hog Subsidy Act, 1946.

Bill No. 52 -- The Sugar Beet Subsidy Act, 1946.

Bill No. 54 -- An Act to amend The Ontario Municipal Board Act.

Bill No. 55 -- An Act to amend The Damage by Fumes Arbitration Act.

Bill No. 56 -- An Act to amend The Coroners Act.

Bill No. 57 -- An Act to amend The Insurance Act.

Bill No. 58 -- An Act to amend The Loan and Trusts Corporation Act.

Bill No. 59 -- An Act to amend The Money-Lenders Act.

Bill No. 60 -- An Act to amend The Collection Agencies Act, 1939.

Bill No. 61 -- An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.

Bill No. 62 -- An Act to amend The Mental Incompetency Act.

Bill No. 63 -- An Act to amend The Territorial Division Act.

Bill No. 64 -- The Parole Act, 1946.

Bill No. 65 -- An Act to amend The Farm Products Grades and Sales Act.

Bill No. 66 -- An Act to amend The Co-operative Marketing Loan Act.

Bill No. 67 -- An Act to provide for the Establishment of The Ontario Food Termianl.

Bill No. 68 -- An Act to amend The Evidence Act.

Bill No. 69 -- An Act to amend The Mothers Allowances Act.

Bill No. 70 -- An Act respecting Warehouse Receipts.

Bill No. 71 -- The Teachers' and Inspectors' Superannuation Act, 1946.

Bill No. 72 -- An Act to amend The Apprenticeship Act.

Bill No. 75 -- An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act.

Bill No. 76 -- An Act to amend The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944.

Bill No. 80 -- An Act to amend The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

Bill No. 81 -- An Act to amend The Public Officers Fees Act.

Bill No. 82 -- An Act to amend The Fatal Accidents Act.

Bill No. 83 -- An Act respecting Planning and Development.

Bill No. 84 -- An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act.

Bill No. 85 -- An Act respecting The Academy of Medicine, Toronto.

Bill No. 86 -- An Act to amend The Industrial Farms Act.

Bill No. 87 -- An Act to amend The Executive Council Act.

Bill No. 88 -- An Act respecting The Department of Travel and Publicity.

Bill No. 89 -- An Act respecting The Department of Reform Institutions

Bill No. 90 -- An Act respecting The Regulation of Tourist Camps.

Bill No. 91 -- An Act to amend The Municipal Reforestation ZAct.

Bill No. 92 -- An Act to provide for the Control of the Cutting of Trees.

Bill No. 94 -- An Act to confirm Tax Sales.

Bill No. 95 -- An Act to amend The Municipal Drainage Act.

Bill No, 96 -- An Act to amend The Surveys Act.

Bill No. 97 -- An Act respecting the Survey of part of the Township of Methuen.

Bill No. 98 -- An Act to amend The Forest Fires Prevention Act.

Bill No. 100 -- An Act to amend The Cullers Act.

Bill No. 101 -- An Act to amend The Labour Relations Board Act, 1944.

Bill No. 103 -- An Act to amend The Land Surveyors Act.

Bill No. 106 -- An Act to amend The Power Commission Act.

Bill No. 107 -- An Act to amend The Optometry Act.

Bill No. 108 -- An Act respecting The Victoria Hospital, London.

Bill No. 109 -- An Act to amend The Pharmacy Act.

Bill No. 110 -- An Act to amend The Venereal Diseases Prevention Act, 1942.

Bill No. 111 -- An Act to amend The Medical Act.

Bill No. 115 -- An Act to amend The Public Health Act.

His Honour was then pleased to retire.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee of Supply.

Motion agreed to.

House in Committee of Supply (Mr. Reynolds in the Chair).

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): I will call the estimates of the Department of Highways, items 110 to 115, pages 59 to 60 of the printed estimates.

HON. G.H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): Mr. Chairman, before proceeding with the estimates, in view of the fact we have a goodly number of new hon members here, I would like to make a few observations regarding the Department of Highways, particularly since the statements of the hon member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) last night, because I thought at one time he was going to attempt to couple the Department of Highways and Birth Control in some way. However, he did not get quite that far. But, I do want to say the highways probably play a bigger part in the Province as explained by the hon member who lives in one of the finest ridings in Toronto, surrounded by very beautiful streets and sidewalks. Those hon members who come from the outlying parts of this Province of Ontario will have a different view of the part the highways play in the setup of the surroundings of your community. I might just, if I may for a few minutes, say a few words of the different units which we operate with. In the Province of

Ontario we have a total of 571 municipalities that are eligible for aid from the Department of Highways. We have two parks, ten improved districts, thirty Indian Reserves, one hundred and sixteen statute labour boards, and one hundred and ninety-one unorganized municipalities; so, in other words, there are 957 units in the Province of Ontario that receive, or are eligible to receive aid from the Department of Highways. Now, this, of course, may seem to some as a very small amount, it is true, some of those units do receive small amounts of money, but on the aggregate there is quite a large sum paid to them.

I would just like to show you the increase that has been made in the municipalities over the past few years. As you probably know, in the Province of Ontario, we have 37 counties that receive 50 per cent aid on all roads, and 75 per cent on bridges which are over $1,000 spent in any one given year In the year 1941 the counties spent, - these are round figures, - $4,800,000, and the townships, $5,000,000. Then, of course, as the war years advanced and labour became more difficult to get and the government found it more difficult to get money and with the subsidies, all working together, the amount of money spent by the counties was well over $3,000,000, and by the municipalities, ranging from $3,500,000, in 1942, to $3,600,000. But, in 1944, that started to increase, and they spent in the year a little over $10,000,000 of which I say we subsidized the counties with 50 per cent and the municipalities on a sliding scale. But, in 1945, last year, the

municipalities spent approximately $13,000,000, or a little over. This year the counties and townships in the Province of Ontario that operate on a subsidy are asking for $19,000,000. So, you see that this huge sum of money mentioned in the House on a couple of occasions is not all for Kings Highways. I certainly want to express my appreciation for the cooperation of my good friend, the hon Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) in making it possible for us to get at least a reasonable amount so that we can go back to some of these people, who over the last few years have been wanting an extension of roads and have been unable to get them. As I say, that will take roughly $10,000,000. I hope you will pardon me if I speak in round figures, as I do not wish to take too much of your time.

Some may say that it is too much money for the municipalities to spend, and, of course, in speaking at the last Convention regarding municipalities I cautioned them in the very rapid increase in expenditure, but then they have an answer and probably a very just one; for over the past number of years, five years, they have been practically just maintaining the roads as we have the Kings Highways, and from a survey taken by the Department of Highways in the year 1943 - 44 we find the municipalities of Ontario have some 5,000 of what we term bridges, according to the Highway specifications, and something over 10,000 culverts to be built at a very early date. This means some 15,000 structures that the municipal bodies of the Province of Ontario have

to build in the coming few years, which is estimated at an expenditure of over $25,000,000.

We saw the need of some attention being given to assist the municipalities in that regard, and, as some of you who were here at that time will remember, this government passed legislation whereby we would increase the subsidy on bridges in the southern part of Ontario from 50 per cent to 75 per cent, so that means there is a big job for the municipalities to do in the way of repairing and constructing their bridges in the near future. I think we all will agree that no chain is stronger than its weakest link, and that bridges play an important part in the highway transportation system of this Province.

I do want to speak on the northwestern part of our Province which is a very fine section and one which I had the pleasure of having visited each year since I have had the responsibility of this office. On my first visit to the northwestern part of Ontario I very quickly realized from meeting many of the municipal bodies there that something had to be done to correct some of the, may I say, long overdue requirements, and that we set in to do. One of these systems was in connection with the statute labour board. We started the following year to pay for all adjacent lands abbuting highways on the same proportion as the ratepayer was , or as our subsidy in lieu of the competitive tax or the statute labour board, whichever way it might be done. That has helped a great

deal in unorganized territories or statute labour boards, and, of course, as the hon members from the north will know that for some long time the government has been paying much higher on bridges than in the southern part of Ontario.

Last year we passed legislation which makes it permissible to give up to 100 per cent in areas where the community is unable to pay. Otherwise we do contribute to the municipalities in the north 80 per cent on all bridges.

Another thing which we did in the northwestern part of Ontario, - on that first trip which I made across Ontario I saw a great need for machinery for those townships that were struggling and trying to do work without equipment and being unable to purchase it. While it has not been possible yet to build these pools as high as I would like, we did immediately set in to establish machinery pools in all the divisions of northern Ontario such as Bancroft, Huntsville, New Liskeard, Sudbury, Cochrane, Fort William, Kenora, Fort Francis and Blind River. I think there are ten in all. I might say to you hon members who are interested in these areas, that just as soon as it is possible for us to purchase heavy equipment or the equipment needed in these machinery pools, they will be supplemented at the very earliest possible date.

Not only do we intend to give that machinery to these municipalities in these sections of the north to build roads at a cost to the Department, but I have agreed with the

hon Minister of Agriculture (Mr. T.L. Kennedy) to co-operate with him in his Department in using this equipment to clear the land and help the farmers in those sections of Ontario that are unable to get it in other ways. So, I think when these machinery pools are properly supplemented, they will play a great part in the life of the municipalities in the northwestern part of Ontario. I can only say it is from visiting the municipal bodies in that section that I was most surprised and pleased to know the enthusiasm that was shown by the Thunder Bay municipal group and all the other municipal groups. While at Dryden Inn, where I think I met representatives of practically all the townships there, they had very advanced ideas of equipment and ways they should be handled in that section of Ontario. So, as I say we want to go a long way in helping to develop that section of the Province of Ontario, and that cannot be done with any few hundred dollars as some people may suggest.

I would just like to point out one other item which takes a great deal of our money than it did in the past. Perhaps the hon. member who sat in the House directly opposite for a number of years will realize highway Department was pretty small when they put a small thing in this Province. In fact, in 1930 the Highway system was only 3,700 miles. Of course, with the amalgamation of the Northern Development, we have 7,600 miles of King's Highways, of which there is an additional three thousand miles which are called secondary roads and then the roads which are known to the Northern

people as development roads. We have, however, six thousand miles of these which are, of course, financed out of the Highway improvement fund. Then, again with this system of 3,700 miles passing from many years ago when the Province of Ontario undertook to open that large mileage it was thought at that time, and I think many of you will remember when the occasion would arise probably in January, probably in February or probably some later date when a road would become so blocked and impossible, it would be left until spring. While the government would start out to open some thirty-five hundred or thirty-seven hundred miles, they probably connected up with a much lesser mileage but now we are endeavouring to open over seven thousand miles in the Province of Ontario. When they were opening the roads the former amount which I mentioned, the maximum that was spent by the Province of Ontario at that time was about $400,000. 00, but you have all heard that luxury to-day is necessity and to-day we are having demands from all parts of the Province of Ontario, even from the furthest point of the Nort-Western part of the Province, wanting roads supplied, so that this year, I do not want you to confuse that with the great snow storm last winter, -- but this year we will have spent on the winters maintenance of roads about $3,200.000.00. Some may say, "it must have cost you a lot more money last year than this year." But I may tell you my good friends, that of course is not so, because after all your equipment is practically the same, your men

are ready to go out at a moment's notice, so the saving is very minor. I am not at all pleased that that is big, or the limit that will be asked of this Province spend in winter maintenance because I am quite positive of the fact as time goes on people will be wanting to expand and further development the winter roads and winter maintenance, and I do not need to tell a lot of you who know a great deal more of that because you are living in sections of the Province where the roads were ploughed for a great many years before we knew what a snow plough was.

Now, Mr. Chairman, and hon. members, I think the Highway system is very essential. Probably some of the people who do not drive a car do not just realize what transporation takes place in the Province of Ontario. Figuring on our passenger cars travelling a very meagre amount, I will say from three to eight thousand miles each, it would be over three billion, five hundred and forty million miles travelled in one year, that is without counting the many tourists. Supposing an automobile weighs roughly a ton to a ton and a half, there would be the equivalent of four billion, five hundred million ton miles per road each year, which I think you will realize is the reason we must spend a certain amount of money to take care of that transportation system which definitely is here to stay. In the Province of Ontario at the present time we have five hundred and fifty-five thousand motor vehicles registered. Trucks in Ontario have increased

since the start of the war while motor cars have decreased. If we were to take the number of vehicles which we have on the road, -- and I think it would be fair to estimate they would be worth, on the basis of roughly six hundred dollars a piece, -- while there are some of us may have cars we would sell for less, -- there are many busses and trucks worth thousands, it would mean there are over $400,000,000.00 invested in rolling stock in the Province of Ontario. On top of that if we take the amount of money we have invested in highways less maintenance costs it would leave us with a capital investment which would be $670,000,000.00, so we have invested in highways in the Province of Ontario a capital investment, with rolling stock, of over $1,000,000,000.00. So, I think it would be easier if we could maintain that investment of probably a few meagre dollars that my hon. friend for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) would like us to abandon. If we were to spend this year an amount which has been spent on the average over a period of years in times when the Province of Ontario's budget was much less than it is to-day, our road budget would be increased by over fifty per-cent. There is another very important factor, Mr. Chairman, that enters into the Highway transportation system of the Province of Ontario, that is the loss of life. I do not say that all automobile accidents or any particular part of them is caused by road conditions, but we do know now that every piece of road that is repaired in these days,

there are better engineering methods and the roads are improved in many ways. The elimination of sharp curves and the improvement in the grade line and all roadside repair is improved in many ways. I have been checking in my own department and I find that last year there were 598 deaths on the roads of this Province, and if we can, by improving these roads, save even a small fraction of that, it will be worth the effort. Not only that but I think that you, Mr. Chairman, will agree with me that the road conditions of the Province of Ontario, or of any country, contributes greatly to the damage that is done to the rolling stock. Every accident that happens means dollars, it is property to some individual, and in these times when still many other commodities are so difficult to get, the motor vehicle is a very important one. Last year on the roads of this Province there was over $2,000.000.00 property damage caused to the rolling stock, mostly passenger cars. This is only an estimate. It is estimated that the economic loss by reason of motor vehicle accidents for 1945 was $25,000,000.00. So, I say that there are a great number of factors which enter into the need of highways. I think it is admitted that the expenditure which is brought about by the highways, is one that is steadily increasing due to motor traffic. I hope, and I think you will all agree that the number of motor vehicles that this Province will have in ten years from now will be a greatly enhanced from that of the present

year and we are told that we will have some fourteen million American tourists next year, and so I say our roads play a great part in that way. Furthermore, I think it might be said that our whole social, educational, religious and economic life depends a great deal on the highway system of our Province. What we hope to do this year is to open up some of the very important mining areas of this Province where we have our natural resources and I hope to give better transportation to those 150,000 farmers that my good friend, the Hon. Minister of Agriculture (Hon. Mr. Kennedy) was talking about yesterday, so that they may get their products to the market at a cheaper rate, if possible, and have a better road surface to travel on. And, we might be able to do something in the development of roads for those in the lumbering industry, which is so vital and important at this time; and we might help those ninety-eight thousand truckers of the Province of Ontario that played a very important part in the transportation of materials for war and will play an important part in the transportation of materials for peace, in making roads better for them, and we will protect the hundreds of millions of dollars that this Province has invested in the road system and in rolling stock. Not only that, but to give employment to those returned men and to those citizens of this Province that will be looking for employment next year. May I say, while I do not wish

to take up too much of your time, that this road programe as set up indirectly will give sixty man hours of labour in the coming year or seven and a half million man days if it is completed according to the figures which we have. I think that is a very important thing, and I assure you, hon. gentlemen, Mr. Chairman and members, that every dollar, as far as I am concerned and my department is concerned, will be spent most judiciously and if there are such things happen as suggested by the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) the other day, that if help is not available, the money will be left in the treasury of the Province of Ontario.

On vote 110.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT: (Cochrane South): I was wondering about vote 10, Item 2, "Ontario Good Roads Association". I see there is a grant of $300.00. Is this the customary amount or was tha t grant much larger sometimes.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: I did not get your question.

MR. GRUMMETT: The grant to the Good Roads Association of $300.00, was that not a larger grant sometime ago?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: No, that is the same amount the Ontario Government has been granting the Ontario Good Roads Association for sometime.

Vote 110 agreed to.

MR. F. O. ROBINSON (Port Arthur): There is one road in particular I would like to draw attention to. I think it is one of the most important roads in Ontario, and that is the Trans-Canada Highway on the north shore of Lake Superior. Living where I do, up in the North Country I realize roads are most important but they must be taken in their turn, but I believe if it is possible to extent that road to Marathon, it would be of great service to the North Country and could be classed as a Department Road.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: You are talking about the road to Schreiber?

MR. ROBINSON: Yes.

MR. M. T. ARMSTRONG (Parry Sound): I see there was a grant of $100,000.00 last year.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: What item?

MR. ARMSTRONG: 111, $630,000.00 this year and $526,000.00 last year.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: The answer to that is this, we have had some increases in salary as you all know, and the other is taken care of the casual employees that have been put on to the permanent staff. Probably you realize a great number of employees of the Department of Highways for over a period of years have been on the casual or temporary staff and we put them on the permanent staff. On the casual staff they were paid out of the Highway Improvement fund and now it comes under this Department.

R. A. McEWING (Wellington North): In the matter of salaries in the main office, in comparison with 1945, it is almost double.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: What item?

MR. McEWING: 110. There is quite an increase compared with 1945.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: I can give you the answer to that very easily, that is pretty near the same as the other, there was $35,000.00 to take care of recommended salary increases and the other is to take care of head office and casual employees transferred to the permanent list, and to take care of the number of highway wmployees that were loaned to the Department at Ottawa or were overseas. We had several of those. In fact, I think the total list was over 250, and many of those are returning and going back to their jobs and that is the reason for this increase.

(1366 follows)

MR. M.T. ARMSTRONG (Parry Sound): May I ask the hon Minister (Mr. Doucett) if it is the general policy to increase the salaries now certain percentages, or just here and there? Are you going to boost the wages?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: You are talking now about vote 110, that is "Head Office".

MR. ARMSTRONG: Yes, is that a general increase?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: They are increased on the merit basis.

MR. J.B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, on that item, does it apply to that Department alone, or does it apply to other departments?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: I can only answer questions on my own Department at the present time.

MR. SALSBERG: I expected that. Why does not your department and all the departments incorporate the Cost of Living Bonus into the salaries and wages paid the provincial employees? The Dominion government has quite a while ago asked that all Cost of Living Bonuses be incorporated, and they have become part of the whole wage structure.

What I am afraid of is that at a moment the government may consider opportune, the Cost of Living Bonuses will be taken away from the workers.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Mr. Chairman, if you will pardon me, I will put the hon member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) straight on that. We have already done that.

MR. SALSBERG: Done what?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Incorporated the Cost of Living Bonuses.

MR. SALSBERG: I am no mind reader, and I can only go by the written text . If the hon Minister (Mr. Doucett) says it has already been done, I am very, very glad, and I want to express my appreciation that it has been done. Then I understand that henceforth the Cost of Living Bonus will be paid to the civil servants, and it will be wages.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Then should we not strike out item 110.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Let me explain to my hon friend (Mr. Nixon) what it is. The Cost of Living Bonuses which were introduced a number of years ago were placed on this basis; there was a Cost of Living Bonus for an unmarried person, there was a Cost of Living Bonus for a married person, there was a Cost of Living Bonus for a person with so many children, and there was a Cost of Living Bonus for a person with certain dependants, and the result was this; to incorporate it all in one year would have made it a very uneven amount, added to the salaries of certain employees.

Now, actually the Cost of Living Bonus should have been introduced in the first place with regard to the services performed, and not with regard to family obligations of the employees. You can see that to incorporate them all in one year would create a very uneven situation.

So what happened was this; the Cost of Living Bonus is

being absorbed over a period of two years. It would take two years to correct the situation, and then everybody's salary will be on an even basis, and the straight increases will go on after that.

The Cost of Living Bonuses included in these estimates are the Cost of Living Bonuses for those people whose bonuses are over and above their salary increases for one year. It will take I think two years to correct that situation, and next year I think there will be no Cost of Living Bonuses appearing in the estimates at all .

The idea is to take in an orderly way and incorporate into the salaries of the Civil Service the Cost of Living Bonuses, which will be left out then.

Now, you will see this point, that with a married person who is receiving a certain Cost of Living Bonus, this will entirely disappear out of the Cost of Living Bonus item this year, because their salaries will be increased to take care of that. Now, in regard to those who are receiving special bonuses, because of their family conditions, these will also disappear, and that will be the end of the Cost of Living Bonuses.

The idea is this, to provide an equal situation in the Civil Service, by increasing the salaries, to the level of the highest Cost of Living Bonus, and then the salary increases will go forward in an orderly way.

MR. F.O. ROBINSON (Port Arthur); Mr. Chairman, another hon member interrupted before I had a chance to ask a question of the hon Minister (Mr. Frost). Is there anything

happening here in regard to the Schrieber road this year?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Mr. Chairman, I might say this, that it is very difficult to enter into a big project, such as that. I would like very well to be able to develop that portion of the road and even today, if we can get the money, we may do something there, but I do want to say to you, in order that your hopes will not be cast down, that there are many roads which were planned for this year, which will not be able to be done with the money we have, because two or three big projects will take a large part of the money which we have.

I might say to you that supposing the Province of Ontario highway system was practically to stand still, that is, just to maintain its roads. That would take about twelve million dollars. Then when you take two million or two and one quarter million on top of that for their upkeep and maintenance, and the ten million dollars for the municipalities, and you are cutting into the amount that I am allowed this year. We are going to build the Barrie road, as was announced, which will cost $4,000,000 or $5,000,000; we have the Red Lake road under way, and tenders for that will be let in a couple of weeks, and a couple of such projects as that, so the amount of money will diminish very quickly.

Vote 111 carried.

On Vote 112.

MR. M.T. ARMSTRONG (Parry Sound): Mr. Chairman, I

would like to ask the hon Minister (Mr. Doucett) if I understood him right, that he is going to establish machinery pools for the benefit of the municipalities, where the municipalities could rent these machines at cost, or nearly so, to help them out in their municipal work.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Yes, I might say to the hon member for Parry Sound (Mr. Armstrong) that is correct, and we already have these pools started. In fact, in his territory last year some of the municipalities, - certainly it was not possible for all of them to be serviced by this machinery pool - but many of them were.

I was up in that area some time in July, and I met a couple of Reeves on the street, who knew me although I did not know them, and they voiced their appreciation for this service that has been given.

Then may I say that from Bancroft to Huntsville, and other divisions - making ten in all - we have some machinery at the present time which will be given out to the municipalities as they need it, under the supervision of our municipal engineer, and just as soon as it is possible to secure more machines, we will be supplementing the present pool with further machines .

MR. ARMSTRONG: I want to congratulate you on that, Mr. Minister (Mr. Doucett), because that is one of the finest things you could do in that part of the country.

The other thing I would like to know is can you do anything for the roads in the unorganized territories in that

section? In my riding there are 28 unorganized townships, and they cannot keep these going by statute labour, but if some arrangement could be made whereby these men even would put up a little more of their own cash, could they get that machinery at the same rate?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Oh yes. There is no reason why they could not.

I might say in reply, Mr. Chairman, to the hon member for Parry Sound (Mr. Armstrong), that this is a very important point, which I intended touching upon when I was saying a few words about the estimate.

When I was up in your country (Parry Sound) and up around Fort William and Fort Frances and Kenora, and so on, I tried to explain to the municipalities and the organized sections the great importance of organizing in some way. If the community could organize as a municipality or a township, by bringing in two or three, it could organize as an improved district, or even as a statute labour board.

We find in our Department it is most difficult to be able to give services to the people of the Province of Ontario in those areas, where we really have no person to deal with . I have one section in mind at the present time, where four or five fellows wanted a bit of road work done there, but we had no person with whom we could deal.

I think twenty people could set up a statute labour board, and then we would have some official with whom to operate.

I think you will be glad to know that in the Province of Ontario, within the last year and a half there have been 31 township improved districts, and statute labour boards organized, which now are receiving aid from this government in an orderly way, and we hope to be able to continue that, and I think there are things coming along which will take care of the situation which you mentioned, because we realize the difficulty that these unorganized sections have, and if you will notice in the estimate, we are going to spend, out of the Highway Improvement Fund, something like 400 per cent of what we did for any of these sections you mentioned.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Just one more question, Mr. Minister (Mr. Doucett), and then I am finished. In the Indian Reserve, I think you gave - what ? Fifty per cent?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Yes, we gave the same percentage to the Indian Reserve as to other corporations.

MR. ARMSTRONG: I would like to suggest that you might raise that, because in most Indian Reserves, they have no money. They have some in Ottawa, but they can not get it easily, and if you could see fit to raise that to 70 - 30, the same as in some of the townships, it would be a great help. I have one Indian Reservation up home, and they can not afford to pay anything.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Ottawa really pays the other.

MR. ARMSTRONG: But sometimes they can not get it from Ottawa.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: You would not ask us to do what Ottawa will not do, would you?

MR. ARMSTRONG: If they put up 30 per cent themselves, would you put up the 70 per cent?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: We are anxious to give every consideration to the Indian Reservations, but I think if you will check many cases, you will find that we have given them equipment, and have met them in every way we possibly could, and we are anxious to do that.

MR. W.J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, the hon member for Parry Sound (Mr. Armstrong) has raised several points which have been bothering me for some time.

First I would like to commend the hon Minister (Mr. Doucett) for his arrangement about making equipment available for municipalities, and I think that is one of the best moves which has been made for the betterment of Northern Ontario that I have heard about for many years.

There is another point, Mr. Chairman , and that is this; our municipalities are not organized. Consider the constituency of South Cochrane; we have three organized towns, and six organized townships in a very large area.

Now, it is quite all right for this machinery to be made available to those six townships, but the difficulty is to get in touch with the residents in the vast area that is not incorporated.

Now, I would like to see the government take some steps to organize northern Ontario, or certain sections of it, into townships. Perhaps a lot of the residents will allow themselves to remain independent unnecessarily long, but

I think the government should give some lead in organizing townships, and when they do that in northern Ontario, I believe the hon Minister (Mr. Doucett) will agree with me that a township should be much larger than the customary six or nine miles that we have up here.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: I agree with you.

MR. GRUMMETT: There should be a large area confined in to municipalities, such as six or eight townships. With this machinery available I understand the municipalities will be responsible for repairs, and pay a small rental. Is that correct, Mr. Minister (Mr. Doucett)?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Yes. We just charge the operating costs.

MR. GRUMMETT: I am sure you will get the greatest cooperation from the organized municipalities, but, at the same time, I fear for conditions in unorganized areas. It will be difficult to get anything done unless the Department steps in and does this work on its own.

Then, there is the other point, that once the Department has established roads and constructed them, there is no one to carry on the responsibility of keeping these roads in good condition. That is a big difficulty in the Department at this time. No one is responsible for seeing that these roads are kept up over a period of years, and, therefore, any good work done by the Department of Highways is lost because there is no continuity of authority to see that these roads are protected, and that is another strong argument in favour of having the north organized into munici-

palities.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: I think that is quite true. As I said a while ago, you have to have an organization, but I would like to bring to your attention a municipality that has been organized in your own riding -

MR. GRUMMETT: Black River?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Yes, Black River. I think that came about probably as a result of a meeting we had while I was up in that country, and you will remember at your recent elections that I was a target for the campaign in the election, because they did not think I would carry out some of the promises I made to them. I realize that there are sections in northwestern Ontario where the people are settled in clusters, while in some areas there are no persons at all, and it would be utterly impossible for the municipality to bring these roads which have been neglected over a period of years up to a stage we would expect in these days. So I promised them there that their roads, after they organized, would be brought up to a certain standard, and then they will take the responsibility, as a municipality, from there on, on a subsidy basis, and I think they will be pretty happy, and it will be quite an improved section, and I think that takes in six or seven townships.

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr. Chairman, I trust the hon Minister (Mr. Doucett) would not like to leave the impression that I was the one who attacked his policy at the elections, and now

maintain -

HON. MR. DOUCETT: This was a municipal election.

MR. GRUMMETT: I can assure you I had nothing to do with the municipal elections or their policies.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: I quite realize you did not, because I saw it, and I did not think your hand was in it at all. You are exonerated.

Vote 112 agreed to.

On Vote 113.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): On Vote 113, Mr. Minister (Mr. Doucett): Why was the method of collecting the gasoline tax changed from former years? Why was it not kept on as it had been for years?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Well, Mr. Chairman, if the hon Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) will wait for the introduction of a bill -

MR. OLIVER: You are restoring it?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: No, introducing a bill making several changes in the gasoline handling. "It was not satisfactory", is the answer, but I think you want to know more than that.

Votes 113 and 114 agreed to.

On Vote 115.

MR. H.C. NIXON (Brant): This is a very large vote, is it not? Why should all these votes be statutory, travelling expenses, and so on? "Safety Committee advertising"; why is that a statutory vote?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: You mean 115?

MR. NIXON: The Safety Committee's advertising, statu-

tory vote of $30,000.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: You can answer that question better than I can. It was in your time.

MR. NIXON: I do not know that I will accept that as an answer, Mr. Chairman. The hon Minister (Mr. Doucett) has had time to pick up the details of the Department, and I still think I am entitled to know where there is a statutory provision in the statutes to spend $30,000 on advertising by a Safety Committee.

Vote 115 agreed to.

Vote 116 agreed to.

(Page 1378 follows)

THE CHAIRMAN: Page 87, Department of the Provincial Treasury.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Chairman, I will not inflict upon the House an address in connection with this Department. I made quite a long statement the other day. I am very sorry I was not able to be in the House last night, but I feel, after having heard about the proceedings in the House last night, that I would like to recite to the hon. members the balance of the 8th Chapter of the Book of Deuteronomy, and I think it would do them good. I will not say any more about that.

MR. A.A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Do you think you could do it?

HON. MR. FROST: Well, I could try.

Vote 164 agreed to.

On Vote 165.

MR. R. BEGIN (Russell): Mr. Chairman, I would like to have some explanation of Vote 165 from the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) because I do not quite understand it.

HON. MR. FROST: Well, Mr. Chairman, that Section is a new Section, which I believe was placed in the estimates of 1944 -- I think it was, for a "Bureau of Statistics and Research".

The situation was this; we found ourselves, when we came into office, without any statistical department, and we found ourselves at a very considerable disadvantage.

Now, in August of 1943, we formed a Department of Statistics and Research, and the head of that Department is Mr. Cater, who was doing some work in the Treasury Department previous to that time -- somewhat similar work, but not in any very co-ordinated way. So we formed a Department of Statistics and Research, with the idea of having a section of

the Treasury Department continually in touch with the Economic conditions. That might involve a variety of subjects; for instance, it might require a study of educational costs, it might require a study of the whole question of transportation, and that department, at the present time, is interested in that angle of matters from an economic standpoint. It might involve a study of the Dominion-Provincial relationship.

I think my hon. friends here will agree that in their time they had two, probably three Provincial Conferences. I think one was in 1935, and then there was the Sirois Conference in 1941, and the Dominion-Provincial Conference, out of which arose the agreement of 1942. In connection with that, there was very valuable material that the government of that day accumulated, but the difficulty was there was no continuity to it. That type of material was very, very important for the people and the government of Ontario, but it was all at loose ends. So we thought it was necessary to form a section of the Treasury Department, which would keep track of that particular angle of government, which is very, very important.

I would say this to the hon. members of the House, that in my budget speech of a week ago, I paid tribute to the members of the Treasury Department for their great work, and I think perhaps it would interest the House to know that the submission of the Province of Ontario which was made, was not drawn up by any outsider, -- and I know that in previous governments, that necessity arose, that of employing outside people -- but actually the submission was prepared as the result of intensive studies that our own men made into the whole problem, and was then written by members of the government.

I cannot tell you how important it is that a government such as the government of the Province of Ontario shall have a department which would always be in touch with statistical matters, and researches, in connection with government financing. Remember, after all, we are engaged in big business. A government that is spending upward of $150,000,000 a year is engaged in big business, and to spend the amount that is set out in this estimate, some $30,000 or $40,000, on matters relating to the economy of the province, I think is money well spent.

And I can only say this, that the service of that department, which is a section of the Treasury Department, has been simply invaluable in the past two and a half years, and it has amounted to this, that our own experts in the Department have been enabled to study matters in relation to the Dominion-Provincial arrangement, and I should say this, to the hon. members of this House, that we can be proud of the members of that Department, for this reason.

I do not think there are any greater experts in connection with the Dominion-Provincial relationship, anywhere in Canada, than we have in our own Treasury Department, and it involves matters of the utmost complexity, such as corporation taxes, personal income taxes, and a great variety of things which are complicated subjects, and we are fortunate in having men of real ability and learning to fall back upon, to get the information that is necessary.

I may say this, that in the complicated procedure we have had so far, I have not seen an occasion where our own men did not measure up fully to the occasion, and did not give us the necessary information in an accurate and concise way.

MR. R. BEGIN (Russell): Mr. Chairman, what I am particularly interested in is "includes Ottawa office".

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Well, with regard to the Ottawa office, the situation is this: At Ottawa, it was necessary, during part of the time, to keep some of our secretarial staff down there, and that probably will be necessary in the coming year.

The fact is this, that in all probability, it will be necessary for Ontario to have at Ottawa an office. I think one of the great difficulties with provincial relations in the past, is that conferences were held, and that everybody goes home and nothing is done about it. The method of liason and co-operation is lost.

Now, the Ottawa office is an office -- I am sorry my hon. friend from Ottawa is not here (Mr. Dunbar), because he can tell us something about it -- but it is in a very modest building; in fact, we have two offices at the present time, which are comparatively small in size, and I can assure my hon. friends that we are extremely modest in keeping with the economy practised by this Government. At the present time, we have just one stenographer, but we have our files there.

You see what had happened in last month. It was necessary to go there in August. Then, later on, in November, we went again, and then some of our staff stayed there during December and January, until the meeting on the 28th of January, and the days following. Since that time, we have brought all our people back here, with the exception of one secretarial stenographer, who is in the office at the present time.

It will be necessary, I think, to maintain some sort of an office in Ottawa, in connection with that type of work,

and I can assure my hon. friend it is being done most economically.

Vote 165 carried.

On vote 166.

MR. C.H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) will tell us if there is any corresponding revenue from this motion picture censorship. I realize we have a censorship board which costs money, but do we charge for censoring pictures?

HON. MR. FROST: $188,000 in licensing and that sort of thing.

MR. TAYLOR: What is the charge for censoring a picture?

HON. MR. FROST: Actually, I do not think we have any charge.

MR. R. BEGIN (Russell): I would like to ask the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) if that is not a duplication. Is there not a Dominion censorship?

HON. MR. FROST: No.

MR. BEGIN: I thought there was.

HON. MR. FROST: I mentioned at the time, to my hon. friend, that I cannot give him all the details on that, but I would be glad to take him up to the Motion Picture Censor Bureau, with any other of the hon. members of the House, and give them full explanation upon it.

MR. H.R. SCOTT (Peterborough): Is there anything good on, now?

HON. MR. FROST: We can show you good pictures up there, some censored, and some not censored. But it is a matter we are all interested in, and we receive lots of advice and we would like to get lots more. I would be glad to have my hon. friend (Mr. Begin) go up

there with me, and I will give him all the information possible.

MR. H.C. NIXON (Brant): Has there been any change in the personnel of the Board?

HON. MR. FROST: No.

Votes 166 and 167 agreed to.

On Vote 168.

MR. W.J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, I was wondering how the postage amounted to $159,000, whereas all the rest of the maintenance was only $700. I would like an explanation on that.

HON. MR. FROST: That is because the Opposition writes so many letters down here, and we pay the postage on them.

MR. GRUMMETT: I thought that was the answer you would give.

HON. MR. FROST: Of course, the item of postage is a very considerable one. As you know, in the building we maintain a Post Office which is operated by the government, itself. This office is not operated by the Dominion Government. It is not, as we understand it, a sub-post-office, but it is a branch which is operated, and has been for a good many years, by the Provincial Government, and there the mail is sorted and distributed to the various departments and officials. The postage is a considerable item.

I may say to the hon. members of this House that we are also paying the postal tax imposed by the Dominion Government. We thought possibly we might not have that Government tax to pay, but we did not want to 'riffle' up Dominion-Provincial relationships, so we did not do anything about that. That raises the postage bill a little

bit.

Vote 168 agreed to.

On Vote 169.

MR. J.B. SALSBERG (St.Andrew): Mr. Chairman, on 169; does not the hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost) think that we could increase the services, or at least increase the number of branches of the Savings Offices, and make them more attractive for Ontario citizens than they are now, and thereby provide a larger amount of money that could be used in the proper way by the hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost) for financing short-term loans and other needs of the Province?

The feeling exists, I submit, that there is a desire to prevent the Department of the Savings Offices business in the province, keeping up to a limited scale, on which it operates, so as not to interfere too much with larger banks. I say that is the general feeling.

On the other hand, I think there is a very strong and healthy sentiment amongst the people who would gladly utilize the Savings Offices of the Province to keep their savings in, and transact certain functions which the savings offices permit, rather than go to a properly chartered bank.

Furthermore, there is also the feeling that the Ontario Savings Offices could quite safely pay a slightly higher interest rate than do the larger banks, so as to make it more attractive , and also increase the earnings on investments of citizens of this province, and if such a policy were pursued, it would provide the hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost) with a considerable amount of money that would help him in financing, and also give him the advantage in the financing market, whenever he needed refunding on a large scale.

I think it would be appreciated if the hon. Minister

(Mr. Frost) would say a few words about this matter.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, we have twenty-four branches of the Provincial Savings offices in Ontario.

Now, I might disabuse my hon. friend once by saying that we are trying to expand rather than to suppress these branches. If the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) would pick up almost every Church magazine and baseball folder, and notices for various functions throughout the Province of Ontario, he will find in every one of them, I think, that there is an advertisement for the Provincial Savings Bank, asking the readers to deposit their money there. That is partly done under pressure that is put on by these various societies, who seem to have some to have some advertising recognition from the Government.

I would say this to my hon. friend (Mr. Salsberg) that the question of the extension of the Provincial Savings Offices is purely a matter of business. First of all, these offices are savings offices; they are in no sense banks, and when my hon. friend (Mr. Salsberg) mentioned the question of increasing the interest, may I say that our interest is already quite high, comparatively, and the fact is that we have not the facilities for making money that the banks have.

After all, our banks perform a great service, to the people, in the way of taking deposits, cashing cheques, coupons and all that sort of thing, but we have not the methods of making money that the banks have. In other words, our loans are restricted to loans on the Province of Ontario; therefore, the interest which we pay must have some relation to the interest we can get for comparable money elsewhere. You see the point?

The result is just this: If we open up a branch,

we have to have a manager, and we have to pay rent, and facilities, and a staff, and we have to pay interest. If the interest on the money goes too high, it obviously does not pay us to maintain that branch and, therefore, we try to keep all of these things in line. For example, there was one branch in Sault Ste. Marie, where the cost of money was around 8%, which was absolutely prohibitive. On the other hand, I think I should give this information to the hon. members of the House: Our average interest rate is running around 2% -- probably a little better than 2%; that is what the money is costing us.

Now, it is true that much of that money is payable on demand, and, therefore, it is what we might term "hot money", payable on demand.

But, on the other hand, taking the long view, the level keeps up pretty well. Speaking off-handedly, I think in the budget statement, I showed we had now more than $44,000,000 on deposit, and, therefore, that it is maintained at a high level, but it is like a lake of water, coming in at one end and running out at the other, but the level is maintained, therefore, it can hardly be said that it is money we expect to be withdrawn at a moment's notice, because such is not the case. I could say to my hon. friend (Mr. Salsberg) that we want to do some business, but we must keep that interest -- the interest on that money, which includes salaries and everything else -- within a level; otherwise, it does not pay us to do that.

With regard to the banks; I want to say this, that the question of injuring the banks has never come into question, for this reason, that I think possibly the people themselves, if they find there is a great deal of money on the market, might embarrass the banks with deposits, as

we might be embarrassed under certain conditions.

Now, I want to say a good word for the banks. The banks have all stood behind the Province of Ontario, in great shape, and if it was not for the assistance that was extended by the Banks, it would be difficult for the province to carry on. We consider the banks as our friend, and we want to treat them as such. It would not be fair for us to enter into an interfering sort of competition, just for the purpose of getting deposits, which would cost us a lot of money.

As you can see, you have to keep the money you are getting in some relation to interest rates which you will pay alsewhere.

Now, in regard to comparable money; I would say we can get it at lower rates of interest than we could get it at the savings office.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Have any new branches been opened?

HON. MR. FROST: No -- wait a minute. We did open one in London.

MR. OLIVER: Were any closed?

HON. MR. FROST: Speaking offhand, we closed a branch in Sault Ste. Marie, where we had quite expensive premises and very small deposits, and the money was costing us about 8%. There was also a branch closed in Niagara Falls. I forget what the money was costing us there, but it was quite high. I think there were just the two.

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa, East): Is each branch self-supporting, as far as expenses are concerned?

HON. MR. FROST: Of course, that would depend upon what you would say the rate of interest would be -- that would be the proper rate of interest for you to pay.

I would say that there are some of our branches where the rate of interest works out at a comparatively low rate, and some of them at a higher rate.

On the other hand, we recognize we are rendering a service to the people of these localities and once you extend the service, you hate to discontinue it, unless the picture is so bad that you have to.

Vote 169 carried.

Vote 170 carried.

(Page 1389 follows)

MR. A. A. MacLEOD: Mr. Chairman, before the Treasurer's Estimates are finally disposed of it occurs to me that this might be a good time to put a question to the Minister. I was very sorry that he was not here last night since I had so many good things to say about him, but in the course of the remarks that I made last night I referred to the credit that the province has at Ottawa. I understand it amounts to more than $28,000,000 or $29,000,000, and which becomes payable at the conclusion of the Wartime Dominion-Provincial tax agreement.

Now, I was speculating last night as to whether that amount bore some relationship to your forecast of yesterday, that if there is to be a new agreement, as all of us assume there will be--now that the counter proposals are softened off a bit--there will be a new agreement and that agreement may be signed this summer. Is it possible that with the old agreement declared nul and void and a new agreement entered into, that you might be able to say to Mr. King--Well, as part of the price of signing this new agreement we would like to have that $29,000,000. Of course, that would enable you to come here next March with a surpluse of $8,000,000. There is no reference to this hidden asset in your Budget speech; no reference to it in any of the other relevant documents, and I was just wondering if you were holding out on us.

HON. MR. FROST: Well, my friend knows I would never hold out on him. I would be very glad indeed to

come back here next Budget and say we got $29,000,000 and therefore instead of having a deficit of $21,000,000 we had a surplus of $7,000,000, but I would say to my friend, first of all, that could not happen because the amount, if it is payable at all, is not payable until 30 days after the 31st of March, 1947, and therefore could not be in next year's receipts.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD: No, but if you signed a new agreement?

HON. MR. FROST: I will come to that in a moment. But you will see that has no relation to next year, for this reason. The money could not be payable until the 30th April, 1947, and fiscal year will close the 1st of March, 1947. I make that explanation to show him there was no intention of using that money; if suchmoney could be used, to balance next year's Budget that would be completoly cut of the picture.

Furthermore I will say this, as my hon. friend (Mr. MacLeod) will agree, we have always indulged in good business practice and we would not gamble on anything that has at all possibility of payment. Everything that we give you is calculated on sound business grounds and is not speculative in any sense.

Now, as regards the $28,000,000, this is the situation. When the agreement was entered into in 1942, the agreement came into effect on, say, 1st of March, 1942. Well, you see, a large number of corporations

and persons owed us payments in arrears. Now, that happened in the case of this Province. That applied to all the provinces. When the agreement came into effect on that particular date there were all of those arrears that amounted to possibly, say, $30,000,000 in the Province of Ontario that were due. Now, if that money came in, of course the government of that day would have $30,000,000 on hand and they would be in affluence, but that Government, of course, expected to stay in power indefinitely. As far as the money was concerned our contention, of course, is this: That the money belongs to the people of the Province of Ontario and had nothing whatever to do with any new agreement that may be entered into. Now, whether that is acceptable or not I dont know, but, of course, that is the logical conclusion. I think the hon. members of this House will agree that if a deal is to be made at Ottawa they were to give us certain moneys in return for certain taxing powers--assuming that--I would think the members of this house would think we were highly negligent to do so with our money. Our contention will be and is that that money belongs to the taxpayers of the Province of Ontario and has nothing whatever to do with the new agreement. Now, if there is no new agreement, of course we are going to use that money for current expenses. That was the purpose of placing money to keep the province out of difficulty and money was placed in the Dominion bank

to be payable at the termination of the agreement. On the other hand, this principle obviously applies, that money has nothing whatever to do with new agreement.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD: As matters now stand this is a sort of undeclared asset that you can look forward to collecting and it could very easily have been that in budgeting for this deficit you were not unmindful of the fact that somewhere beyond the blue horizon there was $29,000,000 that would come to you in the full of time.

HON. MR. FROST: Well, of course, we could not consider that for next year but I may say this, that the $28,000.000 would come in handy. Some of you think that the Minister of Planning and Development (Hon Mr. Porter) does not spend a lot of money, but he has a lot of places to spend it.

MR. MacLEOD: It belongs to substance of things hoped for and evidence of things not seen.

HON. MR. FROST: Yes, that is right.

THE CHAIRMAN: Office of Provincial Auditor, page 81, vote 153.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD: Before you proceed with this vote, I believe it is the custom in the Federal house when estimates are being dealt with, for the Deputy to sit close enough to the Minister so that he can consult with them on the spot. I have noticed here the deputies sit in the shadows and it is not always easy to get them. Would not it be a good idea

if we followed the Dominion practice and permit deputies to sit in the House.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: No, I do not think that is logical at all. I think the way we are doing, each Minister should know his own Department and answer questions.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD: After all they are not supermen; they cannot know all.

Vote 153 agreed to.

THE CHAIRMAN: Page 72, department of legislation.

Vote 136 agreed to.

MR. H. C. NIXON: Just in this connection I might make a suggestion to the Government--it may not be a very profound one but I am sure that the other rural members, in old Ontario particularly, would agree with me and I fancy all members of the House--in the suggestion that the session might be called a little earlier than it was this year, possibly the end of January or the first of February so that we might complete our business before the 1st of March. I do not know whether it is due to spots on the sun or what it is but obviously the seasons seem to be earlier than they were a few years ago. Now that the country wants production so desperately, those of us feeling the urge of this weather to get back to the farm to break the ground and get good seed in the land, find it hard to content ourselves here where we would enjoy it much more and possibly be of more service to the House if we could sit early in February. That is a suggestion that I assure you comes

in all sincerity from myself. I know last year, for instance, when the House suddently blew up in the middle of March I went home and next day started seeding and had 100 acres of good seed in the land before the end of March.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Of more use than in the House.

MR. NIXON: Possibly. Possibly I would be today but for my sense of duty. That is a suggestion I put forward to you hon. gentlemen on the treasury benches in all sincerity and I hope another year we might be called together a little earlier.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: In all sincerity I agree with what the hon. gentleman says.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD: If it is a matter of getting away we can always do what we did last year, defeat the Government again.

THE CHAIRMAN: Vote 138.

Vote 138 agreed to.

THE CHAIRMAN: Miscellaneous, vote 191.

MR. MacLEOD: Have you an explanation of what that is all about.

HON. MR. FROST: Well, that is an item covering miscellaneous refunds. It arises in this way; for instance, people pay in and have paid in amounts of Succession Duties and after the succession duties are assessed then the amount may be greater or smaller. Now, that is a custom, as it were, to provide for that. That item covers a multitude of things, gasoline tax refunds, etc.

MR. NIXON: Is there any idea of how much money actually goes through this fund. I suppose it would be millions possibly.

HON. MR. FROST: Yes, actually the amount is millions. Take, for instance, refunds as I have them here. Last year up to the 31st of March, 1945, for the last fiscal year, were some $7,000,000. In highway refunds there was about $2,500,000. In succession duties over $4,000,000. As I say, the amount is actually a token amount that cannot be estimated and as against that, of course, you have the payments that are coming into the Government in the ordinary course of business and then there are refunds being paid out and actually you always, I assume, have a backlog. It is a matter of bookkeeping entry. Does not cost us anything.

Vote 191 agreed to.

THE CHAIRMAN: Page 44, Department of Health.

HON. R. T. KELLEY: On these estimates of the Department of Health, estimates passed last year $12,000,000 and the amount asked this year is $15,354,390, or an increase in excess of $3,000,000. We passed one act, amendment to Health Act, $500,000, which is extra over and above last year. We are going to spend $325,000 more in our Tuberculosis Division. $800,000 more in general hospital work and $1,500,000 in mental hospitals. We must realize we are now going to add the St. Thomas Hospital, which is going to add a great deal to the expense and also we have a much larger number of people

and a much larger stand at Orillia. We are also going to open up a number of additional health units. At the present time we have nine health units organized covering twelve counties and we have five more completed and we expect to have three or four more completed before the year is ended, and we have $100,000 extra, which comes altogether to $3,225,000. I am sorry the hon. member for Bellwoods has gone out. He spoke last night about the question of giving treatment to all the mothers in the hospital; I think one province giving them some 12 days. That would cost the Government around $4,000,000. While it might be most desirable, as most of this money is--they are all very desirable, but my thought is that as a new man in this work that what we should do in this coming year as far as possible is to study what we can along the lines of prevention. It does seem a great pity that there are so many sick and yet the span of life has been extended to some extent.

Now, I am hoping I will be able to aid or answer any questions put in connection with this. I know my friends will realize that it is quite new to me. It is a very extensive department but I can assure you of this that there will not be any of this money spent except after very careful scrutiny into the reason for spending it and we are hoping, as I said before, to work along the line of prevention in this Department this year.

Vote 73 agreed to.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG: I am hopeful that the Minister will

be able to answer. I agree with what the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) has said, if a Deputy were available it would be easier for the hon. Minister to answer.

There is an item there for $1,000 for public health education. I wonder, in view of the Minister's very correct emphasis of the importance of prevention, what he accomplishes with $1,000 in public health education. I am not objecting to the expenditure of that amount. In fact, I think much more should be provided, but I was just wondering what $1,000 was for in public health education.

HON. MR. KELLEY: The explanation I would give in connection with this is, It is the intention to centralize all main offices of a Public Health nature. I would like the hon. member to realize this, that it is not by any stretch of imagination, as far as I am concerned, that only $1,000 will be spent in education in this Department this year. In connection with the legislation we passed authorizing $500,000 in connection with expectant mothers, the legislation will not be of any great value unless we let the people know about it, and it is our intention they shall know of the services we have. This is only a matter of centralization in this one office but there will be more money spent in other departments in connection with this work.

MR. SALSBERG: There must be some reason that the amount was reduced from the $5,000 appropriation of a year ago to $1,000 this year. If it were a nominal figure we

could understand it but here there is a reduction of $4,000.

HON. MR. KELLEY: Of course, we did not spend the $5,000 last year.

MR. SALSBERG: That is, of course an indication that our Public Health education work was evidently very poor--we did not use the $5,000; we think we can get along with $1,000 this year. I submit, Mr. Chairman, and hon. members, it is a totally inadequate amount for the Department to really reach any considerable section of the population, young or old, on the matter of health education.

Vote 73 agreed to.

MR. MacLEOD: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the hon. Minister could give a brief explanation covering the decreases in his appropriations which I referred to last night. The public health nursin g decrease of $6,500; venereal disease, $14,000; regional subsidized laboratories, $5,000; diagnostic public health services, $7,000; psychiatric research, $6,700.

HON. MR. KELLEY: The explanation of that is this; that no matter how hard we would try at the present time to get doctors or to get nurses to do this work it is absolutely impossible. We could use today 200 trained nurses right now but the nurses are not available. Any person who has been in touch with the hospitals knows that. I would like to say to the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) any reductions that have been made

were made with the full knowledge that staffs will not be available.

MR. MacLEOD: Is the Department and government taking any steps to train personnel in these fields.

HON. MR. KELLEY: Yes, we very definitely are.

MR. SALSBERG: Where is the expenditure for it?

THE CHAIRMAN: Vote 74.

MR. NIXON: Before we pass No. 73, where do we stand now with respect to the Cancer Commission? Is it still functioning?

HON. MR. KELLEY: Oh yes, the Cancer Commission is functioning and the Cancer Foundation are going to put on a drive in the month of April. The government gave, you know, $500,000 to the Cancer Foundation--they are putting on a drive in the month of April--I know the billboards are out--advertising for $2,000,000.

Votes 74 to 76, inclusive agreed to.

On vote 77.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Before we pass vote seventy-six, with your permission, Mr. Chairman, , if we could go back I wonder if the hon. Minister of Health, (Hon. Mr. Kelley) has at hand some figures that would give us some idea of the number of babies born in this Province, say for the last year.

HON. MR. KELLEY: The average is about eighty thousand a year in Ontario and the total for Canada is somewhere in the neighbourhood of two hundred and twenty thousand.

MR. MacLEOD: Have you at hand the rate of infant mortality?

HON. MR. KELLEY: No, I have not that, but I was glad you mentioned that matter last night, and it is my hope to get those figures and then start immediately to see what we can do to reduce that.

Votes 77 and 78 agreed to.

On 79.

HON. MR. KELLEY: That reminds me of a story; when I was a boy at Sunday School we had had a visitor come to speak to the class and he asked the class, "Well, children, what shall I talk to you about?" And a young member of the class said, "Well, please, sir, what do you know?

Vote 79 agreed to.

On vote 80.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Is this vote

for the Venereal Diseases control considerably lower than last year?

HON. MR. KELLEY: It is about $40,000,00 more than we spent last year.

MR. NIXON: Do you mean the staff is not as available this year as last year?

HON. MR. KELLEY: In all these things, even right now, in connection with the laboratory a doctor is leaving us on Friday, and we have to get another. We are also trying to get a doctor for another department, the new department to be set up and if the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) were here, he could tell you how we have been trying to get a doctor for one of his departments.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG. (St. Andrews): The Hon. Minister, (Mr. Kelley) has touched on a very important point in replying to the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon). The inadequacy of the staff and the difficulty of getting doctors and nurses to fill the positions is a serious thing. I was not trying to be funny when I asked if there was any provision made for any attempts to find a means for training certain specialists required in the Department, because I feel the Department is sitting back and waiting for the graduates to come in. I submit the salaries paid by the department may be inadequate and certainly not sufficient to attract the graduates of the medical schools and of other institutions. I have the suspicion

that that is the case and that may be so in other departments. I do not think the salaries for the trained people is sufficient to attract them, and furthermore, I might as well at this juncture raise a point, which to my mind, is extremely serious. I had a complaint, for instance from a young coloured girl who was born in this country and her parents were born here, and she was anxious to enter a nursing school and was advised by a government department that she had better go to the United States and enter a nurse training school there where there are provisions for coloured people. I am not holding the hon. Minister of Health responsible for that (Hon. Mr. Kelley). I mention it, though, because there may be, -- I hope there is not, -- an element of discrimination which prevents certain available specialists from entering the services of the Health Department. There may be an inadequate arrangement for the training of specialists, it may be the salaries are too low to attract the people, but all of these things may be a contributing factor, certainly in this case the prevention of venereal disease, the hon. Minister explains they did not spend the money because they did not have the staff, but in other items they are reducing the estimates because of their foreknowledge that there will be no staff to carry it through. I suggest this was a very serious matter and the government as a whole should look into the matter and consider these points I have mentioned, which I will repeat;

(1) The salaries may not be attractive enough for competent people to come in:

(2) Provision for training of the necessary competent people, and;

(3) To examine to find out whether there is any tendancy, as in the case of the young coloured girl that I mentioned, and I have the correspondence that I will provide to the hon. Minister (Mr. Kelley) anytime, where there is any tendancy not to utilize all available trained people because of colour or other reasons.

Votes 80 to 88 inclusive agreed to.

On Vote 89.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, on the hospital division I do not know that this is the time or the item where the point I want to raise should be raised. If not, I will gladly accept the correction of the hon. Minister (mr. Kelley) but I want to raise at some stage or other in consideration of the estimates of the Department of Health the government policy towards meeting the cost of indigent patients in hospitals.

The municipality of Toronto and other municipalities have for a long time justly felt that they were not being treated fairly and that a tremendous burden is placed upon home owners, the municipal taxpayers, because of the unequal responsibility for the caring for indigent patients. To-day the Province contributes Seventy-five cents per diem whereas the city pays $2.25 a day. Now, this runs up into an enormous

figure for the city, and while it is true the government could come back and say it would run up into an equal enormous figure if they were to pay it. I submit, regardless of the taxation problem that are now before the Province and the Dominion, that the sharing of the cost is beyond all proportion, that it is asking too much for a municipal tax payer. We are talking a great deal about encouraging people to own their own homes, but to burden them with $2.25 for each indigent patient per day, while the Province only pays seventy-five cents, I do not think is fair. I was provided with some figures that I did not want to burden the House with, which I received from the Mayor's office in Toronto of the amount that this runs up to in the City of Toronto and, undoubtedly, in other cities. I would like to hear some encouragement from the government side as to the possible progress towards this very important matter. Certainly the government has increased its grants by some few hundred thousand dollars to hospitals, lately. That is certainly not going very far and does not alleviate the situation insofar as municipalities are concerned nor does it place the whole question of hospitalization on a proper footing, it stills leaves it in the realm of semi-charity affairs when the municipality has to bear the tremendous burden and the Province trying to get away with as little as possible.

That has been true of all governments in the past, and is not directed as a special criticism toward this government, but I submit it is high time that we do something to relieve the municipalities and the city home owners from an unduly high burden of taxation with regard to indigent patients in hospital.

HON. MR. KELLEY: Mr. Chairman, I mentioned the additional amount in the Budget, and in that is $800,000 for general expenses. Directly answering the question, may I say that the maintenance grants will be increased from now on.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, would the hon Minister (Mr. Kelley) consider it opportune to state what the increase will be.

HON. MR. KELLEY: No, we are notprepared to give the definite amount.

Vote 90 agreed to.

On Vote 91.

MR. A.A. MacLEOD(Bellwoods): Mr. Chairman, in view of the statement that has been made lately about the enormous increase in mental illnesses: I was reading a statement the other day by a man by the name of Dr. Lorne E. Carpenter, a psychiatrist - I do not know who he is - who delivered a speech to the Forum in the City of Toronto, in which he asked this question:

"Do you know that ten per cent of the population in Canada - "

Which is over 50,000 in the City of Toronto -

" - are actual or potential psychiatric problems?"

There appears to be agreement amongst psychiatrists - possibly as a result of the war - that in the last few years there has been an alarming increase in mental illnesses. I wonder if, in view of this fact, this amount shown in the estimates is thought to be adequate by the hon Minister (Mr. Kelley). Have you given that matter any consideration?

HON. MR. KELLEY: Mr. Chairman, I do not know whether it is sufficient or not. I might say that maybe none of them are sufficient in many ways, because we have so much illness. It is really getting tremendous.

I might say that there were two things which led to these extra costs in connection with hospitalization. If you pick up fifty rural newspapers, in possibly ten or twelve or fifteen of these papers you will see some insurance agent advertising hospitalization. In most of the firms they have a hospitalization plan, and all of these are adding to the cost, and there must be a limit to what we can do. We feel, seeing there was nothing for this item last year, that this year the start is very favourable.

MR. F.O. ROBINSON (Port Arthur): Mr. Minister (Mr. Kelley) can we hold out any hope of having any work done on the mental hospitals in the northwest, in the ensuing year?

HON. MR. KELLEY: I can not answer that, but I will find out for you. I am told that is Public Works.

Votes 91 to 98 agreed to.

On Vote 99.

MR. H.C. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Chairman, may I ask in that connection when the Department of Health expects to release Langstaff back to the City off Toronto .

HON. MR. KELLEY: We have had two consultations with the Toronto City officials, the Mayor and some of his officials, and this matter will be decided, I think, very, very shortly.

Votes 99 to 104 inclusive agreed to.

On Vote 105.

MR. H.C. NIXON (Brant) : What about that institution, Mr. Minister (Hon. Mr. Kelley)? May I ask if it is staffed at the present time at all.

HON. MR. KELLEY: Not entirely, but we are staffing it as rapidly as we can. I think the staff will amount to about fifty per cent at the present time.

MR. NIXON: How many patients are there?

HON. MR . KELLEY: About four hundred.

MR. NIXON: What is the capacity of the institution supposed to be now?

HON. MR. KELLEY: Eighteen hundred.

MR. H.C. NIXON: Are the buildings which were placed there by the Air Force of any value to the Ontario Government's Department of Health, or will they have to be cleared away?

HON. MR. KELLEY: At the present time I have not had an opportunity of going to see it, and I will have to do so, before I can answer that question.

MR. NIXON: There was considerable building done there, according to my recollection.

HON. Mr. KELLEY: Yes.

Votes 105 to 109 agreed to.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee rise and report certain resolutions.

The House resumes (Mr. Speaker in the Chair).

MR. W.B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House begs to report certain resolutions, moves the adoption of the report, and asks the permission to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before moving the adjournment, I might say that I propose to call at least two of the estimates tomorrow, but not more than two. Then we will proceed with the debate on the Budget, and we will be sitting tomorrow night.

Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 6.00 o'clock p.m.

P R O C E E D I N G S

of the

Second Session of the Twenty-Second Legislature,

Province of Ontario.

Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.,
Speaker.

N I N E T E E N T H D A Y .

Toronto, Ontario,
Thursday, March 28, 1946.
3:00 o'clock p.m.

The House met at 3:00 o'clock.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by Committees.

Motions.

Introduction of Bills.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney General) : Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Drew, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, " The Liquor License Act, 1946", and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First reading of the bill.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Are these just minor amendments, Mr. Minister (Mr. Blackwell).

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: On second reading I will be discussing this bill in detail but with the first reading I think I should give a brief outline and mention some details of the problem before us and the considerations we have borne in mind in presenting this bill to the Legislature.

We inherited the present beverage room system, which came into effect in 1934, and I may say that from the time we took office, in August, 1943, it has given this government the utmost concern. An intensive study has been made of the situation and legislation in other jurisdictions has been carefully examined. We recognized that, under the unsatisfactory system which existed, it was impossible to avoid many abuses which have disturbed us as much as they have disturbed any of the people of this province. One of the primary difficulties arose from the provision that outlets for beer and wine were called upon to qualify as hotels and for that purpose to have at least six bedrooms. This resulted in the erection and conversion of many small establishments where the addition of the bedrooms was for no other purpose than to permit the sale of beer and wine. In no sense of the word were these really hotels. This in itself has contributed greatly to the justifiable distrust and criticism of the existing system.

It is our belief that if respect for law and order is

to be maintained, laws must be in line with public opinion and of such a nature that they will be accepted by those who ordinarily respect the law. The people of this province have demonstrated in sufficiently large numbers that they demand the right to consume alcoholic beverages and our problem is simply one of assuring honest administration and decent conditions of distribution which will in themselves contribute to moderation in the consumption of alcoholic beverages.

These conditions vary greatly throughout the province and a solution, which would be satisfactory in one locality, may be wholly unsatisfactory in another. For that reason we have greatly extended the local option provisions and have assured complete control by local popular vote of the type of distribution in their own localities.

The Bill proposes:

1. To continue the system of licensing under the Board headed by Judge Robb, which has now gained the confidence of all sections of public opinion for its judicial fair-mindedness and the independence of its judgements whereby applications for licenses will be publicly advertised before being heard and all transfers, renewals, suspensions and cancellation of licenses will be dealt with at public hearings.

2. The first task of the Board under the new Act will be to reclassify all existing authorities into hotels, taverns, restaurants and public houses. All of these estab-

lishments are carefully defined by the Act and the special accommodation, facilities and equipment will be carefully prescribed by the regulations.

3. The Act and Regulations deal separately with public houses for men only and those into which men and women or women alone may go. Two new types of licenses are created, a lounge license, and a lounge dining room license which are carefully defined in the Act and in respect of which the special accommodation, facilities, equipment and services will be carefully prescribed by the Regulations.

4. Upon reclassification in cities over 50,000 (Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Windsor and London) lounge and lounge dining room licenses will be available for issuance but in the remainder of Ontario the only licenses that will be available for issuance will be to hotels in the strict sense of the word and then only for beer and wine with meals and public house privileges unless additional licenses are voted in by affirmative vote under the local option provisions of the Act.

5. Under the local option provisions of the Bill the three-fifths local option provision is retained but the government stores for the sale of spirits and beer and every type of license may be voted upon separately including the opportunity of voting on public houses where women may enter separately.

6. Reference to government stores for beer indicates that the Government has determined upon a policy of taking over the brewers retail outlets.

7. Upon the reclassification of present establishments

holding licenses as hotels those not retaining licenses as hotels will not be permitted to rent rooms by the day but will be restricted to renting their rooms by the week or month.

8. It is proposed, by regulation under this Bill, to readjust licensing fees so that establishments rendering the least services will pay the greater fees.

9. The present percentage of license fees payable to municipalities where licenses exist is under review and in future these amounts will be paid under definite agreement with municipalities or provincial police for the purpose of enforcing the offences under the Liquor Control Act and the Licensing Act.

10. All the offences under the present statutes have been retained and in addition to other offences added -

Parents or guardians will be prohibited from leaving small children unattended to frequent licensed premises.

Distillers, brewers, wineries will be prohibited from offering financial or material inducements to increase the sale of their brands.

In addition to a penal provision to that effect, a civil liability is created by knowingly causing drunkeness which leads to the death or injury of the intoxicated person or a third party suffering death or injury as a result.

As well the Act contains a provision for special audits and full power of investigation into licensed premises.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Kennedy, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Toronto General Hospitals Act", and that same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First reading of the Bill.

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Grummett, that leave be given to introduce an Act intituled, "An Act to enable Municipalities to establish Housing Authorities", and that same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First reading of the Bill.

HON. G.H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, would the hon. member (Mr. Anderson) kindly explain.

MR. ANDERSON: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

The purpose of this Bill is to make provision for municipalities to set up Housing authorities on rather broader terms than is provided under other legislation. It provides that the members of such an authority may, as the Council wishes, be the same as the members of a Planning Board established under the Planning Act, but with additional powers. They are instructed to establish for any municipal housing project amenity standards which slall cover such matters as health, sanitation, safety codes, green space, etc., as well as building construction codes.

The Bill also provides that housing projects which are

approved by the Municipal Board do not require the assent of electors entitled to vote on money by-laws.

HON. G.H. DUNBAR (Provincial Secretary): I beg, Mr. Speaker, to present the following reports:

1. Annual report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year ending 31st December, 1945.
2. 26th Report of the Department of Labour of the Province of Ontario, for the fiscal year, ending March 31, 1945.
3. 1st Annual Report of the Liquor Authority Control Board for the Province of Ontario, for the period from October 24th, 1944, to March 31, 1945.
4. Annual Report of the Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police for the period January 1, 1945, to December 31, 1945.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to table answers to the following questions: No.3, No.6, No.16, No.33 and No.22.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of supply.

Motion agreed to.

House in committee. (Mr. Reynolds in the chair).

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I will first call the estimate for the Department of Planning and Development, Vote 49, Page 78.

On Vote 49.

MR. F.O. ROBINSON (Port Arthur): Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) if there has been any new development in connection with the Nipigon Forestry Community?

HON. MR. PORTER: Mr. Chairman, a committee was appointed some months ago to investigate and make some surveys of the ground in that area. That committee consisted of Mr. Auden, who sponsored the scheme originally, and Mr. Avery, of the Great Lakes Pulp and Paper Company, and Secretary of this Committee was Mr. E.S. Davidson, who was a forester and retained to do most of the work which might have been assigned. He spent some months on the surveys of the property, and certain interim reports were submitted up to the present time. I may say that Mr. Davidson has now undertaken some other work, and he has been forced to discontinue his activities on that committee, and we will have to see whether someone else is available for that purpose. One of the great difficulties is to find somebody who is not only qualified, but is willing to take on the job as a full-time business, and work out the details.

The original proposition was that as much as possible, this was something that should be investigated and carried out by some group of people, independent of the government, and the government is prepared to give what support is necessary, but up to the present time, we have nothing sufficiently specific to carry on with.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Would the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) say how many employees are covered by this Vote.

HON. MR. PORTER: There are thirty, altogether, including the secretarial staff.

MR. A.A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Who is the Deputy Minister? Who succeeded Dr. Langford?

HON. MR. PORTER: There is no successor to Dr. Langford. We have a man in charge of the town planning activities, who is a distinguished expert in that field. We have in each of our branches, somebody who is outstanding in that line of activity. But up to the present time, we have not made any further appointment.

MR. MacLEOD: Do you contemplate having a deputy at some later stage?

HON. MR. PORTER: I have nothing definite in mind.

MR. J.B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) why the advisory committee, which was set up some time ago, never functioned, and why members of that advisory committee submitted their resignations as a protest against the inactivity of it?

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): What advisory committee?

HON. MR. PORTER: Yes, what advisory committee?

MR. SALSBERG: I was advised that there was an advisory committee set up, alongside this department. Mr. Buckley, of the trades council, was a member of it, and that committee was never convened as a postwar planning committee.

HON. MR. DREW : Mr. Chairman, may I say that does not come under these estimates, and the information received by the hon member (Mr. Salsberg) is incorrect.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, since the hon Premier (Mr. Drew) was kind enough to correct me, I am sorry if this Committee to which I referred does not come under these estimates. In connection with what department was it formed?

HON. MR. DREW: That committee is a committee appointed by myself.

Voted 49 carried.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): I will call the estimates of the Provincial Secretary, Mr. Chairman, vote 154, page 82.

Vote 154 carried.

On Vote 155.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Provincial Secretary): That $50,000. increase in "temporary" is a refund. We will get that money returned, by way of refund, from the federal government.

Vote 155 carried.

On Vote 156.

MR. J.B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, on 156; this Legislature approved legislation for the setting up of a new Department of Reform. I understand that we were later advised that the hon the Provincial Secretary (Mr. Dunbar) will also have that Ministry. If that is so, this may be the only time in the estimate where we could perhaps say something

on the new Department.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: No, you are in the wrong Department.

MR. SALSBERG: Will there be a separate estimate for that?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Yes, a separate estimate for "Prisons, and Reforms".

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): On 156, Mr. Chairman; is it the settled policy of the Department to pay the railway fares of discharged prisoners, or just in case of need.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Pardon me, I thought we were on 155. I want to apologize to the hon member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg). I thought he asked a question on 155.

MR. OLIVER: No, it is 156.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I thought it was 155. I am very sorry. May I say to the hon member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) that you were under the proper section. I thought we were on 155.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I am quite willing to leave it, if there will be an additional estimate. I did not see it in the printed estimates, and that is why I thought we might as well discuss some of the items here, but if there will be a separate estimate, then I am content.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: No separate estimate.

MR. SALSBERG: Well, Mr. Chairman and hon members; the setting up of this new Department - a new Ministry - is an action which is welcomed by all forward-looking people in the

province, and I had the opportunity of expressing such sentiments here when the bill was before the House.

However, with all due respect to the hon Provincial Secretary (Mr. Dunbar), I feel that the transfer of that Department to the Provincial Secretary may create a certain continuity of methods which the Department employed for so many years, that the new factors - the new element - in the reform, may be lost in the process.

In other words, what I am driving at is with the realization of the government that a new Ministry is necessary to deal with reform, rather than continue the orientation of punishment, justifies an expectation that there would be a fresh, new approach; that it will result in a reorganization in our method of handling offenders, particularly the younger ones.

(Page 1421 follows)

And I do hope that there will be an attempt made on the part of the hon. Minister (Hon. Mr. Dunbar) and the Department to avail themselves of all the knowlege that is available in the realm of real reform treatment of juvenile delinquents, and particularly, a knowledge which has already been put into practice in some municipalities and some states, where first offenders or young offenders, particularly, are treated, there is an examination, a study of their cases and problems. This study is made even before they appear before a judge. Regarding the transference of this administration to the Department of Provincial Secretary, speaking for myself, I for one do not feel confident that the Department will be able to divorce themselves from the manner of handling problems in the past in this very important work. However, the government decides the policy, but from this side of the House I would wish on this occasion to express a thought or two which I hope the government will accept. It may not be too late to suggest the whole ministry be handed over to the Department of Welfare, -- and I say this without casting any reflection on the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Dunbar) -- but I had the feeling the Department of Public Welfare might get the desired approach. If not, I think it would be appreciated both inside and outside this House if we were given the assurance that in the setting up of the new Department the government will call in the best minds available in the Province and consult them. I have in mind, for instance, a commission

or an advisory committee under the direction of some person such as the head of the school of social work of the University of Toronto, or people like him, that will bring together experience and knowledge and freshness, and a committee of that sort should include emanent jurists, people from the field of social work, and that such an advisory board help in the setting up of the new department.

In other words, what I desire to emphasize is, that in the setting up of the new Department we should really begin to handle this thing in a new way and not be weighed down by past methods and habits which were inevitably created in so many years.

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Secretary and Registrar): I am very glad to listen to the good advice from my hon. friend (Mr. Salsberg). I want to assure him everything that he has suggested so far is in operation. We have advisory boards. We have advisory boards regarding the girls' training schools and an advisory board for the boys' training schools, the parole board advisory board and the prisoners' aid board. From all of these boards we are very glad at any time to receive advice. They have already been set up.

So far as you say regarding individuals being dealt with before coming before a judge, it is very difficult to know if any person is on the wrong track, doing something wrong, before they appear in some juvenile

or family court. Do you know of any juvenile court that has not got its inspectors that go into the homes before a child has received a sentence, or being transferred to a training school, and that home is not inspected and a report given to the judge? In the family court, likewise. They have all paid inspectors making investigations and reporting to the juvenile court judge, to the family court judge, and then, in turn, we have our advisory committees. You say you are fearful we might continue on in the same old rut. You did not use the word "rut" but you inferred we might have gotten into a rut. Do you think it was much of a rut when we opened the school for boys, between twelve and sixteen years of age, within the last twelve months, and put in trained people who had been accustomed to school work? I do not want to mention any person's name, but I made the choice of this man who had been handling boys and girls in a school for a number of years, and put him in charge of the school at Galt under Major Virgin who was taken from us and placed in the army looking after training there, on account of his qualifications and record which he had at Bowmanville.

MR. E. C. NIXON (Brant): The outstanding man in the Dominion.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Yes, the outstanding man in the Dominion. We are taking advice from Major Virgin all the time. Major Virgin is in charge of both

the Cobourg Training School for Girls and Bowmanville Training School for Boys. We are cooperating all the time.

You say there is no start. Well, I will tell you, -- you think perhaps we might be content in continuing on with the same old thing. Just yesterday I replaced the superintendent at Guelph because things were not carried on in the manner I thought they should be. He had been there for a number of years but I had no hesitancy in replacing that man and I am going to have no hesitancy in replacing any other man in this Department, of which the Hon. Prime Minister (Hon. Mr. Drew) has placed me in charge.

Of course, you cannot judge a man before he has an opportunity of doing things, but I would like to be judged on the past. Do you read any complaints in the press now or during the past year of our girls' school at Cobourg? You did read complaints before we got it separated into three units and got them segreated. The record we made on the entrance examinations, out of thirty-three pupils, thirty were recommended and three tried examinations. Of those three who wrote examinations, two took first class honours. We are not sleeping at the post. I am well satisfied, and I feel the great majority of the people of this Province are satisfied. I have been around to meet people to a considerable extent. I think I have covered the Province

fairly well and I have spoken at different clubs, and I have sent my men, who are working for me in the parole office and different offices around to different clubs to explain what we are doing, and it all seems to create an atmosphere of satisfaction. We are endeavouring to do the best we possibly can and we are going places.

MR. SALSBERG: I will not prolong this discussion, I merely want to remark that the fact that the government recognizes the need of establishing a new Department, which I whole-heartedly endorse, is in itself recognition of the need of a change. There is no need of defending everything that went on in the past, and all the methods used. I think this action in the government does establish a need for a change and a new method and I can only hope the Department will avail itself of every bit of knowledge available. I am thinking such persons as Chief Justice McRuer and Mr. Justice Robertson and others who have a very definite experience and whose opinion would be of unestimatable value in setting up this Department. Let us prefer to be judged by what will happen from now on, rather than be judged what has ahppened in the past.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Why not be fair and give a person a chance, and see what they are doing, before you criticise them. I am always afraid of those who are so near perfect. If we had a lot of houses built

I wonder what you would talk about?

MR. SALSBERG: I would talk about better houses.

Vote 156 agreed to.

On Vote 157.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): How many members have we on the Board of Parole, and who are they?

HON. G. H. DUNBAR: Seven. That would be the Chairman, Captain Dix, Mr. Jeffery of Arnprior, Judge Balharrie, Mr. McConnell of Toronto, Colonel Bunton of the Salvation Army and Miss Melrose of our own Department. That would make up the seven.

Votes 157 to 160 inclusive agreed to.

On Vote 161.

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): Mr. Chairman, I have had a great number of complaints regarding this farm at Burwash. I rose the other day before the Orders of the day to quote from a letter some of the things that have been reported of this farm. I understand conditions of work are not any too good and that there has been a violation of many matters effecting employment, and that the housing conditions are very bad. This has been brought to my attention by a great number of guards, and recently I received a letter over the signature of the President of the Miners' Union in Sudbury, in which organization there are members that are brothers of the guards at this camp, and quite familiar with the situation. I wonder if the hon. Minister

(Hon. Mr. Dunbar) could tell us what ways and means he has of checking up on this to see if these conditions are as reported to me?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: There is not any man, outside of the Superintendent at the Burwash Farm, working over forty-eight hours a week, on the average. I do not want to re-classify any of these men who are working looking after the cattle and the barns. At the end of one week, after working forty-hours, there will be eight hours on Sunday a man is asked to work, but he is given Wednesday all day off so that, over the whole average he is not working more than forty-eight hours. We have not been able so far to find cattle that do not eat on Sunday, and that is about the only way we can handle it. We had ninety men two years ago and we have got up to 162. If a man decides to discontinue service at the reformatory, we endeavour as soon as possible, and it has not been necessary, to ask others to work overtime. In the letter which you mentioned from the Union they mentioned about housing. Well now, I will just say there, I think we are doing fairly well at housing when we have eight apartments about ready and another four apartments under way. For the number of men employed at Burwash and the restriction on building materials, are we not doing pretty well during this year when we have eight apartments almost completed and another four which will be completed shortly? We are going ahead with that building programe during the coming year so that

we will have accommodation. There are sixteen men, only they remain on at the village. They have good accommodation down there, fairly good, I would say, from after my experience in the north country, and a lot better than we had a few years ago in the mining camps and different places. So, I do not think that these men outside of the few men employed in the barns, have any reason to complain. If I wanted to be, -- I do not want to be disagreeable or be smart about the thing, but I could re-classify these men so that they could come under agriculture and they would not be under the eight hours per day, but I do not want to do that. But, there are those weeks that they will have to take their turn on Sundays, and they will have Wednesday off.

MR. R. BEGIN (Russell): This twenty-five thousand dollars in the last item, 161 for the purchase of materials, machinery, repairs, expenses and services, is that to expand the farms so that the inmates would be given more privelges or more exercise.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: More machinery?

MR. BEGIN: The purchase of materials, machinery, repairs, expenses and so on, $25,000.00.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Yes, that is in the barns, stables and the whole thing. We have had a plant there and we took in over $100,000.00 revenue from that farm and we have to have extra machinery. We had a barn burn last year and we put a temporary roof on

the barn, which was part cement, and we are rebuilding that, and also repairs to houses and the whole camp. That is quite a large camp. We have thirty-five thousand acres in that camp and another twenty-five thousand adjoining on the game reserve belonging to the government. So, there is fifty-five thousand acres we control there.

MR. BEGIN: I think it is good policy on the part of the government in doing that.

MR. F. R. OLIVER: How many acres of workable farm land have you?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: That I could not tell you but we did have over fifty acres of potatoes last year and we arranged for seven hundred and fifty hogs when I was up last time. So that you can see, -- I do not know just exactly the number of acres that are cleared there, -- this note I have here says there are three thousand acres but I would think that includes pasture.

I might tell you a little story when you mention that, about the inmates you meet there. When I was up last summer, one chap said to me, -- he was looking after the maternity ward in the pigs, -- he said, "Do you know where I could get a good job with a farmer who is raising hogs after I get out?". I said I could do my best and "try and place you." I said, "Do you like it here looking after the hogs?" "Yes", he said," I like the work very much." I said, "Would you prepared to go straight after you get out and not get into trouble?" "Yes," he said, "I have made up my mind

firmly." I said, "Have you ever been in jail before?" and he said, "I have been in every jail in Canada and this is the best one I have ever been in."

Vote 161 agreed to.

On Vote 162.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): With that record behind him he will probably be back.

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington North): On Vote 162, can the hon. Minister (Hon. Mr. Dunbar) give us some information as to the extension. I see the salaries are raised considerably.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: That is Bowmanville. I would like to ask a favour from our opposition who may have more influence with the Federal government than I have. One year ago they moved the German prisoners out of Bowmanville and still I do not know, by the way they are getting along but it will not be for a while and perhaps another year before we get them in the school. Last March they moved every German prisoner out of the school. The Big Brothers Association wrote me last week and asked me what we were doing about getting the institution back in our hands. I wrote them and asked them to use their influence, the same as I am asking you. It is a year ago this March since the German prisoners were moved out. We have opened a new school at Galt which will be included.

MR. McEWING: This is a further extension than it ever has been spent but the plan is larger.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Yes.

Vote 162 agreed to.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): It is intended to carry on the Girls' School at Cobourg indefinitely and not use the Galt School.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Not to use the Galt School again. We occupy three properties and are endeavouring to acquire another. There are quite a number of girls we feel could be looked after more advantageously if we had them in high school classes on our own premises, -- I did not understand you, -- we are using the Galt School.

MR. NIXON: Not using it again for girls?

MR. DUNBAR: That is quite right but we are using it for boys from 12 to 16.

MR. NIXON: Who is the superintendent there now?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I cannot give you that immediately, I can look it up. It is a new man and he used to be assistant principal -- Estough.

MR. BEGIN: Can the Hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) tell us why there is a new man? Did not the old man fill the post satisfactorily?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: A school was not established there before. This is a new branch.

Votes 162 and 163 agreed to.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): The Department of Municipal Affairs, Vote 147, Page 77.

Vote 147 agreed to.

On Vote 148.

MR. R. BEGIN: (Russell) Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I might ask if there have been any changes in the personnel of the Ontario Municipal Board?

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): There has been one change. A Colonel who was in the army, when he returned he thought he would like to go into private practice at Galt, so he resigned from the Board.

He was in the army, and a very fine man. We were very sorry to lose him, but he resigned.

W. J. Moore, county engineer, from the county of Renfrew, who was the general engineer of Pembroke at one time, he has the advantage of being a land surveyor, apart from being engineer, and it is very tough, as you know, getting land surveyors, because that is a closed profession.

Some people may join an organization and after a number of years call themselves an

engineer, but you cannot do that in land surveying. So, we were very fortunate and we have been complimented on all sides in getting this man. He is one of the past presidents of the Good Roads Association and has been an outstanding citizen and well qualified for the position.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I move you do now rise and report certain resolutions

Motion agreed to.

House resumed (Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): First order.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First Order, resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the motion, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair, and that the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply.

(Page 1434 follows)

MR. T. K. CREIGHTON (Ontario): Mr. Speaker, in speaking from this quarter of the House I find myself very willing to adopt the appropriate name suggested for this area and to refer to myself as a member of the Northwest Branch. We find morale to be high over here. Our close contact with Opposition members has been agreeable. I have even thought recently that it has had some moderating influence on them in view of the kindly references expressed from the Opposition benches relating to government policy. This may prove to be illusory but if we cannot agree in all things, I am sure we shall disagree in a cordial manner.

In rising as a new member, Mr. Speaker, to address the House, for the first time, I am sure I shall be forgiven if my words show my consciousness of my own riding -- a riding which I naturally regard as an important one. I suppose every hon. member thinks the same about his own constituency. However, I have observed that the latitude of debate seems to extend to such matters, Mr. Speaker, so I propose to say just a word or two about the riding of Ontario, so that members may know with what voice I speak.

It is a riding which in past years has been represented by men who have won distinction in this House for varying reasons. Of the last three one was for many years the Leader of the Opposition in this House; another was for a much shorter period Prime Minister of the Province; a third, and the most recent, is still remembered, his contemporaries tell me, for having spoken in this House on

one occasion for about four hours. If I am to emulate any of these records, I can see, Mr. Speaker, that it must be the last one. However, I will reassure the House by saying at once that it is my intention to speak only briefly and in doing so to give some of my impressions of the Provincial Treasurer's Budget as it appears to the private member and the average citizen.

Ontario riding is chiefly remarkable for two reasons. It is an important agricultural district. It has some of the best mixed farming land in the province, and that is high praise. It has been long distinguished as the home of livestock breeders. Horses, beef and dairy cattle and sheep from Ontario County have been shown with success at the best livestock shows on the continent, and this was so long years ago when the Hon. John Dryden sat for this riding and over fifty years ago held the cabinet portfolio now administered so acceptably by that veteran legislator the hon. member for Peel.

The other side of Ontario riding is industrial, and in these two phases it is really a cross-section of the older parts of the province. Along the shores of Lake Ontario, in Oshawa and Whitby, and during the war years in Pickering Township at Ajax where a huge munitions operation was carried on, we have developed a highly industrialized area with a variety of products, chiefly metal-working plants headed by the large General Motors Plant at Oshawa, but including also leather and woodworking plants and substantial printing plants. I am glad to say

that in all of these plants generally there have been for years now harmonious labour-management relations with a good level of union organization under capable leadership.

Perhaps, Mr. Speaker, I might be forgiven for claiming another distinction for this riding. It has recently been converted to the government's cause, like some of its neighbours such as East York and Muskoka, and it now forms part of a solid block, an area of Progressive-Conservative representation extending from where we sit in this House east to the city of Ottawa. In all of that area now we have none of those interesting neighbourly differences we find in the Waterloo ridings, for instance.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have taken these few minutes to make these references to my constituency, so that they may serve as a background for the brief comment I propose to make on the budget as well as any future contribution I may be able to make in the course of debate in the House.

The general esteem and regard in which the Provincial Treasurer is held mean that he stands in need of no commendation from me (and it may be a presumption to offer any). Nevertheless, I wish to extend to him my sincere and friendly congratulations on the high quality of his budget, and the able manner of its presentation. I know it has been well received and that it will be generally approved by the citizens of the province.

In the first place, it is a record of public business well conducted. It indicates a surplus of over six millions

accomplished not by niggardly use of public revenues, but in the face of generous expenditure for education, health, welfare, and highways, and others, including the government's splendid programme of assistance to local school boards. There is no need to restate the figures. There is a decrease of gross debt of well over five millions, as well as reductions in both contingent and net debt.

In the second place, it forecasts our advancement in the right direction. It doesn't hesitate to make steadily larger sums available for health and welfare services. It is not easy to speak highly enough of the splendid things that the government is doing for education. I think we all agree that no greater value per dollar can be obtained for our province's future, than by expenditure in education. The government cannot be too much commended for the enlightened programme behind the large appropriation of over 38 millions, including the payment to local boards out of this year's surplus.

Nothing in the government's programme has surprised me more than its work in agriculture. The affectionate and sincere concern of the Minister of Agriculture for all farmers and farm operations is very apparent to this House. We all know something of the effects of his stimulating programme. It is bringing agriculture in Ontario to steadily higher levels, and more profitable results. Its expansion is indicated by an increase of $1,750,000 in this year's appropriation. I am sure it is the hope of us all that he will long continue his

leadership in this work which means so much to the province of Ontario.

A third feature of the budget is its tone of confidence. It indicates that the government is approaching both the immediate problems of Dominion-Provincial relations, and the long range problems of our economic future with assurance. The hon. Minister has said he anticipates no difficulty, given a proper readjustment of our revenue situation in overcoming the prospective deficit, and I am sure the House will support him in that confidence.

The budget is a well-rounded one. By that I mean it meets its purpose without being partial to any one phase or side of the provincial economy. It is one matter for an Opposition member to urge in this House the cause of some section or group or district or what he may call a class, and in doing so, to use great emphasis and singleness of purpose. It is quite another thing for the Minister bearing government responsibility to reconcile that special interest with every other consideration entitled to a hearing. Among members of this House sitting a little southerly of the Northwest Branch, and even more so among their friends outside the House, it is common to speak of our economy in terms reminiscent of the old class war theory, as though life were little but a struggle for shares in the product of our united effort.

Now, I respect most of my friends of the C.C.F. as men and women with sincerity of purpose. But in their statement of their case, they often show little enough of

the tolerance and compromise one would expect from persons of their humane principles. It is my belief, as I am sure it is of the Provincial Treasurer and the government of which he is a part, that the economy of Ontario is an organic whole and that no part of it can prosper and flourish except through the general soundness and prosperity of the whole.

As an example of what I mean, it has recently been pointed out that in Canada and in the United States over the past twenty-five or thirty years, the curve representing the total volume of wages in industry has followed very closely -- almost exactly -- the curve of the total volume of industrial production. That is another way of saying that the total volume of wages bears a fixed relation to the total volume of industrial production, so that the prosperity of labour and the prosperity of management arise from the same source and go up together, and in the same proportions, in spite of changes in volume of production and in wage rates.

It is obvious to us all how vital to our fiscal policy is a sound solution of the question of Dominion-Provincial relations, as they affect taxation fields. I feel that the majority of the House will heartily commend the attitude of our government towards these problems. Its critics would read into the proposals a truculent attitude by Ontario which clearly is not there, and none of the available records will support any such criticism. And I think it is important to remember that a hasty attitude

based on a welcome to greater public spending at Ottawa might inflict permanent damage upon the whole plan of Confederation. It is plain when we study the changes over the years of Ontario fiscal policy and the growth in size of our budgets, that we cannot dare to predict what our future requirements may be, and that we must retain some independent control of our financial and taxation future if we are to retain the power to administer successfully the affairs of our great province.

To retain this independence in fiscal matters is to strengthen and preserve the spirit and principle of Confederation, not in the interest of Ontario, but in the interest of all Canadians who are at the same time citizens of both the Dominion and one of its provinces.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have said that I find much satisfaction in the budget presented to this House by the Provincial Treasurer and I tender my humble and enthusiastic approval to the Minister and the government upon it. The hon. Minister has said we have a goodly heritage. We have been greatly favoured and blessed as a province and as a nation. We have come out of the war years with the greatest productive capacity we have ever enjoyed now at our command. There have been enormously important advances in science and research of which we can avail ourselves. Out of this will come the greatest period in our economy. It is no time to be pessimistic or even hesitant. It is true that we haven't the brave new world that some of us have been looking for, but have

instead a somewhat battered old one in much need of repair. Still we have a splendid opportunity and with it a great responsibility both to our own and other people. I believe that in this budget and in the administration it reflects, we are taking active confident steps along the path of our destiny.

I am sure this government may well expect renewals of the confidence of the province for many years in which to continue to guide our course.

DOCTOR M. T. ARMSTRONG (Parry Sound): Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention to take up very much valuable time of the House here this afternoon. There is just a few suggestions I would like to make to the government and also do a little bit of criticism at the same time. I think this is possibly the place to do it.

In the first place, I would like to compliment the Provincial Treasurer on the surprise budget which he has brought down in this House. I call it a surprise budget because it is a surprise to me. I have been sitting on the other side of the House for many years except when I got put out and came back now, and we were used over on that side of the House of having what we might call sunshine budgets, and that is, that we always had not a deficit, we always had a surplus. So, it surprised me very much, especially in this first year, to have a budget presented to this House with a deficit of $21,000,000.00. Now, I cannot understand that, and that makes me say I think there is a little nigger in the woodpile. For two reasons I cannot

understand that---first, because of the type of man that brought in the budget, because he is a business man. Secondly, I do not think there is any business in this whole Dominion of Canada that will budget for a deficit and then start to spend more money than ever, and I do not think if that is the case that this government should do it. If it were not for that deficit, I would certainly congratulate the Hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) for the budget that he has brought in. Even at that, when I say there is a little nigger in the woodpile some place, what I think will happen about this, before the next budget is brought in, I think they have a little money tucked away and I think before this budget is brought in they will produce this nice roll of $21,000,000, tied up in a red ribbon and say, "We budgeted for a deficit of $21,000,000 but we are such a clever government and used to business ways that we not only knocked off that deficit but we have a little surplus as well" and the back benches on your side were supposed to thump the desks and we will be all happy. That is where I think the nigger is in the woodpile. I think I can say this honestly, I do not think we will even have to read a page to know it was an honest budget. I feel this: I know the Hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) and any budget that he would bring in to my mind would be an honest one. If it was not honest, he would not be the man that would bring it in, and I want to congratulate the government upon this and the Prime Minister of

Ontario on having that type of man as the Provincial Treasurer of this province.

Now, if there is a little nigger in the woodpile somewhere, then it might be that it does make a little bit better bargaining power in the coming Dominion-Provincial Conference. If that is so, that suits me because I realize the Hon. Prime Minister has a pretty tough job and in a pretty tough spot. He is elected by the people of this province to the highest office they can give him, and it is his duty when he represents this province to make as good a deal as he can for this province at this Dominion-Provincial Conference. I quite realize that, and if he wants a little assistance by putting a little nigger in the woodpile, that is O. K. with me. What I would like to say to the hon. Prime Minister is that although he is being sent there to make the best job that he can for the province of Ontario, I wonder sometimes what might be the best way that he could do that. I was more than glad to hear the other day when he told this House that he believed that the Dominion-Provincial Conference would have a happy conclusion and that he would do all in his power to make that and I am quite sure that he will. I know the people of Ontario want him to drive as good a bargain as he can drive but I also feel that the people of Ontario would sooner that he would drive a little bit of a better bargain than to have this Dominion-Provincial Conference fail. I think the Prime Minister said the other

day that supposing it did fail that Ontario could still get along, and on her own legs under her own taxing power, and I think that is true. We could but who wants to be the wealthy man if all the rest of the community is poor, and I do not think Ontario wants to be sitting in that position if all the rest of the provinces needs her help. I feel this, Mr. Speaker, that the most important thing of all is to have some settlement at this Dominion-Provincial Conference. We all got along together during the war years. We have got to get along together during the peace years and I feel we have all got to get on the old toboggan and all pull together. That is my sentiment on this. I would suggest to the hon. Prime Minister that even if he does not get what he wants and even if he did come away and make a little bit of a bad deal I think it would pay Ontario to do it, because I feel that is the only solution to stop depression in the coming years, if we can all get together and pull together.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I was very glad to see in the budget that we have $47,000,000 to spend on highways. I agree with the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) when he says that there is no way that money cam be spent that is better for the people of Ontario than highway money. I could say I think more road money instead of highway because it is quite possible to spend too much on highways and not enough on other roads, but $47,000,000 is divided all over this province. The money is

circulated. It promotes the tourist trade. Now then, in the tourist trade we have got to have the tourists coming over year after year, not just one year. If he comes over here one year and he finds bad roads, bad highways and bad side roads, then he is not coming back again. I believe right now is the time to build the highways in order to take up as much slack as we can, to give the men who are idle some work right now. I am not in favour of building big expensive highways if the time is not ripe because I feel that in a year or two it will be, but in the meantime we could spend quite a bit of money on our side roads, our little tourist roads. That would make an awful lot of difference to our tourist people.

When everybody is talking about the riding they come from -- and in case anyone does not know where we are -- I come from the district of Parry Sound and as a tourist riding there is nothing better in Ontario or in Canada. If we could only get a few more roads stuck around there that is all I want. Of course my riding used to be in Northern Ontario. Then the North began to get built up a bit and we began to slip back, and I think I can pretty well class my district in no man's land. It is neither up in Northern Ontario nor is it in Southern Ontario. There is only suggestion you have in that and that is the best part of the sandwich is always between the two covers, so I think the district of Parry Sound is allright. I want to congratulate the Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) on the establishment of the machinery

pools. I do not know anything that could be done that would help that Northern country better. It is a grand move and I am sure everybody will appreciate it, Mr. Minister. I feel that you cannot start all this immediately because you won't be able to get the machinery. If I might suggest, if you can get a few small tractor snow plouws, divide them up in my district by Fall, so that the district labour board could rent them and do a little snow plowing on the back roads, because I think you know it is absolutely impossible to keep back roads open with a horse drawn snow plow. It just cannot be done.

I would also like to say to the Minister that I have a little suggestion to make. I made it before our own government went out of power. It was of course, considered that we would come back just as big as ever but changes took place. I suggested then before the war that they have money set aside for what we might call tourist roads or any roads you like. Now then, I mean by that we have highway money, we have municipal money, we have statute labor. Now then, in your municipality , in my part of the country, all over the north, they can't simply maintain the roads they have got. Now, they do get a subsidy from the government on that but even with that that is about all they can do. The Statute Labor Board I always claimed cannot do anything. What can five or six men do on a 10-mile road. The government pay them one day and they do one day's work for nothing.

Now, you have introduced a Bill a year ago that you pay for your Crown lands on that road but even then the Statute Labor to me is not much use as a rodd-building program.

(page 1448 follows)

What it is used for is that it gives you somebody in the unorganized townships, with whom you can make contact, and have some body with whom to deal.

My suggestion is,this, that we have a little extra money - if you wish to call it "tourist money" - which the hon Minister (Mr. Doucett) can use at his own discretion, and if he would look into this, he would see that he could shelp the municipalities, the statute labour boards, and so forth, with an extra grant. I do not believe in us doing it all. I believe they have to do something, but if you had that money you could put out in to the townships, then you can give the statute labour boards a great deal of assistance, and these roads into the little lakes and rivers can be opened up. That is what we want. There is no use in putting more millions into highways and building them up, if you cannot get into the little lakes and rivers of your district.

In this way I am sure, Mr. Minister (Mr. Doucett) that you will have much more easement, and will give the men work when they want it. Then they will not have to leave their homes and maybe go twenty, thirty, or forty, or fifty miles and live in camps to work on the highways.

Once again I will ask the hon Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) if he will not put back that highway office. That is kind off a sore spot with me. I do not think there is an hon member in this House today who at any time will tell us that they are not necessary. I am in a district of 6,000 square miles with roads running all over, and we think it

is entitled to a highway office.

I may explain to the hon members that I got the highway office a few months after this present government came in, but they took it away again. Upon inquiring as to why they took it away, I was told that it was "less expense", "they are saving money for the province". Well, that may be true. They may save a little - I doubt it - they may save a thousand dollars or two thousand dollars, but what is the answer? You are giving service to the people.

For instance, in my district now a certain part of the people interested in highway matters have to go up into Nipissing - that is, those on this side; and those on the other side of the road have to go down to Muskoka, and the whole district is still left as it was with the municipal engineer. As a result, everything is "balled up".

And I might say to the government - and this would apply particularly to the Highway Department and the Department of the Hon Attorney General (Mr. Blackwell) - that I think the sooner they leave those districts within their own boundaries for all matters pertaining to highways and all judicial matters, the sooner they will be far, far better off, and they will satisfy our people better, and it will give the government down here just about one half of the trouble, if they do that.

I am sure if they look into it, they will consider doing it.

However, Mr. Speaker, I am just leaving that with you once again for consideration.

I am awfully glad to know that you are going ahead with my Parry Sound - Sudbury highway a little bit. I got this information from the Mayor of the town. May I say that it is necessary. The whole thing is not necessary, but I think a little bit is.

In my own district - if I had anything to say about it - I would much prefer that the little jobs be done just enough to take care of the unemployment, because I feel this, that in a year or two you will have a depression on your hands , and there on that highway is a place you could put a thousand men or two thousand men when the time comes. It is a good thing to have a place ready.

Personally I am not in such a rush for that highway at all. It was originally started to relieve unemployment, and that is a place you can put them when unemployment comes. We have little different bits of unfinished roads up there, which I think should be made ready.

I would like to say to the hon Minister from Dundas (Hon. Mr. Challies) that we should have now a Hydro line up in our part of the country. Of course, a big power line was put in there for the explosive plant, but I would suggest that he give us a little bit of rural lines around there now.

I quite agree with this; that you have a line down there that will give you ten or twenty or thirty miles. We can not do that up there. All we can do is probably give you the minimum. But I want the hon Minister (Mr. Challies) to bear this in mind, that I think these people up there are entitled to a little bit of service,if we can get it.

Years ago, I think I am safe in saying that the largest part of the revenue that came into this government came from the district of Parry Sound. Those were the good old days when the whole district was covered with pine, and the big mills were sending lumber and logs over to the United States. That time has gone; we have nothing left up there now.

I think they are entitled to a little bit of Hydro , and when I see how they live, and when I think just how much a little electric juice would mean to them, where they could have electric lights, instead of the old oil lamps, and could have their washing machines, and their electric stoves, I can assure you that it would be a good thing for them.

I say this; if you draw a line, say, twenty-five or thirty miles north of the City of Toronto from east to west, I can say that every man,woman and child in that country above that line wears, from the soles of their boots to the tops of their heads, comes from southern Ontario.

HON. MR. CHALLIES : Until recently we had no direct control over it.

MR. ARMSTRONG: I understand you have now.

HON. MR. CHALLIES: Yes, in the last couple of weeks.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Then, I am asking you if you can see your way clear to extend the line to some of the townships close at home, because they really do need it. I am not blaming you for not putting it there, but now that you have the control, what will you consider doing?

HON. MR. CHALLIES: You will get your share.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Thank you. And to the hon Minister of Game and Fisheries (Mr. Dunbar) I want to point out that our hunting season for deer was plenty long enough. Last year for some unknown reason they extended it to three weeks. I want to issue this warning, that if they do that any more, they will not have deer in the greatest deer country in this province. I did not get the count for last year, but a long hunting season will just deplete the deer, and I am suggesting that you put it back to where it was, two weeks, or I would be in favour of cutting it down to ten days. That would give a hunter two weeks, his two days to go up, two days to come back, and ten days hunting.

Now, before I sit down, I think it is quite unusual for a private member to give the government some advice, especially when a member is in opposition, but I think I would feel much better if I warned the government how I feel, then if anything should happen to them, I will know that I have done my duty anyway. Because, you see, I think that the government opposite is riding pretty hard for the big fall.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. ARMSTRONG: The reason I say that, is this; I think they are patterning their own government after the government I used to belong to. Everything looks to me that way, and I take the opportunity of saying that I think that pattern is a little off. If you gentlemen want any proof of

that, I think all you have to do is take a look around. We used to have 68 in this bunch, now we are down to the "glorious 8" who used to be sitting over there, so there must be something wrong with the pattern, and I see the present government following right along in that same pattern.

One part of that pattern with which I never agreed - and with which I still do not agree - is as I see something the present government is following. For instance, in our government we appointed a great personal friend of mine to the Ministry of Health, the Hon Mr. Kirby, at that time, and he made a grand job of it. I do not think that anybody ever did a better job.

To-day you have appointed another lay man to that job, and I will not hesitate to say that he will do a good job. I have not had the honour of meeting him, but I have no hesitation, from what I have heard, in saying that he will do a good job.

But the principle is wrong. The medical profession, and the dental profession throughout this whole province are entitled to some recognition. There is no group of men who have worked harder in this war than that group. They gave their services - they always have - and I honour them for it, and they are entitled to some recognition. And once again I claim there is not any lay man who can come along and speak in the medical phraseology and understand what it means, like a doctor can. There is no reason I have ever heard for not giving that post to a doctor. The answer always is, "Well,

he has not had the business experience". Do you mean to tell me the doctors have no business experience? You have too many of them over there in their places now. I think there are four or five. Do you not think that they are entitled to some recognition, somewhere, and there is the place. It is a place for which they are fitted; it is a place approved by every health organization in this province, because when they come here, they want to talk to a doctor, as they feel better if they are talking to one.

Now, another point: I remember the hon Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) and a few of the boys used to "razz" us to death about the "bad boys row". I will say to the new hon members that the "bad boys row" was the row down here which contained four or five people. They were ordinarily in the Cabinet, and they would get into little arguments with the "higher-ups", and they finally had their seats changed. I may say, in passing, that I came within a hairsbreadth of sitting in that row myself. I do not know how I ever escaped it; it was just by the skin of my teeth; that is all. But we heard a great deal about this "Bad boys row". But, Mr. Speaker, you know I see the same thing over there. Why, the other night one of my hon friends was talking about his "northwestern group of Conservatives", and that is beginning to look as if this is going to overflow and get back into the back benches. The same thing is happening in this party that used to happen in ours - exactly.

Then I would like to, instead of looking at you, Mr. Speaker, to swing my eyes a little bit to the left, and

what do I see? Boy oh boy: here I see four in the front benches over in this "bad boys row" very experienced hon members, hon members who used to get up here, and the rafters would pretty nearly come down when they were speaking. They would tell us in those days how independent they were - and they were. They were great speakers . I have heard one since, and I want to congratulate him. He was a real Independent, and he really stuck by his principles. I hope soon to hear another, as I want to hear what he has to say about it, but since they called us "the bad boys row", I think I should give them a name. I think that is only fair, Mr. Speaker, and what I would say is I think I would call them "the Dead End Kids". I think that would fit them very well, because I can see gloom on their faces many a time, and I know it is not caused by the Budget. The $21,000,000 deficit would not put gloom on those boys' faces, because they have been used to it. I think the only time they were not used to it, was when we were in power over there. So there is something else, and I say in all sincerity, they deserve better.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I hope I have not taken up too much of the time of this House.

MR. A.H. ACRES (Carleton): Mr. Speaker, before I enter the debate, and express my views and make the usual complimentary remarks that are made on the Budget, I want to first congratulate you for being again elected as Speaker of this Legislature. Your fair treatment to all the hon members is unsurpassed by no other Speaker I have known

in the Chair.

I have listened to the hon member for Parry Sound (Mr. Armstrong), and what he has said, in regard to we on this side off the House heading for a great downfall! But, Mr. Speaker, forgetting the events of the past, and speaking of the future, I want to say that I think the people of this province are mighty lucky that they have got a good Conservative party in power again, at a time of readjustment, which is trying to do something for the people of this province.

For the benefit of the newer hon members of this Legislature, I will go back and retrace the events for a number of years past, to prove what has been done toward laying a solid foundation for this good province.

Before going into that submect, I want to go back, the same as my hon friend from Brant (Mr. Nixon) did, to the many years I have spent in this House. The hon member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) has sat there continuously since 1919; he has never met defeat, and yet he looks hale and hearty.

Now, I would just like to say a word about the county which he represents, although I must say that I represent the most beautiful county off the province of Ontario, bar none. I have represented that county continuously since 1923. I have been here over twenty-three years, and each time I come back with a greater majority than I had before, and I will show you how the City of Ottawa realized how good a county Carleton was, when in the last redistribution, the situation was changed, and Victoria Ward and Alandale

Ward were put in my riding, because they wanted to be represented by a man who knew something about it.

Let us go back and see the foundation that has been laid, because so much agitation and talk has been going on pertaining to health and labour and everything else.

I wish to congratulate the Drury Government. They introduced the Mothers Allowance legislation into the House, and it passed, but unfortunately for the Drury Government, they did not proclaim the legislation, and when the hon Howard Ferguson came in, in 1923, he proclaimed that legislation. And is that not one of the best pieces of social legislation ever produced in this province, or any province?

And what did he do next? He introduced the Old Age Pension . Would anybody get up and criticize that? Is it not really good, where men and women, who have perhaps raised large families and come to the age of seventy, are taken care of in some way, be it little or bet it much? The government is not neglectful of the aged.

These are some of the things we have done.

I regretted it sincerely when the hon member for Waterloo North (Mr. Meinzinger) got up and condemned Ontario House in London. May I say that I was the first member of this Legislature to introduce the idea to the late hon Howard Ferguson, and I am sure the hon Mr. Kennedy will bear me out in this. On one of my trips I went to London - I do not know what party was in power - but I went to Canada House, and

I was never as much disgusted in my life at the inefficiency there, nothing orderly. While I was there two not very bright chaps came in to see if they could come over to Canada as immigrants. Well, the information that they gave them was "If you will wash up and dress up and go and get a medical examination, you can do it".

The next afternoon, Mr. Speaker, I went down to the second block from there, and I went into the Danish headquarters, one of the finest places I was ever in. There were dozens of people in the place keeping records, and one of the men came to me and took me around to the warehouse and the storage house, where they keep their supplies. They had thousands of pounds of bacon in there, and butter and eggs, and cheese all ready for delivery on order. I tell you they stole the Canadian bacon market, and they are stealing our cheese and butter markets right there in England.

I told this to the hon Mr. Ferguson after I came back, and he was so interested he took me down to have lunch with the Cabinet, and I told them what I had seen, while it was fresh in my memory, and the late hon John F. Martin was most interested, and took me on two occasions for dinner, and we talked it over, and he deserves a great deal of credit. He has passed on, but the late John F. Martin interested hon Mr. Ferguson, and wanted to reopen Ontario House.

If the hon members want to know the reason for the defeat of the Hepburn Government, I can tell you one thing.

Hon Mr. Hepburn was one - and I hope Senator Duncan Marshall is happy with the angels beyond; I say that sincerely, because I do not wish anybody an unhappy hereafter - but he was very ill advised, as was Mr. Hepburn, in closing Ontario House. But he did close it, and sold it at a great loss. That was just one of the things that led to the downfall of the Hepburn Government and the Liberal government. How could they expect to go back to the rural centres and ask the farmers to vote for them, when we were competing for world markets, and they had just closed the best advertising place this country ever had, and I commend our hon Leader (Hon. Mr. Drew), whom I admire in every respect, because one of the very first things I said to him, after he was elected. was, "George, the first thing you do, go over and open Ontario House again". He has opened it up, and I congratulate him for doing it. I think it is one of the best things this government ever did, to establish our own place in London for marketing exhibits of Ontario produce.

Now, the province of Ontario - the best province in the Dominion - pays 50 per cent of the national debt, independent of the federal government. We are in a position today to take care of ourselves.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I will speak about agriculture. Agriculture today is the main industry of this province, bar none.

We,as farmers today, and in the last five or six years, during the war, carried on when it was hard to get labour, and

yet we increased production in every way, with the result now that labour can not be had at all.

Mr. Speaker, what is the reason today that the farmers can not get labour? The main reason today is, - and let me say that I am one hundred per cent behind union men, the workers of this province, and of Canada, and everywhere - I have employed labour since I was nineteen years of age, and I am a director in several companies, and am one of those responsible for engaging workmen of this country, but here there are three hon members of this House who are more responsible for the shortage of farm labour today and the mismanagement by unions, and I am referring to the hon member for St. Andrew, Mr. Salsberg, the hon member for Bellwoods, Mr. MacLeod, and the hon member for Sudbury, Mr. Carlin.

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He should bow his head in shame. He said the other day that he started from the ground floor and worked up, and yet to-day he is getting a good salary from the men who are working and from the sweat of their brows, by going up and down, agitating union activities in this great country of ours.

I was surprised when I got a letter from Windsor, from the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) when the strike was on down there, wanting me to come down and join him on the picket line, and telling me what he was going to do. He ought to be thoroughly ashamed of himself. If he is not satisfied with Canada as the great country it is, with a great future ahead of it, he should go back to the country from which he came, and we will never miss him -- in fact we will be only too glad to get rid of him.

There is nothing stirs me as much as hearing people advocating a forty-hour week. How in the name of glory can we carry on with a forty-hour week, asking a man to-day to work forty hours out of 168? Did you ever hear anything like it? Then ask the farmers of Canada to produce all they can to help the thousands and millions of starving people in Europe, and here we have hon. members standing up in their places, advocating a forty-hour week -- and two weeks' vacation with pay.

Well, my hired men get more than two weeks with pay. They do not get it all at one time, but in the last twenty-five years, if a man of mine was away for a half a day or a day, he was not charged for it, and my men have

always given me good service. They are not asking for a forty-hour week, but are ready to do the work. You know, the shorter the hours of labour you give to a workman to-day, the more time he has to spend, and the less interest he takes in his home, and he is that much less good to his employer. I want to say that I am 100% behind labour. Is there any one of the hon. members I have named who is an employer of labour? Do you know what it is to hire labour, and to go out and make money enough to pay them? And yet, at least one of them is getting a large salary from the sweat of these men, and he is so eloquent that he will lead you to think that he is from heaven, whereas it is in the other place that he belongs.

That is one reason, Mr. Speaker, that we cannot get help on the farm. I do not know where we are going to get help this year, but we are all willing to produce. How can we continue to improve the livestock industry of this country, and produce the foodstuffs that are so badly needed, when we have hon. members in this legislature and the Dominion asking for shorter hours, and going around creating trouble between employers and employees?

To-day we have the honour of having with us, as our hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley), a man who has his union card, and I do not think there is a union man to-day who has done more for the workers in Canada. Of course, I am leaving out the agitators.

And then we have, over in the United States, John L.

Lewis, trying to call a coal strike. I tell you, Mr. Speaker, these are the men who should be in these internment camps, including the men we have here.

MR. CARLIN (Sudbury): That is what Hitler said.

MR. ACRES: What Hitler said? I think you are a friend of Hitler's. You are a troublemaker.

Now, Mr. Speaker, there is a lot that can be said about agriculture.

Now, what are the three main things we have to find out in trying to replace our returned soldiers in some occupation? I would say to the returned soldiers, "Thousands of farmers enlisted to go overseas and thousands of farm hands went over". They are not anxious to go back to the farms. Why? They read in the papers where people are advocating forty hours a week and vacations with pay. I say that in this Legislature, no matter which group we belong to, we must try to solve the problem of what to do for these returned men.

Here I would like to make a suggestion to the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy). We have established in this province the agricultural development board, and one of its functions is to determine means of getting people to buy farms, but this thing was never handled right; the Hepburn government cancelled it. I would like to see the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) and his cabinet look into this question, and open it up again, and endeavour to encourage the returned soldiers to go back to the farms. May I say that I was an auctioneer when these returned men

came back from the last war, and I conducted about 23 auction sales, which were on some of the worst farms a man could buy. Nobody could make a living on them, after the last war.

In Ontario, we have hundreds of fine farms, -- why not let the government of Ontario open them up for the people of Ontario, for the farmers' sons and the farm hands who enlisted in Ontario, and place them on some of these good farms? How will you control the business? Well, we have the best agricultural college in the world at Guelph; we have hundreds of graduates from there and we have our district representatives doing great work in every rural riding in this province, and I say to the government to give these men assistance and let the government district representatives assist them, give the men a hand to return to the land, and let the representatives keep in touch with them, and advise them as to what breed of cattle a man would want, and what kind of farming he desires, whether mixed or anything else, and report to the government say, once a month, and by giving that assistance, 99% of these men will make good.

The housing problem is another one of these things. The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) and the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) have said that they have not full authority. Why does the government at Ottawa want to control everything? Why not give some of these things back to the provinces, and bring it home, and let the province of Ontario, for instance, take up the housing situation, and go ahead and build houses?

There is another question of vital importance, and that is the fuel situation. I understand that the coal coming in from the United States is not of very good quality. There is a great coal deposit in Alberta, and from speaking with a friend of mine who was out there, I understand it is as good coal as any he ever saw.

I think we should try to encourage and assist the men interested in this coal business, to bring that coal here, and have it for the use of our people continuously.

I have read in the Toronto papers that dealers were only delivering a hundredweight of coal, because they did not have a supply. I think every hon. member of this House has a duty to try and better conditions. I have every confidence in our hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), and the delegates he will take with him to the Dominion-Provincial conference, and as we pay 50% of the national debt, why should the Dominion take over all the collection of taxes and centralize it? With the government we have to-day, we can run the province better than the Dominion government can.

I remember three years ago standing up in this House and condemning the hon. Mr. Gordon, when he was bonusing the farmers not to grow wheat. Can you imagine that -- in wartime, of government bonusing farmers not to grow food? These are some of the things which we have to consider and weigh well.

Now, Mr. Speaker, before I pass on too much, I do want to take the time to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) and the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) for the splendid itemized account of receipts and expenditures which have been given to this House. I wish to congratulate the hon.

provincial treasurer (Mr. Frost) for the sincere and capable way in which he delivered the budget of this province.

Now, I hear some criticism by some of the hon. members on the opposite side, about a "deficit". I don't care if this government next year comes in with a deficit of fifty million dollars. Why do I not care? I know if there is a deficit in the budget of fifty million dollars, the people of this province have assets to offset all that money, and will do everything we can to try and re-establish and bring ourselves back after this war.

When you come to think of these things, debt is nothing more than temporary. Money is only created as a means of exchange for purchasing commodities. I have spoken in this House several times on that question, and I am a great believer in seeing the currency in our large banks used to cover up some of these interest charges, and while saying it, we must realize that expenditures for the past few years have not been ordinary, they have been extraordinary, and I want to see all through Canada currency placed where it will cover many of these interest charges. The principal is enough for the government to have to tax our people to pay. I think there should be an inflation of currency to take care of the interest charges.

Now, we hear a great deal about the north country from the northern hon. members, and they are asking for this, that and the other thing. Well, I don't know, Mr. Speaker, but I think that if it were in my power, I would not give them anything.

Since I came into this House, the revenue has grown

from a rather small sum, until now it is about one hundred and sixty million dollars. I remember when the hon. Howard Ferguson was in power, the revenue amounted to about forty-one million dollars. What happened?

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I remember, as well as yesterday, that in three years we gave five million dollars to improve roads up there; the fourth year we gave them ten million. That was when the revenue amounted to about $41,000,000, so we gave them nearly twenty-five per cent of the whole revenue of this province to build roads. Then the extension of the T.&N.O. to take in supplies for prospectors, and so forth, took a great deal more money. They built the Ferguson highway, and we have doneeverything we can to help out.

What happened up there? They started talking union labour, and they have had agitators up there, talking to the men, and they started to run C.C.F.-or "C-Know-Nothing", or whatever it is you call them. Then they sent you people down here, and now you are applying for assistance for the north. Let me say, let the people of the north vote for the Conservative party, and they will be very quickly assisted in getting their roads.

MR. W.J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): That is the Tory attitude.

MR. ACRES: Well, anything you know you learned from them.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. ACRES: Mr. Speaker, may I say here that one of the greatest assets of this province of ours was when the hon Howard Ferguson placed the hon Charles McCrea in as Minister of Mines. With all respect to our present hon Provincial Secretary (Mr. Dunbar) I want to say that in my estimation the hon Charles McCrea was the best Minister of Mines

this province ever had. He came from the north. He was in touch with prospectors, and men interested in mining from Canada, the United States, and even from Europe believed 100 per cent in him, and had confidence in anything he said.

Now, hon Charles McCrea was one of the outstanding men of Canada, and it was a tragedy when they turned him down, because they turned down the best man who was ever in that position, and this province has never had a successor worthy of the same position, since.

The Hepburn Government made one mistake. If they had left hon Charles McCrea in as Minister of Mines, the mines of Ontario today would be far in advance of what they are. The investing public was behind him 100 per cent.

I remember in Paris talking to a man, and he had just bought ten thousand shares of International Nickle at the time, and he said, "I understand you have an outstanding man over there", and I said, "Yes, we have one of the best in the mining industry in Canada, in the person of hon Charles McCrea. He was known all over.

What did the Hepburn Government do? They appointed Hon Mr. Leduc, who probably was never in a mine in his life, but that was the portfolio they gave him, and imagine him following a man like hon Charles McCrea. These are some of the things people are making a mistake about in this country.

Now I want to say just a word on the question of the bonuses on bacon and cheese. I would like to ask the hon members on the other side, who was the member during the War who asked for additional bonuses on bacon and cheese? He

was the member who is speaking now. I think this can be borne out by the hon Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett), that Mr. Hepburn heard what we were about, and noticed the results, and he took me to dinner at the King Edward, and he said, "Holley, that is a good idea; I will bring that in, if you like, as a government measure". And he did, and every hon member in this House supported it one hundred per cent, and the hon George Doucett and I wrote out the motion, and he introduced it, and I congratulate the government for carrying it on, and I congratulate the Provincial Government for still carrying it on this year.

I am in favour of a floor price on our agricultural products. I do not care what it is. There is not a thing today that you and I can buy, whether it is machinery, a pair of boots, a hot, or a suit of clothes, but what costs more than it used to, by a great deal. Here we have to take our boys and girls , and try to educate them, and we do not know what they are going to get.

In regard to farm labour; let me say that we just can not get labour at all. If the labour agitators would only shut up for a while - Mr. Speaker, I know that is not a parliamentary word, and I apologize for using it, but it just would not do, if I used the right word.

Now, we have to consider the floor price in regard to our agricultural production. We have to encourage the boys and girls, and let them know what they are going to get. I am one hundred per cent for the floor price, but have it sufficiently high so that it will encourage agricultural industry.

Let us help to reestablish them on the farms, and, as I said before, place our district representatives in charge of them to report, and to assist them in every way they possibly can, and I feel sure that they will make good.

There is another thing I want to touch upon, and I am very glad the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. F.R. Oliver) mentioned it, and that is in relation to community halls.

We have to do something in the rural centres by way of entertainment, providing comfortable place for all sorts of dances, concerts, and everything like that. The hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) talked about this the other day, and I think the government is one hundred per cent with him. I think these people should be encouraged in the rural communities to use these community centres. Let us get these community halls, and let any organization, no matter what it is, or any Church, no matter what their belief may be, to use the halls and hold entertainments, and the entire community will benefit.

Now, there is another thing which I really do not like to say, but I might as well say it and get it over with. I regret there was ever anything said about these bingos at all. I like it, if I have time. My dear wife -- one of the best women in Canada -- and my daughter love a bingo game.

Three weeks ago, we were going to a certain place --

I will not give you the name -- but I met a man who said to me, "You are a member, Mr. Acres", and I said, "Yes, what is the trouble?", and he said, "Well, we want to hold a little bingo game down in this hall, but the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) says we cannot do it.". I said, "The hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) is one of the finest men, and you just tell them to go ahead, and I won't tell him and you won't, either", and may I say that 462 people played that game, and we all had a fine time.

It is all right to help make the laws, but, good gracious, you have to break them sometimes.

Now, let us be fair. What in the world are the governments going to do? Why put legislation on the books if it cannot be enforced? I know what the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) and the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) say is correct, that this falls under the jurisdiction of the federal government. Well, if it does, let them enforce it. We don't care whether it is Mr. King or Mr. Bracken who is down there; let Mr. King send up all the police he wants, and we will all have some fun.

Then, we have horse racing. Is there anything more exciting than going to a horse race? It is amusement. I think we all have a gambling nature. I love to play a game of bingo, or a little five and ten-cent game of poker, or go to the track. These are all amusements. These do not bother my conscience a bit. I say my

prayers every night, and I do not even carry them over to the next day. The Church I belong to will forgive me for those every night.

Mr. Speaker, I really think that these are really amusements. I am here representing Carleton County --

MR. SPEAKER: I wish the hon. members would give the hon. member for Carleton (Mr. Acres) a hearing. We can hardly hear him at times.

MR. ACRES: Well, of course, I am not listening; I am talking.

But, Mr. Speaker, I might just as well finish my remarks. There is a very fine gentleman from the United States, who is buying thousands and thousands of livestock from my son and myself. He was over here a week ago last Sunday, and he said, "You are a member of the government; what did they elect you for?". I said, "Why?". He said, "Look, I went up to your place this morning and they told me you were in Church". I said, "Yes, I go to Church nearly every Sunday; I am a member of the Synod and have been for twenty-six years, and I taught bible class for six years, but could not keep track of the students". He said, "There is a larger percentage go to the Church in the United States than in Canada.". I said, "A great percentage of our people go to Church", and he said, "In the afternoons and at night on Sundays our theatres are open, and the only restriction is that the shows must be good, clean shows, nothing demoralizing.". And he said, "Now, look what happens here in Ontario, and perhaps in

Quebec; those are the only two provinces I have been in." And I said, "What do you mean?", and he said, "There is no place for the ordinary citizen to go at all on Sunday. Oh, they can go to Church and then go home and sit on the verandah, or lay around, and yet we find our big business men, lawyers, doctors, dentists, druggists, will all be up in the morning and have their golf balls and sticks, and they go out and play a game of golf, and they have their little lockers, and have their little drinks, and have a great time".

He said, "I went up to Belleville one Sunday, and I went out and watched them play golf, and we went in and had a nice lunch and all we could drink.".

And he said, "Well, if this class of people are having this entertainment on Sunday, and not breaking the law, why should not a good, clean show in a theatre be given for the working men? They do it in Quebec and in the United States, and it is giving something to keep our people busy, and are being entertained in an honest and clean way, and keeping away from some of the trash that is going on, demoralizing them."

I am sorry the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) is not here. I want to congratulate the government, and particularly the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) for the Bill he has introduced in regard to amendments to the Ontario Liquor Act. I do not see it on the agenda here, so I will not say one word about it --

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot discuss that Bill.

MR. ACRES: Did you not get me? My word is good. I said I would not say a word on that. However, I congratulate him; I think he has introduced a Bill which is going to solve the problem.

(Page 1476 follows)

My word is good, you know. I congratulate him, I think he has introduced a bill which is going to solve the problems. These others things I think would be beneficial and encouraging to the people.

I am glad to know the hon.Minister of Highways (Hon. Mr. Doucett) has a lot of money to spend because the highways are the backbone of any country. They started the tourist industry. When labour is so scarce, why in the world should a man become a labour agitator? Any man wants to work and will work hard and long if he gets paid for it. I say a man that is not working spends more than he earns and he is of no use to himself or his home. A man that works longer hours and gets paid goes home and eats a heavy meal with his wife and family. Why should the hon. member from Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) advocate shorter hours for these men. I want to say, as long as I am a member of the government I would not vote for any measure that will advocate less than forty-eigh hours a week. I would vote for it if it jumped up another eight. Another thing I want to say is in regard to the subsidies on sugar beets, and the hon. member for Brant, (Mr. Nixon) will bear me out on this. A number of years ago, -- and the hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Meinzinger) will endorse this, one of the best sugar beet factories in the country is in his district, -- I used to get the sugar beet pulp from this factory

for my cattle. I got talking about it one day, -- at that time the farmers had not been growing sugar beets to any great extent in Ontario, and we got the Dominion government to give them a bonus. Howard Ferguson said he would give them a subsidy if the Dominion government would and the quantity was stepped up to almost double. Why can't we grow more beets and have the beet pulp for our cattle of our own farmers. My interest were bought out and thousands of dollars worth of new machinery were set up in that factory and the American people came in and bought it, and there was not a window in the factory, you know the factory I am speaking about, it cost a million some odd thousand dollars, and I am glad the government today has got the aforesight to give a bonus to grow sugar beets. Look what John Bracken did when he was Prime Minister of Manitoba. A sugar beet factory was established there, set up by Belgians, and they were not working for forty hours a week. They came out to Manitoba, and Mr. Bracken told me himself he gave them encouragement. It is interesting to know that in Manitoba just during the last three or four years in particular they manufactured more sugar than they could use and were selling some to Saskatchewan and Alberta. And here we are on the sugar ration. If the government had continued with the bonus we would have had that factory at Kitchener. If you are ever up to Kitchener get the hon. member to drive you down to the

factory. Here we are in the Province of Ontario, the best Province in Canada and Canada the best country in the world and yet we passed through a depression. I was the only member that stood up and voted against our government to oppose direct relief here. We had mother's allowance and old age pensions and the home for incurables. Do you know, to-day the relief bill for this year is over $186,000,000.00? And after all that money was spent on direct relief we had surplus electrical energy, so why was the money not advanced to assist the farmers in the little towns to encourage our country women and girls and boys to stay on the farm? I have advocated that all along. And there were not four members in the House stood up with me who opposed direct relief. England went on the dole system and went off and made it compulsory that men would not get relief unless they worked. France went on the relief and went off it in ten months. Direct relief should not take place. To-day we have 267,000 out of work. I went into the selective service a week ago Saturday to see if I could get a man to help on the farm. There were forty-three men looking for jobs and not one of the men would go to the farm. I said to the man in charge, "You go out in the hallway and I will enquire of these men as to what they have on their registration cards." Out of the forty-three men there were nineteen with registration cards saying they were farm hands. Not one of them would go out. One

fellow I knew worked for a neighbour of mine and I said, "Come on, Joe, and I will give you a job with good pay," and he says, "You see all these strikes, they are asking for forty hours a week." And he says, "I will join the union and I won't have to work." There is the harm you fellows are doing. Where are the farmers going to get men? There is the situation to-day, we, as farmers, are up against. We cannot get men to come from industries on to the farms because men like the hon. members from Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) and the hon. member from St. Andrews (Mr. Salsberg) and Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) are addressing unions and uniting the industries so that we do not have a chance. Who is the greatest labourer to-day. The greatest labourer we have is the little man who has invested and borrowed money to carry his business on and figuring out how to pay his men. And you fellows are trying to disturb that and break it up. There was a man in my riding, a man named Bunton who came from Worcester, England last Fall and he made enquiries for me. His brother lived with me for two weeks and I visited his father one time when I was in England. He hunted me up and found me and stayed with me for a while as my guest and he told me, he says, "Mr. Acres, I come out here representing $25,000,000.00 to invest in industry as capital." The strike was on in Windsor and were being called in the States and he says, "With all due respect, we never had agitators like that in England. We have had our labour troubles, but I am going back and will not

invest one dollar here. We will never see anything like that." He went to Windsor and saw what was going on, and I suppose the hon. member for St. Andrews (Mr. Salsberg) was walking up and down as though he was the great "I am".

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrews): Mr. Speaker --

MR. ACRES: No, I won't listen to you at all, you might as well sit down. Supposing there were men here who had $10,000,000.00 to invest where would you invest it in this great Canada of ours when you know you would never get a cent back? That is the result of these trouble makers interfering with labour. You people, I don't think any of you go to church, but if you do, you ought to go and ask forgiveness and get out of this rut. This thing is reaching too far.

I am sorry, I am taking too long, but when you get started and feel like expressing yourself, -- I know I would not be allowed to use the language I could. I bow to your rulings, Mr. Speaker, because I know you are one of the finest speakers that were ever in your chair.

I just want to say to the people of this Province who elected this Conservative government even if it is the only Conservative government in power today, it was the conservative party that first gave Canada anything worth while or gave anything worth

while to any Province in Canada. Take the good French-Canadian Province of Quebec. Let us be fair about this thing. Certainly everything French Canadian should be a friend of the Conservative party. Look at Sir John A. MacDonald and George Brown of the Liberal Party how they compromised at the time of Confederation. They played a great part in bringing together the French-Canadians with the rest of Canada. Let us be fair to the French-Canadians, they are fine people. I have two French Canadians working on my farm to-day. They gave to the French Canadian Province their own religion, their own language and schools and they have schools down there for education for the English-speaking Canadians. We should not allow the differences of the English Speaking Canadians and French speaking Canadians to become an issue. What did we do, as a Conservative party. Sir John A. MacDonald said, "What are you going to do with the English-speaking catholics in Ontario?" At the time of Confederation there were only two families in Ontario and he said, "They can levy their own taxes and have their separate schools and we will give them some assistance." We, as a conservative party, did we ever try to do anything to keep the French-Canadians from coming into our schools, no. Why don't you open your heart? Why don't you come back to the party that gave you everything that is worth while? Why don't you say the Conservative party has been reasonable and right?

Even if we are the only Conservative party to have a government in power anywhere, I want to tell you, in ten years' time they will be all back for the simple reason as a combination, the two old parties have done a great deal for Canada, and consider what the Conservative party did for Western Canada when Sir Joh A. MacDonald gave the C. P. R. a section of land out there on which to build a railroad. You cannot name one thing to-day of any value in Canada, provincially or federally, that was not put in the Statutes by a Conservative government.

I submit, I speak my mind and you may call me a sort of independent, I have done more for the Conservative party than any hon. member of this Legislature. I was never defeated in my riding. I have voted against them and with them. I vote according to my conscience. I am a hundred per cent in favour of British rights and democracy. We have too many men here representing the people in this Legislature to-day who do not get up and speak their mind. I think a man should vote according to his conscience, no matter what party he comes from. We have work and a duty to perform. We are responsible to the people of this Province to make this a better Province in which to live. Let us work together and bring down fair and sound administration in this government.

(Page 1483 follows)

Let us insist and back our government up to go down and demand of the King administration a fair adjustment of the handback. This government and the people behind them and all of the people of the province can handle it better than King can handle it.

While I am on this, there is one thing I have not touched on, and that is this: I want to congratulate the Prime Minister and the government on the Hydro Electric position in this province. I was the first member stood up here, twenty-two years ago, and advocated a flat rate. I said, Mr. Speaker, at that time, it was the credit of all of Ontario that made it possible to put the debentures on the market to develop water power. Perhaps for the first five or ten years the larger centres of population was the greatest consumers and they had to get some money to carry on. Now, we are getting near the flat rate. I congratulate the Prime Minister and the Hydro Commissioners for going as far as they have gone. They have not gone far enough. We have not the flat rate to-day. We encourage capital to invest in the four largest cities -- Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and London. There are lots of little industries come where they have got to get the raw material from outside. Why do not we establish with the Hydro Commission an arrangement whereby they sell Municipalities a large block of power to distribute at a very low rate? Let the rate be the same in Dundas town, to the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) in Carleton place, Smith Falls, in the little village I reside in, the same rate as it is

in the City of Toronto? Let my wife enjoy the same price per kilowatt as in Ottawa. The greatest public utility going into public works as has been ever known. Why should there be any variation? How simple it would be, no matter where an industry established itself in the province of Ontario. Open up any mine and any pulp mill in Northern Ontario, and not pay any more per horse-power up there than in Toronto or elsewhere. I think the Prime Minister and government before they go to the country again will have solved that problem and have one flat rate on all power to industry, no matter where it goes.

I have really talked longer than I expected to, but when you get going, these things come to my mind.

I am representing Carleton County, the best county to-day in this whole province. Go down and look at it. The roads, they are getting in bad shape, but the Minister is going to improve them.

Now, I thank you and all members for your kind attention and I hope the members just sitting here for the first time will overlook my rambling remarks.

We have one of the outstanding men of Canada to-day as Prime Minister. There are few outstanding men born in any country, and I could name you all on one hand what I consider to-day have been the outstanding men of Canada. First, Sir John A. McDonald, then Sir Wilfred Laurier. Do not think I did not think Sir Wilfred was an outstanding man. When I saw the President in Paris, the President of Paris gave me a letter to bring back to Sir Wilfred Laurier

and I gave it to him. I was at the dear old gentleman's funeral. After that, we had Sir Robert Borden, yes, the hon. Mackenzie King, you have to give credit somewhere; but he has a narrow view. I will say this, the hon. R.B. Bennett, you can say what you like, but I will tell you the greatest compliment I heard a man get from the hon. Prime Minister, I heard Prime Minister King say -- with all respect to R.B. Bennett, he was of great educational value to any member of the House. Now, that is four men. Now we have George Drew. You may have your prejudices if you like -- I challenge any man to duplicate him. Can you duplicate him in this province or any other province? I do not believe in sending flowers when you die. I want to say this, I mean everything I say, that we are to-day in a good position in this province of Ontario and never a Prime Minister in this province of Ontario had as many vital and important issues to face as George Drew has, himself, and his cabinet, with the readjustment and everything to look after, and after the second war, never a Prime Minister of this Province had so much to face. Let us represent our ridings, let us give him what information we can, and let him go forward to make a good job of this good old province of Ontario.

MR. R. BEGIN (Russell): It is rather late, perhaps, but this is the first opportunity I have had of congratulating the mover and seconder of the Speech from the Throne, the first opportunity I have had and I must take this opportunity to congratulate them on the quality of the speeches which they

delivered upon the opening of this House, being new members. Mr. Speaker, I have had that experience because I have been chosen several times to second the speech from the Throne during my years in this House. I know it is quite a task for a new member to get up in this House and move or second the Speech from the Throne and in reading over their addresses -- although one of them you could not hear very clearly, but it read very well, and both of them had a lot of common sense recommendations and, of course, the usual congratulation towards the members of the government, which is not out of place, perhaps.

Now, I wish to take this opportunity, also, although there is only one of the new Ministers in the House at the present time, to offer them my congratulations for their elevation to the Ministry and I only hope that they will prove equal to the Ministers who filled these portfolios during the years when the Liberal regime was in power in this province. I wanted to speak, particularly, to the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow). The hon. Minister is not here -- I do not want to put this as a criticism -- but it would appear at the present time that applications for Old Age Pensions and Mothers' Allowance are being delayed longer than is necessary and there must be some reason for that, and I have thought the matter over and came to the conclusion perhaps it is due to the fact that the investigators that were there and had years of experience behind them to go into these matters have been let out by the present government and replaced by others who

lack this experience. I would like that this be brought to the attention of the hon. Minister of Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow), who is now taking over this Department. I believe that he is a sincere man and will try as Minister of that Department to the best advantage of the whole of the province of Ontario, but I just wanted to bring this to his attention because there is a marked tendency at the present time in the province of Ontario for these applications to be delayed to an extent that is not, to my mind, excusable, and I think these things should be dealt with more quickly because ordinarily when a case of mothers' allowance and old age pensions comes before the Local Board, and then is sent down to the province, it is an absolute necessity that those moneys be made available as quickly as possible to these families because they are in need of these funds, otherwise they would not apply for them.

Now, I was going to say a word to the hon. member for Carleton (Mr. Acres) but I see he has left his seat and I am glad that he again has repeated in this House that he still favours a flat rate for Hydro. I have heard a lot of speeches made in connection with Hydro in this province and I have heard several speeches from my hon. friend, the member for Carleton (Mr. Acres) and he has been advocating that Hydro be made available to everybody in this province at the same rate, and I have come to the conclusion that he is right. I have heard my Leader say that he favours a flat rate for Hydro, throughout the whole of the province of Ontario and I

myself do. I realize that this should be made available throughout the whole of the province of Ontario irrespective of where the people come from, no matter how near a power site they may be or how far they may be; that should be no reason why Hydro should not be made available to all people of the Province of Ontario at the same rate, and I have come to that conclusion.

Now, before the Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) goes out of the House. I see him moving out. I do not want to criticize him but I just want to touch on one subject that I think the Prime Minister touched upon last Friday, and that is the distribution of grants to the schools. I believe that the Prime Minister has used the word that there was an orgy of expenditures on the part of some Boards and that the moneys which was expropriated for the purpose of reducing the taxes on real estate, were not going to that source for some reason or other. I think that is about the gist of the words that he has used. I do not know. I was not here but from reading from the speech in Hansard, that is what I gather. Now, I would suggest this, and I think that is true, and in support of that, I have some tax bills -- 1945 and 1946. Now, I do not know how many millions of dollars were paid over to these various Boards for the purpose of reducing the tax rate, but in this instance it amounts to several thousands of dollars paid over, as the tax bill recites. I am reading from this tax bill now. It says "General tax rates have been reduced..." I am quoting now from the tax

bill, -- "by one mill by reason of the provincial subsidy to municipalities and the rates levied for school purposes have been reduced by an amount equal in total to $28,000.". Looking over tax rates, mill rates, I see that in 1945 the mill rate in one school section was 26 mills in 1944, and in 1945 that same school section had a mill rate of 25 mills, which in my opinion, was reduced by one mill, not because of the fact that these subsidies were paid over to the schools but because of the natural increase in the assessments in that municipality and therefore, the moneys that were paid over as grants to these schools did not go to that purpose whatsoever.

(Page 1490 follows)

That is my contention.

Now, I have another School Board - another school section - where the mill rate in 1944 was 20 mills, and in 1945 it was reduced to 19 mills - a one-mill reduction. This also would indicate that the amount of money - which is quite an amount, as the hon Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) so well said the other day - which is being paid over to this school board for the purpose of reducing taxation on real estate is not going for that purpose. And the reason I spoke about the hon Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) in connection with this was that I think that some system should be adopted whereby there should be some control over these monies, to see that they are being applied for the purposes for which they are collected, which is apparently not being done at this time.

As the hon Minister (Mr. Dunbar) well knows, we had the same trouble with municipalities during the depression years, where amounts of money were being paid to various municipalities for relief purposes, but were spent for purposes other than relief. We all know that, but the then Minister of Municipal Affairs should have seen that those monies went toward the end for which they were being collected, and that is what I want to impress on the hon Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) that - as I think it comes under his Department, because school boards as well as municipalities come under the Department of Municipal Affairs - should do something to remedy this situation.

I am not criticizing, and as I say, the hon Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) well mentioned that the other day that these monies were not being spent where they should, in relieving real estate from taxation, and that is what I am trying to impress upon the hon Minister (Mr. Dunbar) that there should be some means of controlling these funds, so that whatever amounts of money are paid toward the school boards, it would go to decrease the taxation on real estate. When I say that, I am very sincere.

Now, I would like to say a word in connection with agriculture, although personally I am not an agriculturalist. I was born and raised on a farm in my younger days, but like a lot of others, I went to the city.

But I appreciate the difficulties that the farmers are encountering these days, particularly as to manpower, and I believe that our best efforts should be put forward to bring to the rural areas, in particular Hydro electric power, which would help them very much in overcoming a shortage in manpower.

Now, in eastern Ontario - and when I say "eastern Ontario", I am speaking of the most easterly counties, one which I represent, and one represented by my hon friend for Prescott (Mr. Belanger), whose constituency goes right to the borders of the Province of Quebec.

I think in those ridings there are two things which are lacking very much, and one of them is Hydro. There are a lot of areas in these rural ridings of ours which have not yet benefited by the extension of the Hydro Electrical power. I think my hon friend, the Minister for Hydro (Mr. Challies)

will recall that I have spoken to him on different occasions about the Hydro electrical extensions in my riding, and I might bring to his mind at this time that I think it was way back in 1943, when this government first came into power, that I spoke to him about an extension three and one-half miles in length, which would serve some 23 or 24 farmers, good farmers - dairy farmers. And if the Hydro electrical power had been provided at that time, it would have very materially increased production, which under the existing conditions they cannot do, because they cannot get sufficient labour to increase production.

They were working, as a matter of fact, all they could, and perhaps more than they should, in order to comply with the request of the government to produce, and produce still more. They have been doing that. Our farmers have been doing that.

Now, my constituency is in great part a rural constituency, which comprises some of the best farming districts in the whole of the Province of Ontario.

Now, I want to go back - and I do not want the hon Minister for Hydro (Mr. Challies) to get mad about this, but I feel it is going a little too far. I will read to you a letter - or rather a copy of a resolution which has been sent to the hon Minister, from the united Counties of Prescott and Russell, and it reads as follows:

" Moved by O.Laurin, seconded by T.W. Barton,

WHEREAS only a portion of these United Counties of Pres-

"cott and Russell is served by the Hydro Electric Power Commission and even in these portions thereof that are served, many citizens, particularly those engaged in farming, have been unable to obtain installations. IT is therefore resolved that the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario be requested to forthwith make a survey of these portions of the Counties that are not now supplied with electric power by the commission to the end that these Counties may enjoy the low rates and other advantages now enjoyed by other municipalities and counties served by the Commission.

And that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Hon. George H. Challies, Minister in charge of the Hydro Electric Power Commission and to the Secretary of the Commission."

And the hon Minister (Mr. Challies) answered this resolution, sent by Mr. Rouleau, who was the Clerk of the United Counties of Prescott and Russell, and which was dated February 2nd, 1946. The hon Minister answered this apparently, although the dates do not seem to correspond, because the hon Minister's (Mr. Challies) letter is dated in January, but this is his reply, dated January 24th, 1946.

"

620 University Avenue,
Toronto, Ontario,
January 24, 1946.

Mr. Isidore Rouleau,
County Clerk,
United Counties of Prescott & Russell,
L'Orignal, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Rouleau.

In reply to your letter of January 21st in connection

"with the resolution passed by Mr. O. Laurin and seconded by T.W. Barton, the difficulty in Prescott and Russell Counties is, not that a survey is needed in connection with Hydro, but it may be summed up by stating that in order to supply the Prescott and Russell area as a whole, would necessitate a long transmission line for a small load and would make the price of Hydro almost prohibitive. As it is we are extending our lines into the Plantagenet area and in order to do this the line had to be reconstructed so as to carry higher voltage from the substation at Cornwall. Until such time as a new source of nearby power is available it will be necessary for us to extend our lines only where it is economically possible to do so.

For the information of your Counties may I point out that it is expected by early summer that a rural Hydro office will be opened in order that your area may be better served. The desire of the Government and the Commission to extend the benefits of rural Hydro can best be illustrated when I point out the progressive plan of extensions which is as follows: 1943, 42 miles were built; 1944, 838 miles; 1945, over 1,000 miles and the 1946 programme 2,000 miles; This is all contingent upon supply of materials.

The difficulty in securing power at low cost for your area has already been explained.

Yours sincerely,

Geo. H. Challies,
Commissioner. "

Then there was a part of a letter dated January 23rd, 1946, which reads as follows:

"I do not know where you have in mind but I am forced to draw to the attention of the Counties Council the fact that the power site that could give your area an abundant supply of cheap electric energy in Ontario was allocated to the Province of Quebec and that under the existing Act are the sole owner. The responsibility for this rests upon the shoulders of your two members, as well as the others who voted for them, and I would be very happy if they would got up in the House at the next Session and move an amendment to the Ottawa River Power Site Act, that they and their Government voted for, and so amend the Act that Carillon would be made available to the people of Eastern Ontario including your section of the country. We would then have a source of cheap nearby power for your towns, villages and rural areas. When this is done I will then believe that your people are sincere and anxious to solve your own problem.

Yours sincerely,

Geo. H. Challies "

HON. MR. CHALLIES: May I explain?

MR. BEGIN: I do not want you to make a speech, because I am talking.

HON. MR. CHALLIES: You are asking -

MR. BEGIN: I am not asking anything.

HON. MR. CHALLIES: Would you like an explanation of it?

MR. BEGIN: I will explain it myself.

HON. MR. CHALLIES: You can not explain my letter.

MR. H.C. NIXON (Brant): He can explain the meaning of it.

MR. BEGIN: I object to the meaning that was intended to be conveyed.

Now, if the Carillon Power Project was the only available site, why was it not gone into long before we went into an agreement with the Province of Quebec?

HON. MR. CHALLIES: Are you asking me?

MR. BEGIN: I am not asking you. I am speaking.

HON. MR. CHALLIES: You do not want an answer?

MR. BEGIN: The hon Minister (Mr. Challies) was there, but I never have seen any record where there has ever been an attempt to make an agreement between the Province of Ontario and the Province of Quebec to develop these power sites along the Ottawa river.

HON. MR. CHALLIES: Do you want an answer to that?

MR. BEGIN: I do not want any answers. You can talk all you like, after I get through. Maybe I will ask you some things, after that.

Now, we are talking about agriculture, and they are asking the farmers to produce and produce and produce still more, and that is the reason why I am bringing this matter up today, because I firmly believe if Hydro had been provided in many sections of my county, agriculture would have been greatly benefited, and there would have been a greater

production of foodstuff, which is so much needed for all the starving peoples of Europe.

Mr. Speaker, I notice it is almost six o'clock, and I do not wish to adjourn the debate, and come back again. I wanted to touch upon another point, which I would like the hon Minister (Mr. Challies) to bear in mind.

HON. MR. CHALLIES: Will you tell me what you want me to bear in mind.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. BEGIN: The development of the Carillon should have absolutely nothing to do with the supplying of power to Eastern Ontario.

HON. MR. CHALLIES: There is an answer for that. Do you want it?

MR. BEGIN: No, I do not want you to answer anything. It is remarkable that you said there if the members of these counties would move that the agreement between Ontario and Quebec be rescinded, that the Government would be only too glad to do so.

(Page1498 follows)

HON. MR. CHALLIES: We may have a chance yet.

MR. BEGIN: But we remember that the present hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) was the leader of the Opposition of this House when this agreement was consummated, and I remember the hon. Prime Minister of Quebec was also the leader of the Opposition in the Quebec House at that time, and both claimed that each province was giving away rights to the other.

The now hon. Premier of Ontario (Mr. Drew), who was the leader of the Opposition at that time, said we were giving everything away to Quebec, and the hon. Premier of Quebec (Mr. Duplessis), who was then the leader of the Opposition in that House --

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the present speaker (Mr. Begin) breaks a blood vessel --

MR. BEGIN: Don't worry about that.

HON. MR. DREW: I insist on the right of correcting an utterly incorrect statement. At no time did I say we were giving everything to the province of Quebec, and so far as I am aware, at no time did the hon. Premier of the province of Quebec make a similar statement. The reason I correct this now is because I corrected it a few days ago. I did take the position then that we had no right to give away control of that area to the province of Quebec, and the hon. Premier of Quebec took precisely the same position in relation to their property, and that was the position we took, and which we recognize to-day.

MR. BEGIN: I notice it is now six o'clock. I do not wish to move the adjournment of the debate. I will only go on probably for a few minutes and I will be through.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the speaker (Mr. Begin) continue?

Motion agreed to.

MR. SPEAKER: Proceed.

MR. BEGIN: As I said a while ago, it was remarkable that those now in office, both in Ontario and Quebec, were those who were yelling so loudly that each province was giving away his rights to the other, and that the first resolution that would be moved in the House if they were brought into Power would be to rescind those agreements, but so far I have not seen anything of the kind.

HON. MR. CHALLIES: Did you vote for such a motion? There was no such thing. Sit down.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

MR. BEGIN: It is provincial propaganda used in the elections of 1943 -- prior to the 1943 elections.

HON. MR. CHALLIES: May I ask, would you vote for such a motion now?

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): That is not a fair question, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Order; proceed.

MR. BEGIN: As a matter of fact, our agreements were those initiated with the province of Quebec, and are so good that they say now, "Go ahead with it; go ahead and develop the project". Is that not a fact? That they

are going with its development? Because it is a most convenient one, so far as Eastern Ontario is concerned.

Now, Mr. Speaker, before I resume my seat, I wanted to refer to the estimates, but I do not think I will. I think they have been gone over very thoroughly. I only wish to make this remark, that it would seem we are getting back into the old times, when the old Conservative budgets, year after year, were deficits, and had been for years and years. We are still getting into those. I only hope that my hon. friend, the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) can, as the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) said, "find some backlog where there is some $29,000,000 with which to block out this $21,000,000 deficit in the estimates for next year.

I wanted to refer, also, to one of those bulletins which comes to us now, and which I believed is supposed to come from the Department of Planning and Development, and in this case, it bears the name of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), -- "Hon. George A. Drew" -- but has nothing to suggest, as far as this vote is concerned.

I only want to suggest to the government that we will not get anywhere, if we are going to limit our scope of activities to one country alone. This bulletin says, "Ontario promotes trade with Britain". Well, I can agree with that. There is no question about that. But I would like to suggest that Ontario is a big enough Province, that it should have contacts with other countries, such as Holland, Belgium, and those other countries which are going to be rehabilitated, and come back to normalcy after this

terrible war, and I think the industries from those countries would be just as welcome here in Ontario as those from any other country. By that, I am not suggesting we should not maintain our contacts with Britain, but I do say that no matter from what country industries come, ithat might benefit this province, they should be sought after, irrespective of the country from which they may come.

Before taking my seat, Mr. Speaker, I want to offer the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) my congratulations for the budget speech he delivered the other day. It was very comprehensive and very explicit. I do not think he has tried to hide anything from the hon. members of this house; he has put everything very plainly, and we understood it very well, and, as I said a moment ago, I hope that this "backlog" will be found somewhere, so that when the province meets again with the Dominion government, it will be able to find sufficient funds with which to meet that $21,000,000 deficit.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr.Speaker, before rising, may I, as a matter of interest, ask the date of that circular to which you refer?

MR. SPEAKER: It being now six o'clock, I shall now declare the House recessed, to resume at eight o'clock.

The House recessed at six-ten o'clock p.m.

EVENING SESSION

Toronto, Ontario,
Thursday, March 28, 1946,
8.00 o'clock. p.m.

....

House resumed at 8.00 of the clock.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG:(St. Andrews): Mr. Speaker, and hon. members of this House, I, too, am in this unfortunate position where I am unable to extend my congratulations to the hon. Provincial Treasurer, (Hon. Mr. Frost) because of his absence. But, it may please him to read it and I am genuinely desirous of saying it even though he is absent, that I was, as usual, very favourably impressed with his delivery, with his style and with the friendliness with which the hon. Treasurer usually speaks to the House. I can only hope that this trait would be extended to other hon. members in the treasury benches. I think it would help considerably to face hon. members in the treasury benches who try to disarm you, as does the hon. treasurer, with a smile instead of with daggers. After all is said and done, the government can, in view of its numerical strength, afford not only to give but also take some criticism, as does the hon. treasurer. You know, I happen to be one of the few in the House who is getting it, and the getting it very frequently, and if I give a little in a very constructive way I do hope that the hon. members across will try to follow the example that the hon. treasurer has set in the house when he delivered

his budget speech, and on other occasions.

I want to extend my greetings, too, Mr. Speaker to the hon. members who participated in the debate. I want to state that the many so-called back-benchers, newcomers to the House have made very impressive contributions in the budget debate, and they come from all sides of the house. The hon. member for Ontario (Mr. T. K. Creighton) and the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. A. Belanger) who just spoke, and many others, altogether too many to mention, have delivered fine speeches and have shown a grasp of things, even though in my opinion, they did not come to the correct conclusions. But, I think that their contributions are all of a high order and, as I said before, they came from every section of the House. I want to mention particularly the speech of the hon. member for Carleton (Mr. A. H. Acres). I am sorry he is not here now, I wanted to assure him that I, like every other hon. member of this House, enjoyed his speech and appreciated it. Like mo t other hon. members who have had the privilege of listening to the hon. member from Carleton (Mr. Acres) we look forward to this annual t reat, and it is difficult to be angry with him and to hold very much against him, even though I could find cause for complaint. I join with all other hon. members in expressing our appreciation of his style, his delivery and his general contribution.

To the other hon. members who spoke and who gave the treasurer a great deal of credit for the balance,

I would like to say, much as I inclined to give the hon. treasurer (Mr. Frost) the benefit of every doubt, I could hardly give him credit for the balance. I think it would be, perhaps, correct to say that the credit for the balance is due to these worthy citizens of our province who have bought all they ccould get hold of in the line of spirits and thereby made possible this unexpected surplus in the budget. We should extend to them a collective appreciation and recognition for what they have done to not only balance the budget but to really give us a balance that is in excess of a few million dollars.

By the way, while we are speaking for the reasons for the surplus, I think it would have helped many speakers who participated in the debate up until now, if they had known of the legislation that has been introduced since they spoke, and I think we can look forward to a considerable increase in the income for the coming year. I think it would be correct to prophecy, Mr. Speaker, that our budget, which is quite liquid, will rise to new levels. There is only one danger, and that is, we will have to be careful not to light a match near it or it and us may all go up. However, that is something to look forward to, it will find a place in the report of the hon. treasurer a year hence.

Now, Mr. Speaker, budgets are a very serious matter. Budgets reveal in a more concrete way than

anything else the policies of the government. They translate the social orientation and leanings and policies of the government far more than speeches, programes or points, or what have you. It is the figures in the budget that really tell the story and, from this point of view, the 1946 budget is the first one that is providing for a full peace-time year or the full year of the post war period, the period of re-construction. The budget should, therefore, reveal to not only the hon. members of the House, but to the Province as a whole, that it will seek to achieve that which the government promised before the election, that it will make possible the achievement in the Province of employment for everyone, housing for all who need it, that it will provide funds for the rehabilitation of our returned men, particularly in the settlement of men on the land, that it will provide funds for the extension of social services on a scale necessary. And, I am obliged to say, though I assure you, Mr. Speaker, I would rather speak kindly of the budget but I must not, and instead state that the budget does not come up to the requirements of the first full year of post-war re-construction.

I am obliged to say that the budget in the main, is a conservative budget, that is, a budget of a conservative government, that it does indicate a slight halting of steps forward, steps that are usually taken by conservative government under terrific pressure of business and the bald basic change that is necessary that the people were led to believe would be provided for.

That is the stage in which they find themselves at the moment. The hon. member for St. David (Mr. Mitchener), who is also absent to-night, utilized all his training, all his skill and his fine personality to eulogize and deliver a sort of epilogue for the government when he spoke on the budget. I am sorry to say that with all his ability, and he has it, he failed to impress me. I think he would have done far better if he had had a better case to handle. The hon. member for St. David (Mr. Mitchener) gave us a catalogue of all the bills introduced in the House by the government during this session. I must say it was a long catalogue, but that catalogue does not reveal what he wanted us to accept as bringing to the people. The fact that most of the bills he mentioned were in the category that we call "tidying up" they only change the phraseology to improve the wording. The hon. member included them in the long list of the inflated presentation of the government's acts. I felt when he read the list of all the legislation that was brought in, the mothers' allowances, the change was very minor and the workman's compensation Act, the change was insignificant I felt if he might also list towards the end a bill introduced by the government to amend the Embalming Act he could then proudly claim that the government legislation provides everything for everyone from the cradle to the grave; because that is the impression he wanted to leave. He stopped short of the grave because there was no amendment to the Embalming Act. The impression, I think

in the House was that of a good speech but a defence of a case that is very difficult to defend.

Now, the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) who spoke for the official opposition in this debate, delivered, of course, a very wholesome and very thoughtful address. He always does. He is always to be listened to, but I here, again, am sorry to say I could not agree with his conclusions.

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): you could last year.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

MR. SALSBERG: The reason I could not is because his amendment to the motion is inseparable. I think that he and the official opposition criticized the budget and are prepared to vote against it from a wrong premise. I was glad that the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) did not take opposition to the demand of labour for a higher wage. I am glad that he emphasized that while labour should get a higher wage, he feels that the farmers of the Province should organize to get higher prices for their products. I agree with everything he said, and I think the farmers should organize far more effectively to get it. But the amendment is based upon the assumption that what we need is a balanced budget and the budget is criticized in the amendment because it does not balance. I respectfully submit, Mr. Speaker, that that is not a position which can be supported. I am, of course, not defending the government but I do not think

that the biggest need of the people of this Province is, above everything, a balanced budget. That is not the supreme need of the people. It is no more wrong to have a budget in 1946 that intends to borrow money, if necessary, than it would be for a farmer to borrow money to clear acres of land so that he could produce a bigger harvest. It would be no more wrong to have a budget that is based on a deficit than it would be for a mining company to borrow money to sink new shafts in expectation of greater mining returns.

What is necessary in Ontario to-day and everywhere in this country, is not so much a balanced budget, but a budget that will make possible an unparalelled development of all the productive forces in the Province, and a budget that will make possible the settling of large numbers on the land that will provide jobs, that will open up the natural resources, that will build houses, that will provide and institution to care for the young and the sick and the aged, that will, in general, create a condition of not only a higher standard of living immediately, but a greater market for everything we produce and greater employment thereby. It is that sort of budget we need far more than we need a balanced budget.

Now, our quarrel is not with the government that they failed to present a balanced budget, but our difference is in the manner in which the money is designated and the inadequacies of the budget. Yes, I am

prepared to say that we would not consider it bad financing if the government were to present a budget with even a greater deficit than is predicted, providing the money could be used for constructive development and by providing real assets and opportunities for the people.

Insofar as agriculture is concerned, may I permitted, Mr. Speaker to say a word or so, since this was raised on a number of occasions. We are prepared to vote, modest though the number of votes that we may have in this House, we are prepared to vote for every appropriation, every item and estimate for agriculture for the development of the land and providing services for the farmpopulation. But, there seems to be a misconception that, unfortunately persists in this House and elsewhere, and that is that wages are in conflict with the farmer's interest. May I on this occasion draw the attention of this House to two statements that come from the government, -- and I hope that no one on the opposite side will take any exception at my attempts to quote the government or the government members, -- but they are two very significant statements. The hon. Minister of Agriculture (Hon. Mr. Kennedy), who is highly respected by me, made, what in my opinion is one of the most significant statements in his very interesting speech in this House. He said, that to-day the farmer receives forty per cent of the consumer's dollar, and he added, I remember when we used to get eighty or eighty-

five per cent of the consumers dollar." Now, remember that statement. I think it is a very important statement. Now, let me quote two lines only from the submission of this government to the Dominion-Provincial Conference, in which another very important statement was made on Page 22 of the government's submission giving reasons why corporation taxes should be returned to the Province. The government said, and I quote No. 2 of the reasons, "In the past the profits of corporations have risen in a greater ratio than there gross production." That is true. That is a very pregnant statement. I repeat what the government said in those two lines, that in the past the profits of corporations have risen in greater ratio than their production.

Now, I ask the hon. members, particularly those who come from the rural areas to put those two statements together, the statement of the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Hon. Mr. Kennedy), the fact that the farmers now only get forty per cent of the consumers dollar and this statement that corporation profits rose higher and in greater ratio than production, and they may perhaps find if they ponder over these two very important statements the explanation to the difficulties that sections of the farm population have. It is not that the worker is getting more money. I am sorry the hon. member for Carleton (Mr. Acres) is not here, I am sure he would agree that the farmers mortgaged their farms and mortgaged their cattle in every part of the Province, not when wages

were low, but when the farm labour was aplenty they could not afford to hire them even then. The problem of farm labour is an important and serious problem, but Mr. Speaker, the hon. members who represent the entire Province should not think it is so simple that because wages are higher you cannot get farm labour.

The farm labourers, and all labourers, seek jobs in which they will find the maximum of security. This government could engage to-morrow ten thousand people, even in the low wage brackets because the people would expect security in employment. They would give up other jobs and come here. That is true of the Province, and that is true of every municipality. Everybody who wants a job, if he cannot qualify for anything else, will say to us, I am sure, "Well, I can work in a liquor store." Not because the wages are high but because there will be a feeling of security. We have to find a way to provide the farm with the necessary labour. Farm prosperity will come around when wages are low. I again submit to the hon. members of the House the statement of the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) that I have already quoted and a statement from the government's submissions to the Dominion-Provincial Conference about profits and they will get an idea of the problem. There is a widening scissor in normal times between farm prices and the prices that the farmer must pay for the commodity that he buys. Now, Mr. Speaker, what is wrong, -- and I am sorry the hon. treasurer (Mr. Frost) comes in after I

have thrown the bouqet and is now in front of me when I will be obliged to be somewhat critical, but as I said in his absence, I am sure that he and all the hon. members of the cabinet will understand and, I believe will accept the sincerity of my remarks, and will receive them in his usual friendly manner, for which he has become known and respected in the House. I think that the budget is an inadequate budget and a political budget. I think it is not to be easily explained away that the hon. treasurer failed to mention the $30,000,000.00 which the Dominion government has collected and which is to be returned to this Province, when presenting his budget. I think it was not accidental and I think the reason why the hon. treasurer (Mr. Frost) did not mention the thirty odd million dollars that are due to us and that will guarantee any deficit, particularly, now with the new legislation coming in, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: I must draw your attention to the fact you must not mention previous legislation. It is out of order.

MR. SALSBERG: I think the reason why that amount was left out from even being mentioned is because the budget is oriented towards helping the present government in its argument and in its case with the dominion at the Dominion-Provincial Conference.

(Page 1514 follows)

Now, I think the budget falls short of the social needs of the Province. I am sorry that I was compelled to be absent from the House when my leader in the House, the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) spoke on the budget. I understood later there was some talk about money which should be spent on roads. That is not our problem. The problem we wish to give to the House is not money spent on roads--and I wish to state I am not for the balanced budget, and I am not in favor of the amendements for that reason--but what I emphasize is that if that is going to be allotted, if no more is going to be allotted then it should be so apportioned to provide for the social needs of the province in greater measure than is provided. Not that we are against road construction but we are for money to provide all the institutions required, etc. I might say at this point, Mr. Speaker, that I am not one of those who deny that there are provincial interests that the government should stop from, particularly in view of the fact that this is, as I think it is, a bi-national state. The sooner we realize that the better will be the relationship of recognition and respect and cooperation. There areprovincial m tters that the government, any government, should bear in mind, but I submit, Mr. Speaker, that the people of this province and other provinces are not so much concerned with jurisdiction. Jurisdictional issues do not disturb them so very much. What concerns people --of course this is one person's impression, others will

have other opinions--what concerns them is the need for social legislation, the need of those reforms that will really provide opportunities for a better life. They do not care if that comes from Ottawa or comes from Queen's Park or from Quebec, but they do understand that those things can best be given from Ottawa, and they are prepared, I submit, to see that such an arrangement of taxing power be arrived at that will enable a central government to give the services to all Canadians everywhere. They ar not concerned with jurisdictional issues.

Furthermore, I want to say what is wrong with the budget is, that they fell down in providing for a lot of needs that cannot be postponed. I wonder if the members of this House are aware--and I am surprised the government did not mention this--that Ontario has not yet signed, so I am informed, an agreement with the Federal Government on the Veterans' Land Act, as has been done by many other provinces. Now, I know that the hon. Prime Minister, the head of this government, is interested in the welfare of the returned men but I am inclined to think, and I say so, that provinces such as Alberta and Saskatchewan have made a more liberal arrangement for the settling of returned men on the land than has this government. I am advised that to date the agreement between the province of Ontario and Dominion government was not yet signed, though other provinces have signed itand have quite an elaborate plan

of loans and special arrangements for the settling of veterans. The budget shows no amount set aside for that purpose although there is a million dollars for the development of Northern agricultural areas. Nothing specific whether it is for one purpose or another. I believe the budget should have had some very definite provisions for that very important phase of government responsibility.

I believe that the budget does not provide adequately for our hospitalization needs. I have already mentioned it yesterday when we discussed costs. I do not want to repeat it, excepting to say that the sooner this is done the better will be the position of most home owners, particularly the small home owner, but the budget does not provide, although there is an increase in the health estimates, that is true, but the increase is not sufficient, I respectfully submit. I would not worry if the estimates would plan for a deficit of another few million dollars if they were to provide for the hospitalization needs, the construction of hospitals as required. Only today most members of this House received a letter from the United Welfare Chest in which it is pointed out that the Ontario Hospital at Orillia, with accommodation for 2,177 patients, is so overcrowded that there is need for another hospital for another 2,000 patients, and I say that the budget fell down, not in overproviding but not providing sufficiently for so important a need. I might say that the Canadian

National Commission on mental hygiene estimated that total of hospital accommodation are required and I say that a budget that does not provide for that now fails to provide not only for the caring of these unfortunate members of our communities but also does not do all it should do in providing work opportunities and in establishing lasting assets in the province.

I think, Mr. Speaker, that the budget does not provide enough for social services. For instance, I know there is an increased sum in the welfare estimates, but I think that that is not far enough.

I want to, by the way--I have not had the opportunity until now--I want to congratulate the new Minister. The few conversations I had with him I want to say left me with the impression that he is very serious on his job and very interested and willing to take another point of view. That is a very laudable characteristic in a Minister. Not all Ministers have, so few have. What I want to say that last year in this House there was quite a heated exchange as to whether the mothers' allowance, for instance, are sufficient and the then Minister jumped up and challenged the members across to show one case where there was undernourishment as a result of mothers' allowance pension. Well, Mr. Speaker, I submit that provision, such as c are now in the Regulations, would give a widow with two children under 16, in a municipality of over 10,000, $40 a month is not enough to live on but enough to starve. That is the maximum. Now, it is true

that there may be certain extras allowed for short periods but the maximum of allowance to one that qualifies --that is, a widow with two children--is $40 a month. You do not have to go and investigate whether they are under fed--and this is particularly bad in cases where the woman is not a widow but the husband is an invalid totally incapable of work and she cannot go out and earn some extra money, and I say the allowance is so small that very often children are neglected, and they are neglected in the home where there is no father. We may trace many of our problem children to homes of families where the father is dead and the mother is receiving mother's allowance of $40, with two children. I say a budget that fails to include sufficient to provide such families with the minimum for health and decency is not a satisfactory budget and we cannot congratulate the government for such a budget.

The budget, Mr. Speaker, provides nothing for housing. Nothing. Now, it is true that it is also a Dominion responsibility. It is true. What members of the House of Commons did a few days ago and members of the Opposition--members who politically are of the same party as is the Government--what they did in Ottawa is very constructive insofar as they focussed public attention on the seriousness of the housing crisis. One Toronto member showed a home where 53 people lived--and I am not absolving the Dominion Government; I think it has a great responsibility but I say that this government of Ontario cannot and must not evade the responsibility

entirely, that it must have some plan, as the Government of this province, to make some constructive efforts towards providing houses. The budget provides not a cent for that, and I think a budget that fails to do that at this time cannot be supported.

I think the budget fails to provide further relief for the municipalities when it did not set aside an amount from the gasoline tax to the municipalities on the basis of the number of cars registered in each community. All cities, all municipalities, have been pleading with this government for years to do that. They have a heavy expense of construction and maintaing roads for automobiles. The province gets the license and the province gets the gasoline tax. The municipalities have to provide for the building and maintenance of the road and they are entitled to at least a share of the gasoline tax. I say this deserves very serious criticism because it does not help the municipalities at a time when the municipalities need this help to proceed with a lot of constructive post-war work.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it is not only what the budget fails to provide that I take exception to. I wish to say I take exception also to some phases of wastefulness in the budget. I favour a fiscal policy of capital expenditures at this time. No quarrel with the hon. Treasurer on that score, providing it is constructive, necessary and will be of value to this province. But this does not mean that every department and everything

deserves expenditure of money and I take strong exception to the expenditures for the Department of Planning and Development.

I want to say at the outset, Mr. Speaker, that what I say about that Department has nothing to do with the hon. Minister who is heading it. I consider him a very able man. I have a very high esteem for him. I think he could do a good piece of work. What I am criticizing is the whole policy of the government about that Department rather than the individual. I would be personally very happy if he was transferred to some other department where he could really roll his sleeves up and do work as the member for Hamilton would desire, rather than pretend to work when he is not allowed to. What I say, therefore, is criticizing the policy as is reflected in the budget.

The way this situation appears to me is this; that the government after election, last government that is under the same personnel, in promising all sorts of post-war activities, felt obliged to establish a Department of Planning and Development, but its very policies prevent such a Department from planning or developing. It is opposed as far as possible from any public works that can be done by private enterprising. Therefore, they set up a Department which is called the Planning and Development Department. In reality it is an excuse for not planning and not developing. I submit, Mr. Speaker, that the quarter of a million dollars which is provided for this Department in the estimates is not well

spent, not necessary. I think if the Premier, who shows courage on occasions, would face the facts he would decide that this Department should be wound up and save the citizens a quarter of a million dollars and the balance of the money utilized elsewhere where he could really help the province. I have a feeling, Mr. Speaker, and you, Mr. Speaker, will appreciate this more than most others, this Department is like our old Winchester cars. As a former Mayor of this city and an old resident you will recall when the Winchester car--

THE SPEAKER: Were you here then?

MR. J. B. SALSBERG: Yes, I was here. I remember you when you were Mayor and I remember your administration. But about 30 years ago the Winchester car was a sort of Toonerville line that travelled a few blocks back and forth and had very few passengers and very little income, and they tell a story that one day the conductor reported at night after a day's run on the Winchester line and he had a box full of fares, And every one of the officers of the old Toronto railway was surprised because they never brought in very much--transfers and a few tickets but here was the box filled with fares and so he was called in and the manager asked him about it and he said: I was sick and tired of going back and forward and having no income and I took the car out on Yonge St. and did some roaring business.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Fair enough.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG: It seems to me that the Depart-

ment of Planning and Development because it is hog-tied by the policy of the government, is barging into every other department unnecessarily. It sort of tries to get out of the Winchester and get down the main track. They are calling a conference for river control and I suppose, Mr. Speaker, that the Department of Lands and Forests can do that, should have done that and would add no overhead. The Department is stepping into municipal planning and I notice in the estimates today for the Department of Municipal Affairs there is no reduction in the estimates. Evidently the work of this Department won't reduce their work or their responsibility. The hon. Minister just has nothing to do and so he steps on the corns of other departments and gets a few transfers from other departments and thereby adding enormously to the overhead and we are called upon to approve a budget of a quarter of a million dollars for next year. Not only that, the Minister said he never promised the things that he is now called upon to fulfill. He denies that his former Deputy, Dr. Langford, spoke about building houses, about 400,000, but it is a very remarkable that neither the Minister of Planning and Development nor any other member of the Cabinet disassociated themselves from these statements of Dr. Langforw when he made them. Remarkable! Now, it is very easy to say I don't believe that paper and I don't believe this paper, but they never said that then. They were quite willing to sit back and collect whatever favorable impressions will be created by the

statements made by the Deputy of the Minister. I want to make it very clear, Mr. Speaker, that I believe the esteemed gentleman who was Deputy-Minister meant every word he said. His reputation is beyond question. I think he was called to get out of the Department, go back to the university, where he can carry on in a constructive way.

Now, Mr. Speaker, this Department, I am speaking of it because in all sincerity I cannot see why we should be called upon to vote money for the Department. I am not picking on this Department but I cannot justify it to myself. I am criticizing it, that is a different thing. I am criticizing it, not picking on it. I have no personal quarrel with either the Minister or anyone in the Department. I am not objecting to the sending out of circulars but I think circulars that come out as a result of Ontario House in London could be sent out by a clerk in the Premier's office. I have no objection to what Ontario House is doing but a clerk in the Premier's office could do that. But now the Minister creates case of great works undertaken, millions are going to be spent, and I have a feeling very often when I hear that that he is taking credit for a lot of things for his Department--not for himself I know--for his Department, that is not due---

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Those estimates he is talking about were passed today and there was no vote called. They were passed unanimously. No person objected to them.

He did not get up and vote against it and call for a vote.

MR. SALSBERG: Properly speaking it is I think customary that the Estimates are presented after the debate. There was a sort of accommodation this time where the debate and consideration of the Estimates go simultaneously---

HON. GEORGE A DREW: I have not wasted any time correcting statements that are so inaccurate that they are not worth correcting but I do not want this statement to go without correction, because there is no accommodation. This is a perfectly good practice we are following, established on experience in dealing with estimates based on a plan that has been recommended for years and I think is meeting the favor of the members.

MR. SALSBERG: I have no objection but I think it is the practice--and I think the hon. Premier will agree that it is perfectly legitimate for a member of this House when speaking on the debate---

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I only want to get this clear because these things going on the record are quoted in the Communist weekly and I like to at least keep the record clear. Now, the fact is that we are proceeding in the regular established way and my remarks were not directed to any question whether he permitted the estimates to go or not. He stated we were following a procedure, this accommodation procedure. It is not. It is a regularly established procedure which has been established for many, many long years in Westminster

from which we draw our practice and it has been urged in this legislature, and I believe I am correct in saying, that the members generally are finding it very satisfactory practice.

MR. SALSBERG: I have no objection to the---

THE SPEAKER: If in committee you voted the sum of money referred to you are not in order to reflect on the--

MR. SALSBERG: I never voted for that amount of money.

THE SPEAKER: I say if the sum has beem voted and passed you must not reflect upon former vote.

MR. SALSBERG: I conclude by saying that it is an unnecessary expenditure---

THE SPEAKER: You are out of order.

MR. SALSBERG: That the work the Department of Mines, Lands and Forests, Game and Fisheries, and other departments will undertake would have been undertaken just as well without the Planning Department.

THE SPEAKER: You are out of order if you are going to keep referring to that vote.

MR. SALSBERG: I am not referring to no vote.

THE SPEAKER: You are referring to former decision of this House in committee and if you proceed---

MR. SALSBERG: I am speaking---

MR. OLIVER: I do not see how your ruling at the present time can prevail, for this reason; if we were to discuss any estimates with vote passed, toward the end of the debate surely our discussion will be very limited indeed. I do not think the Prime Minister is going to

insist that we refrain from discussing any of these estimates. If we do that then the understanding to take the estimates as the debate proceeds, well---

HON. GEORGE A. DREW: I may say, Mr. Speaker, that while it is not for me to decide the rules of the legislature, I certainly have no thought there would be any limitation on the debate and I could see certain difficulty arising from that which would lead me to be quite willing to waive any strict interpretation of the Rules that might have a bearing on it, because I can quite imagine that a speaker might have a speech prepared ---and after all that is a very admirable practice---

. . . . . , and on that particular day the Estimates might be called before the speech. I may say insofar as my consent or otherwise is concerned that I would be only too happy to see no limit placed upon the debate.

THE SPEAKER: I have no desire to curtail the hon. member's discussion.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT: I agree with what is said by the leaders of the Opposition. If we take your interpretation in its strict sense then the last speaker speaking on this debate had better sit down. He cannot say a word. Mr. Speaker, I know our group will agree fully with the leader of the Opposition, if the speaker cannot refer to a vote that has been passed then what is the good of carrying on the debate? The last speaker is completely shut off and if we accept the l ruling that you have just givem then I maintain it does not give

fair play in the discussion of the Estimates. If we want to discuss the Estimates then let us discuss the Estimates after the debate, if that is the way your ruling is to be interpreted.

(Page 1528 follows)

MR. SPEAKER: I will repeat again that the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) is quite at liberty to refer to it, but not to reflect in any way that will bring discredit to an hon. member of the House.

MR. SALSBERG: I want to state when I used the expression "an arrangement", I did not mean to establish a precedent, or imply that there was anything wrong. I just did not think of any other expression. I tried to convey the idea, which I think every hon. member has, that while we vote for estimates, nevertheless, the debate goes on. I did not reflect upon the wisdom, or otherwise, of the House, Mr. Speaker. I felt I had to make some remarks about a department, which I think I am in duty bound to make, if I feel the way I do, and I think I made them in a very constructive manner, and in the interests of the province, and for the economy of our administration.

Now, I will conclude, Mr. Speaker. The interruptions have one value, in that they hasten a conclusion, which I should have arrived at some time ago, I confess.

But before I sit down, will I be permitted to say this, that the speakers in this debate have referred to their constituencies, have referred to the relationships of peoples and groups in the province, and I want to say that I am a "new Canadian", designated as such, and if the hon. speaker, when he asked me whether I was here when the Winchester car was running, I can tell him, yes I was here. I did not see the Winchester car, however. I happened to be born -- I could not help it -- I came here when a child because my

parents chose this country, and I am no less a good citizen than any other man who may have seen a Winchester car, because he had no chance of seeing any other car.

I come from a constituency where there are a lot of "new Canadians". I want to say that "new Canadians" of all origins are devoted to this province and to this country, because I agree that it is one of the finest, one of the best countries in the world. I think that "new Canadians" have contributed, each in his own way, toward the improvement of things and the enrichment of the country. I do not think you will find many "new Canadians", as such, who got their education here and then left the country to practise elsewhere, and when a crisis came, came back and sought and received high office. If I am an example, I can say that I am one who worked when I was only a few months over thirteen, and I can tell the hon. member for Carleton (Mr. Acres) that I worked long hours, ten hours a day, sixty hours a week, as did many others. This is not conferring a favour, nor is a favour being conferred on those who came here. I have never -- and this is true of an overwhelming majority of "new Canadians" -- never made money out of the labour of anyone else; in my way, I tried throughout my life -- as have a great many others -- to serve this, my adopted country, to which I was brought, as I think it should be served, so that every citizen can enjoy greater opportunity and fuller freedom and greater unity between all peoples.

I will acknowledge that there are differences of

opinion -- basic differences -- as to how the better life is to be achieved, but I think that every hon. member of this House is entitled always to the benefit of the doubt, and have such recognition as each hon. member would wish for himself.

I have never exploited anyone, nor has any other member of my family. I have, in a manner which some hon. members will think is wrong, tried to serve this province and this country. I love this province and I love this country, and I place it above all obligations, so do most "new Canadians".

In my constituency, there are people from every part of the world, and I think they have contributed toward the increasing of wealth and improvement of relationships.

I am not one of those who becomes alarmed because British brides come here. I say, let them come, and the more who come, the better I like it.

And I am not alarmed when the French-Canadian population increases. I only hope that the mortality rate will reduce, and the opportunity for a better life be equalized for all Canadians in French Canada and in English Canada.

I think the "new Canadian" is fitting into the fabric. They are not all of one belief, not all of one political orientation, any more than any other section of the province.

And I can join the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr.Frost)

very genuinely, I assure him, in the words he quoted from the Bible, about the beauty and richness of this province. I think it is true, and applies very well to Ontario.

That is, about the brooks and water, and I say to the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) that I could perhaps, if I tried, translate it into the original, which I had to learn when I was a youngster here.

(Page 1532 follows)

But let me say, Mr. Speaker, to the hon Treasurer (Mr. Frost) and to all hon members of the House that everything he quoted from Deuteronomy about the richness and the wealth of the land, which becomes a heritage to all those who work and contribute to it, and to develop it, is true, but we should not forget - none of us - that things happened in that land that is spoken of in Deuteronomy. Let us remember that some people got hold of all the land, as the Bible elsewhere will tell you, and the poor were oppressed, as the Bible will show, and the widows were exploited, and the money lenders sat at the gateway of the temple, and things had to happen.

I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that this rich, this bountiful, this beautiful country, and this province, should be developed so that all shall partake of the wealth and the richness thereof - to use a Biblical expression.

But what we must be concerned with, even though we approach it from different angles, is that we never reached the stage that we were in the 30's, where the wealth dried up, and we could not drink from the wealth, and could not drink of the milk, could not build houses, although there were trees, and people coming from the Old Country, or from England, broke windows in downtown stores so that they would be shipped back to England, where there was a dole, when there was no unemployment relief yet, and bags of mouldy porridge were given to the unemployed in those days, Mr. Speaker, as you very well remember.

We should dedicate ourselves, old and new, we should have a criterion and a test, and we should all sincerely de-

vote ourselves in preparing Budgets and in discussions in this House, and in our work outside of this House, to see that the province will really develop and grow, and that there shall be a place for all to work in it, and that we shall never return to the days of the 30's.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that that Budget does not quite guarantee that we will never return, and that is why I must regretfully say to the hon Treasurer (Mr. Frost) that although I respect his opinions, and admire his personality, I must say that I think we should vote against that Budget.

(Page 1534 follows)

MR. G. W. PARRY (Kent West): Mr. Speaker and hon. members, in rising to take part in this important debate, I would like to make a few comments on the situation which is facing Ontario agriculture at the present time, as we see it in the section of the province from which I come, and to point out to the members of this House some of the things which we have accomplished in Southwestern Ontario. I represent the riding of West Kent, one of the counties which specializes in what are generally known as cash crops, but which are of vital importance to the feeding of the people of the world.

I am sure that every member of this House will agree with me that the production of food is the greatest single requirement of the world today. That places upon us, the people of this great food-producing nation, a tremendous responsibility, a responsibility which we owe to the starving and depressed people of the world, and particularly of the European countries which our armies have freed from the invader. In my opinion, we cannot expect a just and lasting peace, or settled and happy conditions in these countries, until first and foremost an adequate supply of essential foodstuffs is made available to the millions who are facing hunger and starvation through no fault of their own. With that thought in mind, Mr. Speaker, I would like to mention a few of the more essential foodstuffs produced in our section of the province, to show that contribution which our farmers have made to the food stockpiles of the nation and

the world, and how the policies and assistance of the present government have assisted in their increased production.

Perhaps hogs should be mentioned first, because Kent is one of eight counties out of the 42 in Ontario in which the normal production of hogs exceeds 100,000 annually. Kent county farmers have held up their end splendidly in hog production. Unquestionably, the provincial subsidy of $1. per head on Grade A hogs and fifty cents per head on B 1 hogs has been an important factor in stimulating the production of this essential export product, and helping our farmers to concentrate on the quality of product which is necessary to meet export standards. In the last three years there has been a steady improvement in the quality of our hogs, and with the provincial subsidies being continued for at least another year, I look for that improvement in quality to be maintained.

Another product through which our section of the province makes a great contribution to human nutrition is husking corn for commercial and feeding purposes. This is an essential item in many products for human consumption and for the feeding of livestock. The production of this crop in Kent county, in spite of the poor growing conditions of last year, exceeds four and a half million bushels, or close to fifty per cent of the total number of bushels of shelled corn produced in the entire province. There are two factors which are responsible for this great record - the price incentive, and more especially the valuable character

of the research work done on husking corn at the Ontario Demonstration Farm for Western Ontario at Ridgetown. This work has played an important part in improving the strains grown, and in increasing the yield per acre. We look for a great future for this branch of our agriculture, especially for livestock feeding, because this crop will produce more pounds of feed per acre than any of the cereal crops which are grown for this purpose.

While speaking of corn, I would like to mention another specialized field of our Kent county agriculture which has made a great contribution to the agriculture of the whole province far beyond its own importance as indicated by its volume and value. That is the production of open pollinated and hybrid seed corn. This is one of the increasing numbers of farm crops which are marketed under the provisions of the Farm Products Control Act. The membership of this marketing group is not more than 500, all growers who specialize in the production of corn for seed purposes. The object of the marketing scheme, and I am happy to say it has been very successful, is to make the production of seed corn sufficiently attractive, so that certain very desirable varieties and strains will be maintained in spite of the extra costs of selection and isolation. Last year, 512,000 bushels of seed corn were produced, and this returned to the growers well over one million dollars. I would like to mention particularly that this seed corn growers organization went out and secured orders through UNRRA and other world food supply agencies for large quantities of Ontario seed

corn, which returned to our growers three-quarters of a million dollars. Hybrid seed of course is a highly important scientific discovery, and the revolution which it has brought about in corn growing should be of great value.

The Minister of Agriculture has already made reference in this House to another of our important cash crops in Southwestern Ontario, sugar beets. The growing of sugar beets is an essential part of our agriculture, since it fits well into our farm rotations and provides work for farm labour at seasons of the year when there is little other work to be done. It is important, too, in helping to meet as much as possible of Canada's sugar requirements without drawing too heavily on the world sugar pool. In the last three or four years, our sugar beet production has been steadily increasing, due entirely to the fact that the Ontario government has provided a subsidy to enable the farmers to extend their sugar beet acreage. In 1943, only 9,287 acres of sugar beets were grown, producing 18,657 pounds of sugar. In 1944, this was increased to 14,473 acres, producing about 39,500,000 pounds of sugar. Last year, thanks to the subsidy plan of the government, this was increased to about 20,000 acres, returning 55,000,000 pounds of sugar. The fact that the sugar beet subsidy is being continued has encouraged the growers to such an extent that this year there is a likelihood that the acreage will be increased to 30,000, or fifty per cent over last year. This crop has an industrial as well as an agricultural value, because if we can reach 30,000 acres this year, the two sugar plants at Chatham and Wallaceburg will both be in oper-

ation, to provide work and wages for industrial labour as well as for agriculturists.

Another important food crop in which Kent county leads the province is beans. Beans are the highest protein foodstuff we produce containing a high percentage of iron, and they have been a great factor in maintaining a proper diet for the people of Britain. In 1943 and 1944 we exported huge quantities of beans to Britain, and although the weather conditions last year spoiled the crop and made it unsuitable for the export trade, Kent county growers are looking forward to better conditions this year, to enable them to get back into the export trade in beans in a big way. Kent has reached a production of 445,000 bushels of beans, out of approximately 1,100,000 bushels grown over the entire province. This is another of the products of our farms marketed under the provisions of the Farm Products Control Act, and this has enabled the growers to secure prices which have been an incentive to increase their production steadily.

It is of interest to note that the bean marketing board is just as much interested in improving quality of production as it is in price. Through the cooperation of the Western Ontario Experimental Farm at Ridgetown and of individual growers, extensive variety tests have been conducted in order to determine the best varieties to grow in the various bean growing areas. Test plots were also laid down in certain counties, and the results of this work being done by the Department of Agriculture have been very valuable

to the bean growers of my county.

Tomatoes form another highly important crop in our country, both from the standpoint of agricultural returns and of industrial employment in the canning factories. Tomatoes are an important food, too, because of their vitamin content and are necessary for a balanced human diet. This crop is also marketed under the Farm Products Control Act, and its operations have resulted in the highly satisfactory condition of marketing tomatoes for processing. This year, when the federal government took off its subsidy on canning tomatoes, the Farm Products Control Board was able to secure a price adjustment with the processors so that the growers will receive as high returns as they did when the subsidy was in force, a tribute to the effectiveness of our tomato marketing scheme.

The growing of fall wheat is another branch of agriculture which is of some importance to Kent county and to Ontario, because fall wheat is used exclusively for cereal purposes and high quality pastry flour for which this province has become noted. Kent last year grew some 2,000,000 bushels of this crop, and I consider the ceiling price has been a little too low on an important crop that can be consumed and produced in our own province. This branch of agriculture is being given some very valuable assistance by this experimental work which has been going on for some years at the Ontario Agricultural College, and which is still being continued, with the objective of developing better strains of fall wheat, with greater disease resistance and higher yields per acre. This research and investigational work will, without

doubt, put thousands of extra dollars into the pockets of the farmers of Kent county.

These are a few of the highlights of our agriculture in Kent county, with the extent to which they have been assisted by the policies of the Department of Agriculture. It should be borne in mind that our particular type of agriculture has an importance which reaches beyond the returns received by the farmers for their products. The bulk of our produce is processed in some form or another, and this gives employment to thousands of industrial workers. For instance, the versatility of husking corn extends away beyond its primary use as food for human beings and feed for livestock. Mor than thirty modern industries depend on our corn producers for their raw materials, so that they are a factor in industry as well as in agriculture. I have mentioned the industrial aspect of sugar beet production, and I could go on through the list, showing that the proper rotation of these products of our farms have their place in keeping industrial workers in the cities and towns employed and earning wages.

Our greatest problem for the present year is that of securing sufficient labour to grow and harvest our great production. We know that it is going to be a tough year, and we are looking to the federal authorities to help make more labour available, so that there may be no lessening of production. There is one thought I would like to place before the members of this House, and that is the pressing need for some plans for the provision of proper housing accommodation

for farm labour on the farms in our section, where labour requirements are heavy. Many more and better types of homes for farm workers are needed, and I would like to suggest that some plan be developed whereby our farmers might be given assistance in the provision of such houses. I pass that suggestion on to the Minister of Agriculture, who, I know, is very sympathetic to all of the needs of Ontario agriculture.

The farmers of Kent county are looking forward to the future with confidence and much of that confidence is due to the helpful and sympathetic attitude of the Department of Agriculture in dealing with their peculiar problems. The Minister of Agriculture, by his intimate knowledge of their situation and difficulties, and the measures he has initiated to help in their solution, has won complete confidence, and even the goodwill, of all farmers of our section, irrespective of politics. So long as we have government which is ready and willing to undertake research and investigation into all phases of agriculture, and to make the results of these projects available to our farmers for the improvement of their products and the raising of their standards of farm life, there need be no fear for the future of agriculture in Ontario. In spite of the growth of our industrial life in Ontario, agriculture is still our great basic industry, and with the policies and programmes which are being developed by the present Minister and his Department, it will continue to be so for many years to come.

(Page 1542 follows)

I would like to say a word in regards to fall wheat. This is a grain which is grown, I suppose, in every country in this Province. As a farmer I do not like to do any complaining because I think prices are good, I will put it that way, with the exception I do think wheat is out of proportion with some of the other crops we are producing. In Kent County last year we produced two million bushels of wheat but this year I am sure that will be reduced, but my point is the wheat produced in south-western Ontario has so many uses, for cereal uses and pastry flour so, if we can produce this and process it and consume it within the Province of Ontario, that is good business. For Ontario agriculture there is considerable work. In Kent County on my farm we have had an experiment for three years, and I think we are going to get a type of wheat that will be rust-resisting and I think that will put many thousands of dollars in the pockets of the farmers of the Province of Ontario. These are a few points I would like to make in regard to Kent County. Of course, you like to talk about the county which you represent but I do think we have a great Province here and we have a great deal of work to do, but I would like to mention this in particular, what we are producing, and what it means not only to agriculture, but to every industry. The amount of labour that sugar beets require and all these canning crops that are produced, and the processing, and what it means to any town is very vital to every county in this Province. I would like to say

our greatest problem, in my estimation, this year will be labour. I hope we will have sufficient labour, and I feel quite confident the Federal and Provincial governments are going to give us enough labour so that there will not be any lessening of production. I do think we are in a very favourable position to get help when people realize the necessity of food.

Now, I would like to say this in conclusion, I do think that we have a problem with this diversified farming in regard to the homes for farm labour on the farm. I believe this is one place where anyone living with a good home on a farm should have a standard or stated wage as some security, and I feel quite sure the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Hon. Mr. Kennedy), -- I know I have talked to him on different occasions and he is very sympathetic to all the needs, and this is one need we do believe is essential. It may not be an elaborate home, but something where we can accommodate some form of labour. Now, I would like to say in closing that I consider, first, markets. Markets are essential. The exploring of new markets, I believe, we can maintain, that is markets for the quality of the products that we produce in this Province, because we are not living in normal conditions to-day. If we have these markets established, it will be far easier for us to make contacts when we have quality of products to offer. There are not too many farmers. I have heard this a good many times that supply and demand is one problem we have to face, but I

think that the markets we are building to-day with the supply and demand, we will have the supply and we will also be able to develop these markets and maintain them. I would just like to say this in conclusion, as farmers we have a job to do. I consider the governments are giving us quite a lot of assitance, but we, as agriculturists have a duty to perform. I am thoroughly convinced that agriculture is based on leadership alone, and with the assistance we are getting from our governments, agriculture is not going to go wrong. I do appreciate the hon. member's attention which you have given me. My voice is a bit horse and I said more than I intended to say. Thank you.

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 3.

CLERK OF HOUSE: Third Order, Second Reading, Bill No. 53, "An Act to amend the Companies Act", Mr. Dunbar.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 4.

CLERK OF HOUSE: Fourth Order, second reading of Bill No. 117, "An Act to amend The Coroners Act", Mr. Blackwell.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 5.

CLERK OF HOUSE: Fifth Order, Second reading Bill No. 118, "The Wolf and Bear Bounty Act, 1946," Mr. Dunbar.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 6.

CLERK OF HOUSE: Sixth Order, Second reading Bill No. 119, "An Act to amend the Mining Act", Mr. Frost.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 7.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventh Order. Second reading Bill No. 120, "The Beach Protection Act, 1946", Mr. Frost.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

MR. H. C. NIXON: (Brant): May we have a word of explanation on this?

HON. L. M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Well, Mr. Speaker, this Bill is purely a routine. It is a matter of straightening up certain matters in connection with the act. I think in committee all these items will be explained.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 8.

CLERK OF HOUSE: Eighth Order, second reading Bill No. 121, "An Act to amend the Highway Traffic Act," Mr. Doucette.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF HOUSE: Second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 9.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Ninth Order, Second reading of Bill 122, "An Act to amend the Barristers' Act," Mr. Blackwell.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

HON. GEORGE A DREW (Prime Minister) Order No. 11.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eleventh Order, Second reading Bill No. 124, "An Act respecting Day Nurseries." Mr. Goodfellow.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW: Order No. 12.

CLERK OF HOUSE: Twelfth Order, Second reading of Bill 125, "An Act to amend the Department of Public Welfare Act," Mr. Goodfellow.

Motion agreed to.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Grey South): May I ask the Hon. Minister what does this Act do?

HON. W. A GOODFELLOW: (Minister of Public Welfare): This is an Act to amend the Department of Welfare Act. It is complementary to Bill 124. It deletes the amendment to the Public Welfare Act which dealt with Day nurseries as set up in 1943 in agreement between the Dominion and Provincial governments.

CLERK OF HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Thirteenth Order.

CLERK OF HOUSE: Thirteenth Order. Second reading of Bill No. 126, "An Act to amend the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Act" Mr. Drew.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF HOUSE: Second reading of Bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW: Order No. 16.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixteenth Order, second reading Bill No. 131, "An Act to amend the Mining Tax Act." Mr. Frost.

HON. L. M. FROST (Minister of Mines): I might say, Mr. Speaker, that reference was made to this particular Bill in the budget address and I might state briefly to the House the principle of the Bill.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Is it printed?

HON. MR. FROST: I thought it was, but I have not got it here. If the hon. members would prefer I might make this explanation, and then let the Bill go into committee where it may be discussed. As some of the hon. members know, in the Provinces of

Canada there are varying types of licenses or patents which are given for mining lands. In some of the Provinces the right to use an occupy and develop mining resources is by leasehold. In other Provinces it is by patent and that is the situation we have in the Province of Ontario. Now, we have, with the growth of the municipalities a rather serious situation occurring. As the Hon. members of the House will recall, there are two ways of patenting land, one is under the Public Lands Act where patents are obtained through the Department of Lands and Forests; and the other one is through the Mining Act . In the Mining Act, the arrangement is this, a claim is set out of approximately forty acres and work is done on that land which for a period of three years only assessment work is done, so there is sufficient scientific work to take up the assessment work at the end of that period if all regulations are complied with a patent issues. That is issued subject to this, there is still a charge of five cents an acre, a tax of five cents an acre which is payable to the Crown. That applies in all the areas of the Province that are not covered by a municipal organization, such as unorganized districts and territories.

(Page 1550 follows)

The result is that if the tax is not paid then those lands revert back to the Crown by means of the ordinary tax provision and it means there is always a great circle, there may be lands that are patented and then they revert to the Crown and the prospector comes on and restakes them and they may be staked several times before development takes place but, as some of my friends from Northern Ontario know, many of our greatest developments have come from lands that have been restaked. In fact, our greatest mines up there you will find they have been staked perhaps two or three times before the actual development took place. That applies to some of the great mines of Ontario, which are located up in the riding of my hon. friend from South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett). It is quite interesting to know how lady fortune played a part in connection with these things.

If we allow those mineral areas to become tied up, if it becomes patented and alienated from the Crown and there is no right or interest that the Crown has in those lands, ultimately these lands become tied up in tax sales with municipalities and they get into the hands of estates and the result is that the prospector, who is the real life blood of mining, he is barred from a great valuable area which belongs to the people by means of a stupid situation we have in connection with our Land Titles arrangement through the Mining andPublic Lands Act.

The situation is this; the difficulty has not arisen

in connection with lands in unorganized territories but it has arisen in connection with lands which come into organized territories. For instance, my hon. friend from Temiskaming (Mr. Taylor), has a situation in Cobalt where there are areas in the township of Coleman and adjoining townships, townships which are unorganized territories where valuable lands are alienated from the Crown and we have no way of reverting them back to the Crown to stake again. In other words, they get into the ordinary land title system, and a claim belongs to John Jones. He perhaps does not pay his municipal taxes and it reverts to the municipality. In the usual course the municipality turns and sells it to John Smith, etc. The result is it never comes back to the Crown, so that A, B, C, the great body of prospectors cannot go on and prospect that land again. Now, we do not want that to happen. We want this situation to obtain that the Crown shall have always the tax payable on these mining lands so that if the tax is not paid then they do not revert, the lands revert actually back to the Crown and the Crown can throw them open for restaking again. Now, I think that is a sound principle. Our situation has been challenged, I mentioned the Cobalt situation but at Cochrane and also in the Porcupine district, and now with the growth of improved areas it is getting to be a matter that is exceedingly serious because the Department of municipal affairs is urging, for good reasons, the formation

of improved districts. Well, with the coming of improved districts it takes vast areas of the most valuable land of Ontario away from the Crown. So that the effect of this Act is this; it brings back into the Crown or within the operation of this Act lands which have been previously patented under the Mining Act. Now, that applies in Cobalt, and elsewhere. It means this that also the Crown retain in improved areas and newly formed municipalities, still retains the right to charge mining tax.

Now, my hon. friends will notice there are certain exceptions in the Act which is before the House, exceptions such as that agricultural lands are exempt if they are used for agricultural purposes and my hon. friends know this--that there are many mining lands which are actually at the present time used for agricultural purposes. Now, in this case we do not want to collect the tax but when the lands begin to be used for mining purposes again we want the tax to apply so that we will keep these in on these valuable mining rights.

Now, the only change in the Act is this in regard to taxes. The acreage tax, which applied for years, is 5¢ per acre, which means on 40 acres a tax of $2.00 a year. We are increasing that to 10¢ an acre. That is pursuance of the recommendation of the Mining Commission. This matter has been discussed for many years, and the Mining Commission recommended 10¢ an acre. I may say to the hon. members in this House that I think the

recommendations of the Prospectors' Association actually was that the tax should be increased to 25¢ an acre but it seems to us to be rather drastic to increase a tax at once from 5¢ to 25¢ an acre, and it might cause hardship. It seemed better to take a step in this matter of bringing all of the lands within the amendment of the Mining Tax Act, I mean lands which have been either patented previously under Mining Acts or which had been patented under Public Lands Act or tax lands which were used for mining purposes. Now, it seems to me if we took these steps gradually and raised it to 10¢ an acre it would actually mean that the tax would be $4.00 instead of $2.00 for 40 acres. Now, that is not too onerous and I say, Mr. Speaker, that we have endeavored to protect the soldier overseas and those who have returned. We have a great many claims which have been in arrears for taxes to such an extent that we could have sold them but we have held those up to quite a large extent until the soldiers get back and they had an opportunity of protecting their interest.

Now, Mr. Speaker, that is the principle of this arrangement. There are many details which the members would probably like to discuss in committee, which can be dealt with at that time.

I move second reading of the bill.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A DREW: 17th order. I will just say to the

leader of the Opposition, for purely mechanical reasons, the bill has not been distributed here. The members know the Weed Control Act. We can take that in detail.

MR. OLIVER: I agree with that.

HON. GEORGE A DREW: In the absence of Mr. Kennedy, I would move second reading of An Act to amend the Weed Control Act.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A DREW: 19th order. If it is agreeable--if anybody raises any question about it I will not proceed--but if it is agreeable I will move second reading Bill 134, The Farm Products Marketing Act, 1946.

MR. GRUMMETT: I presume the Premier will agree to allow any of us who desire to discuss proper action other than just the section we are dealing with in committee.

HON. GEORGE A DREW: The only reason I am suggesting it, there are these few bills which have not been discussed but which were discussed on first reading and I would certainly concur in the suggestion that the discussion should be on a broader basis on question of principle at the outset. I move second reading of bill No. 134, The Farm Products Marketing Act, 1946.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

HON. GEORGE A DREW: 20th Order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 20th Order, second reading of Bill

No. 135, "An Act to amend the Public Libraries Act."

HON. GEORGE A DREW: I move second reading of bill No. 135.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of Bill.

HON. GEORGE A DREW: Might I ask a question, is the hon. member for Fort William here (Mr. Anderson)? I was going to call a private bill.

MR. GRUMMETT: I think he is out.

HON. GEORGE A DREW: Perhaps you could move it.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: That is in committee.

HON. GEORGE A DREW: 47th order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 47th order, second reading of Bill No. 34, "An Act respecting the Ontario Music Teachers Association," Mr. Martin.

MR. MARTIN: I move the second reading of Bill No. 34, "An Act respecting the Ontario Music Teachers Association."

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

HON. GEORGE A DREW: 48th Order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 48th Order, second reading of Bill No. 35, "An Act respecting the City of London", Mr. Patrick.

MR. PATRICK: I move second reading of Bill No. 35, "An Act respecting the City of London."

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

HON. GEORGE A DREW: 49th Order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of Bill No. 38, "An Act to incorporate the Kingsboro Club", Mr. Allan.

MR. F. S. THOMAS (Elgin): In the absence of Mr. Allan I move second reading of Bill No. 38, "An Act to incorporate the Kingsboro Club."

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

HON. GEORGE A DREW: 50th Order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 50th Order, second reading of Bill No. 41, "An Act respecting the City of Toronto, " Mr. Roberts.

MR. WILLIAM MURDOCH : In the absence of Mr. Roberts, I move second reading of Bill No. 41, "An Act respecting the City of Toronto."

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

HON. GEORGE A DREW: 51st Order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 51st Order, second reading of Bill No. 43, "An Act respecting the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, Branch 51", Mr. Hanniwell.

MR. F. S. THOMAS: In the absence of Mr. Hanniwell, I move the second readingof Bill No. 43, "An Act respecting the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, Branch 51."

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

HON. GEORGE A DREW: 52nd Order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 52nd Order, second reading of

Bill No. 44, "An Act respecting the town of Paris"

Mr. Nixon.

MR. NIXON: I move the second reading of Bill No. 44, "An Act respecting the town of Paris."

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

(Page 1558 follows)

HON. MR. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No.53.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 53rd Order, second reading of Bill No.3, "An Act respecting the City of Guelph", Mr. Hamilton.

MR. W. GRIESINGER (Windsor-Sandwich) : Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Hamilton, I beg leave to move second reading of Bill No.3.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No.54.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 54th Order; second reading of Bill No.9, "An Act to incorporate the Religious Hospitallers of St. Joseph of Hotel Dieu of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Toronto in Canada", Mr. Lewis.

MR. T.H. LEWIS (Welland): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No.9.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No.55.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 55th Order, Second reading of Bill No.10, "An Act respecting the City of Ottawa", Mr. Chartrand.

MR. R. BEGIN (Russell): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Chartrand, I move second reading of Bill No.10.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 56th Order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 56th Order, Second reading of

Bill No.25, "An Act respecting the Trusts and Guarantee Company Limited", Mr. Michener.

MR. R.H. TAYLOR (Huron): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Michener, I would like to move second reading of Bill No.25.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No.57.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 57th Order, Second reading of Bill No.26, "An Act respecting Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian", Mr. Michener.

MR. R.H. TAYLOR (Huron): Mr. Speaker, again in the absence of Mr. Michener, I beg leave to move second reading of Bill No.26.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No.58.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 58th Order; Second reading of Bill No.6, "An Act respecting the City of Port Arthur," Mr. Robinson.

MR. W.J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane, South): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Robinson, I beg leave to move second reading of Bill No.6.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No.59.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 59th Order, second reading of Bill No.13, "An Act respecting the town of Leamington",

Mr. Murdoch.

MR. MURDOCH (Essex, South): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move second reading of Bill No.13.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No.60.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 60th Order, second reading of Bill No.28, "An Act respecting the Sarnia General Hospital", Mr. Cathcart.

MR. B.L. CATHCART (Lambton, West): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move second reading of Bill No.28.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 61.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 61st Order, Second reading of Bill No.30, "An Act respecting the City of Hamilton", Mr. Knowles.

MR. V.C.KNOWLES (Hamilton Centre): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to move second reading of Bill No.30.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of the whole.

Motion agreed to.

The House in Committee (Mr. Reynolds in the chair).

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 41.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 41st Order, House in Committee on Bill No.2, "An Act respecting the City of Fort William", Mr. Anderson.

Sections 1 to 8, inclusive, agreed to.

Schedules 'a', 'b', and 'c', agreed to.

Bill No.2 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No.42.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 42nd Order; House in Committee on Bill No.5, "An Act respecting the town of New Liskeard", Mr. Roberts.

Sections 1, 2 and 3 agreed to.

Schedule 'a' agreed to.

Bill No.42 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No.43.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 43rd Order, House in Committee on Bill No.11, "An Act respecting the Town of Collingwood", Mr. Downer.

Sections 1, 2 and 3 agreed to.

Bill No.11 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No.44.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 44th Order, House in Committee on Bill No.15, "An Act respecting the Village of Forest Hill", Mr. Sale.

Sections 1 to 6, inclusive, reported.

Bill No.15 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No.45.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 45th Order; House in Committee on Bill No.17, "An Act respecting the Brockville General

Hospital and the Fullford Home for Aged Women", Mr. Reynolds.

Sections 1, 2 and 3 agreed to.

Bill No.17 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No.46.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 46th Order; House in Committee on Bill No.21, "An Act respecting James McKay and the Hamilton Police Benefit Fund", Mr. Knowles.

Sections 1, 2 and 3 agreed to.

Bill No.21 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report certain Bills.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumes (Mr. Speaker in the chair).

MR. W.B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, during your absence from the House the Committee of the whole House passed certain bills without amendment, and move the report be adopted.

Motion agreed to.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, with the consent of the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), I would wish to move second reading of three Bills, which I momitted. They are simple Bills, which have been explained. Of course, if any question is raised, they can be deferred, but the Bills can again be discussed very fully in Committee.

With that statement, I would call the 14th Order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 14th Order, Second reading of Bill

No.129, "An Act to amend the Securities Act, 1945", Mr. Blackwell.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Blackwell, I move second reading of Bill No.129, "An Act to amend the Securities Act, 1945".

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No.15.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 15th Order, Second reading of Bill No.130, "An Act to amend The Minors' Protection Act", Mr. Blackwell.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Blackwell, I move second reading of Bill No.130, "An Act to amend the Minors' Protection Act".

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No.18.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 18th Order, second reading of Bill No.133, "An Act to provide for the establishment of Conservation Authorities for the purposes of the Conservation, Restoration and Development of Natural Resources, other than Gas, Oil, Coal and Minerals and for the Prevention of Floods and of Water Pollution", Mr. Porter.

HON. DANA PORTER (Minister of Planning and Development): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No.133.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

MR. H.C. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Speaker, what about No.3?

That was the Companies Act. There is no objection on this side to advancing it.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I believe there is a reason why it is being held.

Before moving the adjournment of the House, I would say that to-morrow afternoon we will call at least two of the estimates and then proceed with certain Bills, and, as usual, adjourn early for those who wish to leave by the afternoon train.

Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at ten-fifteen of the clock p.m.

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P R O C E E D I N G S

of the

Second Session of the Twenty-Second Legislature,

Province of Ontario.

Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.,
Speaker.

T W E N T I E T H D A Y .

Toronto, Ontario;
Friday, March 29, 1946.

The House met at 3:00 o'clock.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by Committees.

MR. J.de C. HEPBURN (Prince Edward-Lennox): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the fifth report of the Standing Committee on miscellaneous private bills, and move its adoption.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Hepburn, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills presents the following as the fifth report:

"Your Committee begs to report the following Bills without amendment: -

Bill (No. 19), An Act respecting the City of Chatham.

" Bill (No. 20), An Act respecting the City of Kitchener.

Your Committee begs to report the following Bills with certain amendments;-

Bill (No. 12), An Act respecting the Township of North York.

Bill (No. 22), An Act respecting the Town of Weston.

Bill (No. 24), An Act respecting the City of Toronto.

Bill (No. 27), An Act respecting the Township of York.

Bill (No. 33), An Act respecting the Township of Thorold.

Your Committee would recommend that Bill (No. 16), An Act respecting the City of Welland, be not reported, the petitioner having requested that it be withdrawn and Your Committee would further recommend that the fees less the penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted.

All of which is respectfully submitted."

Motion agreed to.

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.

Introduction of bills.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Kennedy that leave be given to introduce an act intituled, "An Act to amend the Public Service Act", and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First reading of the bill.

MR. W.J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon Premier (Mr. Drew) would give a short outline of the bill.

HON. MR. DREW: Yes, Mr. Speaker. The bill provides that temporary employees upon appointment to the permanent staff may obtain superannuation benefit in respect of the time spent on the temporary staff. There has been a great deal of unfairness in certain cases where people have been on the temporary staff, and after some time have been brought on to the permanent staff, without the advantage of the superannuation benefit.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce an act intituled, "An Act to amend the Judicature Act", and that same be read the first time .

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs); Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Thompson, that leave be given to introduce an act intituled, "An Act to amend the Wartime Housing Act, 1944", and that same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First reading of the bill.

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Speaker, would

the hon Minister (Mr. Dunbar) give us a brief outline of the intent of the bill.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Yes, Mr. Speaker. This bill received its first reading last year. It referred to lands invested in His Majesty the King. Now the land belongs to the municipalities, and we want to include also if the federal government purchased the land for building houses upon, that would be included. The first agreement stated that the agreement expired six months after the cessation of hostilities, and the municipalities want that fifteen years, in order to take back from the purchaser at any time within the fifteen years, these wartime houses from the government.

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Thompson, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Assessment Act", and that same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Thompson, that leave be given to introduce an act intituled, "An Act to amend the Municipal Act", and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Thompson, that

leave be given to introduce a bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Public Utilities Act", and that same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First reading of the bill.

MR. F.O. ROBINSON (Port Arthur): Will the hon Minister (Mr. Dunbar) give us a short explanation, Mr. Speaker.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Yes. Mr. Speaker, this is giving a municipality the power to enter into an agreement with outside municipalities for the supply of water with private individuals or manufacturing industries, covering a period of ten years, and with railway companies for a period of twenty years.

This bill, I might say, is in order to assist Sault Lookout, to enable them to install water works and sewers in that town. The railway company - the C.N.R. - according to the old Act could only enter into an agreement for ten years, but the debentures covered a period of twenty years, therefore they cannot sell their debentures unless the agreement with the C.N.R. is twenty years.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Is the bill limited to one town?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: No, it is a general bill.

MR. W.G. THOMPSON (Minister of Mines): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, that leave be given to introduce an act intituled, "An Act to amend the Public Land Act", and that same be read a first time.

Motion agreed to.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I wish to have bill No. 45, "An Act to amend the Professional Engineers Act", and bill No. 128, "An Act respecting Dental Technicians", referred to the Legal Bills Committee.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I wish to rise in connection with a matter both on personal privilege and public importance, and with your permission I would like to make a statement.

My attention has been drawn to an editorial in the official C.C.F. publication "CCF NEWS". In the issue of March 14th there is an editorial under the heading "The Red Herring". I would like to read to this legislature and into the record the first three paragraphs of that editorial.

"When Premier Drew attacked the Communists during his speech in the Throne Speech debate he was less interested in direct anti-Russian matters than in throwing a smoke screen over the failures of his government to meet the needs of the people of Ontario. His government has failed miserably; and that fact has now begun to dawn even upon George Drew.

In the earlier portion of his speech he continued his well-worn tactics of shifting responsibility upon the federal government. When he said, 'It cannot

"'be shown that there are better labour laws anywhere else in the world today, and nowhere are labour laws administered with better judgment and more sympathetic consideration for the rights and needs of labour than they are by our Minister of Labour in Ontario', he was offering a direct insult to organized labour."

I am still quoting:

"That was utterly false as every worker knows regardless of his political affiliation or leanings. George Drew know it was false too."

This is the paragraph to which I want particular attention paid:

" His suggestion that strikes are always the result of communist activity within the ranks of organized labour will reach the ears of labour as the old battle cry of the Tories. Their failure to recognize the economic needs of the vast majority of the people places them continuously in the position of completely misunderstanding the real purposes and demands of organized labour. The Communists have been and still are a disruptive and destructive force within the ranks of organized labour. The sooner their influence is removed the better for all; but there was more in that suggestion of George Drew than just this worthy effort. He was warning all labour that any future strikes would be considered by him and his government as Communist inspired and therefore 'unprincipled, unjustified and un-Canadian".

And that is the end of the quotation.

Every member of this Legislature knows that the statements contained in this editorial are deliberately untrue. Every member of this Legislature knows that nothing could be more false or dishonest than the statement that I had suggested in this Legislature that strikes are always the result of Communist activity within the ranks of organized labour. I said the very opposite. It was equally false and dishonest for this editorial to convey the impression that I had given a warning that any future strikes would be considered by me and by this government as Communist inspired.

I do not associate,-and I want this understood - the members of this Legislature who belong to the C.C.F. party with the dishonest statements in the editorial from which I have quoted. But I do quote this editorial in this Legislature because the speech to which it refers was made in this Legislature. The members will recall what I said. I do not need to repeat it again, because I repeated it a second time. I expressed my admiration for organized labour and my faith in organized labour. But I did point out that Communists in the ranks of organized labour have no purpose but disruption. At no time did I say or even hint that all strikes were Communist inspired but I did say, and I repeat most emphatically, that the purpose of Communists in the ranks of organized labour is to bring about strikes for political purposes. In support of that statement, I quoted the words of Tim Buck himself - not my

opinion. But there need be no argument on this subject. I suggest to the members of the C.C.F. Party that instead of permitting their official publication to falsely attribute to me statements which I never made, that they would be well advised to read the statements of the Communists themselves as to what their intention really is.

May I refer them, merely as an example, to the Communisty monthly publication of February last which is known as "NATIONAL AFFAIRS". In that issue of this monthly publication of which Tim Buck is chairman of the editorial board, there is an article by Mr. Leslie Morris which could well be read by every member of this Legislature. The title of that article is "Marxism VS. Reformism: The Ford Strike's Lesson".

It will bear reading by the C.C.F. who call "Red-baiting" any suggestion that the Communists are in organized labour for the purpose of creating strikes, because in that article, you will find what they think could have been done in the Ford strike, and their disappointment about it, and then you will find these words by Mr. Leslie Morris - at least that is the name he uses in the article -

MR. A.A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Oh, oh.

HON. MR. DREW: That is the name he uses in the article.

MR. MacLEOD: That is his name.

HON. MR. DREW: Are you complaining about my saying that is the name he used in the article?

MR. MacLEOD: I am complaining about the inuendo.

HON. MR. DREW: In that article, Moriss quite frankly refers to his party as the Communists, and without going into detail of his explanation of the political character of their activities in that strike this positive statement should be sufficient answer to those who have said that my remarks in this Legislature were mere "Red-baiting". These are his words:

" We are witnessing in this country (and the Ford strike has given us an instructive preview) a struggle for leadership of the key industrial workers by the Marxists on the one hand, and the C.C.F. opportunists on the other."

Let me repeat that short positive statement by Mr. Morris:

" We are witnessing in this country (and the Ford strike has given us an instructive preview) a struggle for leadership of the key industrial workers by the Marxists on the one hand, and the C.C.F. opportunists on the other".

In the same article Mr. Morris criticized the C.C.F.'s attitude in a much more vigorous way than I intend doing, to the Ford strike because -- "it rejected the means whereby the strike could have served as the political medium of winning a great victory." That is clear enough. So that there could be no doubt about what he meant, the word "political" in the article is certainly the only word in that article in italics. Leslie Morris left no doubt in

this article about his view that the Ford strike should have been regarded as a political strike, and his criticism of the C.C.F. is that they did not sufficiently recognize the political possibilities of that strike.

I think it is important that the C.C.F. members of this Legislature seek to assure a more accurate interpretation in their official publication of what actually does take place in this Legislature. And I think it is also of use to them and to every member of this Legislature to know exactly what is still going on.

I have in my hand an original eighteen-page Marconigram from Moscow to the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, dated March 13th. That date has some significance, because you will recall it was in February that it was first announced to the people of Canada than an investigation was taking place which had led to very extensive arrests and prosecutions of the spies, or those charged with spying, in connection with the Soviet Embassy. What actually is significant here is that a month after the public found out, and long after the Soviet Embassy knew that they were under investigation, one would have thought at least some caution might have been displayed.

This eighteen-page Marconigram, dated Moscow, March 13th, addressed to the Press Department of the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa is a most offensive attack on Winston Churchill's Fulton speech, and not only that, but a most offensive attack upon the British Empire, and its policies throughout the world, and it indicates perfectly clearly the general

powers of Communist propaganda.

This Marconigram was in turn sent by the Soviet Embassy to a publication in this province which they mistakingly thought was sympathetic to their evil designs. It was then in turn handed to me by that loyal Canadian citizen, who has no use for their practices or designs at all. It came into my possession this morning.

After having described the general line of Communist attack in regard to most of this, and having indicated the general line to follow in ridiculing Churchill, which you will see clearly set out in the Communist weekly, The "Tribune", they then end up with these rather interesting words which place some emphasis upon Churchill's warning that if there is to be a peace, that peace must be based upon certain principles, and the only way that peace can be assured for the British people, as for the rest of the world, is for those people to believe in the principles for which they were warned to stand together, and to make it clear to the Russians that they will stand together with force behind that stand. And the statement was made that the Russian people do respect force.

Having regard to that, these significant words are interesting, as being sent out to the Soviet Embassy. I will quote the exact words of the Marconigram:

"Now who evers tried make show of force to Russian people has invariable lost game stop Nothing annoys

"Russian people moren attempt scare them stop Churchill knows better then many people that Hitler buried himself this Third Reich in just such attempt stop Why does orator of Fulton call on two great Anglosaxon peoples to travel this fatal road?"

The important thing, Mr. Speaker, and hon members of this Legislature, is not the words themselves - the document is chiefly distinguished by the almost childish simplicity of point of view that we would think that the document put forth here would have any effect upon the sound people of Canada. But the insolence of the Soviet Embassy in sending this out a month after they are openly under investigation here is what I am impressed with, and that they are doing it with the idea of having this doctrine spread to the Canadian people here in Canada.

Can you imagine what would happen if the Canadian Embassy in Moscow took it upon itself to tell writers in Russia what they should say in insulting terms about the leaders of their state, or about the Communist doctrine in Russia?

This is important because it indicates both a lack of sense, and sensitiveness to the public attitude at the present time. It also demonstrates perfectly well that they are still trying to disrupt public sentiment and public confidence in any way they can.

I do suggest that it would be well just to keep that in mind. May I most respectfully suggest to the C.C.F. members of this Legislature that, with due regard for the

official status of those who are responsible for this publication, they correct them as to what actually was said here, and that they pay some attention to the evidence that is given, that a contact is still direct between Moscow and our local Communists, and that their main purpose is still disruption.

Mr. Speaker, as a matter of record, I would like to table this document with the records of the House.

MR. MacLEOD: Will they all appear in the records?

HON. MR. DREW: Yes. You may examine them carefully, if you have not read them already in the Tribune.

MR. J.B. SAISBERG (St. Andrew): Or in the New York Times.

(Page 1679 follows)

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply.

Motion agreed to.

House in Committee of Supply (Mr. J. deC. Hepburn in the chair).

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Vote No.190, page .99, Department of Travel and Publicity.

MR. G.A. WELSH (Minister of Travel and Publicity): Mr. Chairman, in regard to the estimates of this new Department, which I have the honour to represent, I would like to make a few observations with regard to the tourist industry, generally, and then more specific information, including the Department. Now, the tourist business is an export business. It is a peculiar type, but that is the only way it can be described, namely, an export business. It travels from Canada, across the border, and goes into the hand of the consumer in whatever country it is, and we get our return in foreign exchange. The export business, as related to the tourist business, is the reverse, the consumers come across our border and consume what we have and pay us in foreign exchange in our own country.

It is only within the last few years, principally since the war, that Canada has become aware of the importance of this tremendous export business and the impact of that, on our whole national economy. During the war years, the imports of American dollars were a life saver to our war

effort. The amount of foreign exchange that the tourist business brings to Canada is only one part of the benefit this country receives from that particular industry. In addition to the actual monetary returns, we get returns that are more difficult, almost impossible to assess in dollars and cents, but they have a tremendous effect on our national life.

Now, the border between Canada and the United States is a border between the friendliest people in the world. We have a continuous flow of traffic both ways, vacationers, service clubs, baseball and hockey teams, public speakers in practically every walk of life, and Canada and the United States, at some time or other, have representatives crossing the border. This has a tremendous cultural effect on Canada and the United States. As an example of that, if these two nations were not friendly, can you conceive of any president of a great nation like the United States making a statement, as the late President Roosevelt did, about the United States being willing to come to our defence in the event of an attack. I think that was one of the most momentous statements ever made in the history of democracy in this world. President Roosevelt was a Canadian vacationist. He had a summer home in Canada, and like a good many more Americans, came to visit us in the summer; a tourist to-day, a resident to-morrow, and a friend of this country for his whole life. The educational advantages derived through our American visitors are also impossible to assess in dollars and cents, but I need not take up the time in pointing this out to

the hon. members of both sides of the House, I am quite sure that is quite obvious to us all.

Now, we come to the economic effect of this tremendous industry, the most outstanding effect it has on our country and the province of Ontario, particularly, is the more widely distributed effect of the money that comes from that industry through all sections of our province, through all sections of our provincial life. The tourist dollar does not go to the resort operator only. It is very widely distributed, indeed. Babson's Statistical institution, in 1941, made a survey, and here is an account of the distribution of the tourist dollar, as is found in the United States, and I think we can equally well apply these same figures to the province of Ontario; the retail store got 31 cents of every dollar that was spent, the hotel got 23 cents, restaurants 18 cents, garages 10 cents, miscellaneous expenditures 10 cents, and theatres 8 cents. Now, that money that was spent by these business men, in return, went to the farmers, went to the professional men, and went to the labouring men. It had a very wide distribution, indeed. A more direct effect on the revenue of the province of Ontario, of course, is the enormous sums that we collect from the vacationists in gasoline taxes and hunting and fishing licenses which they purchase while in this province.

We are very rapidly approaching a point in the life of this province, -- and I know the group in this House who are spokesmen for labour, whether as appointed, or otherwise, will agree, the main appeals we have to-day for labour come

from agriculture and industry, and both these industries are reaching the saturation point, but there is another great industry that is far from the saturation point, and let us call it the service industry, of which, probably, the tourist business is an outstanding example. There is absolutely no limit to the number of men and women that can be employed in this service industry. Just as an example of how the action of one department of this government affects the national life of Canada and of the province of Ontario, you all heard the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) speak about this new road into Red Lake. That road is opening up 95 miles of new country in our province and anyone who has gone through that country or spent their lifetime there, will agree it is the finest tourist country in Ontario. It is a by-product given by the mining industry when the department of Public Highways through that 95 miles of road will reach hundreds and hundreds of lakes that have never been visited by vacationists before and in the next two or three years, there is a great possibility of developing that country as one more of our national assets. While that is very nice to have this tremendous influx of visitors and the millions of dollars they bring to us, on the other hand, the people of the province of Ontario must accept the responsibility in this connection. In return for this money, British money, or American money, or wherever it comes from, brought by these vacationists to look at our scenery, we must give them accommodation, and I hope, in the years to come, we will give them better accommodation than they

receive to-day. We certainly give them better health and we hope we improve their viewpoint by coming in contact with our viewpoint, we give them a little courtesy, and that, I want to tell you, Mr. Chairman, is one of the most important exports that this or any other country could have. Last Fall a questionnaire was sent out to a few of our visitors who had come from the United States and spent a week or longer in the province of Ontario. It was a matter of great gratification to me, and to my staff, to read the replies to this questionnaire, and I am sure it will be a matter of great gratification to the hon. members of this House to learn that over 90 per cent of the answers we received said the thing that impressed the American visitors most about the province of Ontario was the courtesy they received from the Canadian people. I saw an example of that, myself, last summer. I was down in front of the Royal York Hotel on Front Street, and there was a troop train coming in and the street was just jammed with motor cars. There was a Mounted Policeman there and an American drove up and wanted to park his car. Well, this policeman, -- and I am very, very sorry I did not take his name, -- first stopped the traffic, got two or three cars moved, and got the American car parked. I happened to be standing on the curb just nearby, where he got out of his car, and he turned around to me and he said, "Are all policeman in the province of Ontario as polite as that officer is?". I said, "Unfortunately, I cannot say they all are, but I hope a great many of them are.". That is the kind of thing that sends the visitor

home with a good impression of the province and the people of Ontario. It is the cheapest commodity we can export, we can export it indefinitely and it does not cost us anything and brings us a big return, not only in a monetary sense, but otherwise. In addition, our responsibility is to provide visitors with roads and make sure their vists are a success. That is a responsibility we are facing in not a small way. We have responsibility as individuals and every hon. member of this House, and every individual in the province, every school teacher and every child has a responsibility as well. Our individual responsibility is, primarily, courtesy. But, on the other hand, I would like to suggest to the hon. members of this House that when they go home they look around their own communities and find out that the services that we offer to our visitors, whether from United States or Canada, are the kind of services that reflect the attitude and method of living and outlook of the people of that particular community. You are going to be judged by what the visitor sees in your home town, or around your farm, or wherever you are, and I think that we all have an individual responsibility to see that the very best impression possible is given. That is something we can all do something about.

Now, you are all familiar with the parable of the good Samaritan. The good Samaritan has gone down in history as being what he is, a good Samaritan. But, if you recall the parable, there were two other people who had the same opportunity. I cannot recall their names,

and I do not think anyone else can. They had the opportunity and they missed it. Let us not be in the position of these two men. Let us take the stand of the good Samaritan and be charitable to the stranger within our gates. By that, I mean to say, see that he gets full value for his money, not subjected to rackets, whether by police speed traps, or any other way, but that we go out of our way to make him feel at home, and he will come back next year and bring his friends, and in that way, we will build up the tourist business to be of an inestimable value to the province of Ontario. To carry that responsibility a little further, the municipalities have their job to do. Their job may consist of providing dustproof roads, may consist of inspecting the facilities the tourists are offered. There are a multitude of ways they can help. I want to say to the hon. member for Sault Ste. Marie (Mr. Harvey) that I think in his very able speech the other day, he did considerably less than justice to the people of Northern Ontario, and I want to say to the hon. member of that group who represented the C.C.F. in this House, that I think they are sincere, I know they are sincere men, I have a lot of friends in the C.C.F. party, but I would ask them to sit down and consider where they are going.

Our greatest national asset is not in our lands and in our forests and in our mines. Our greatest national asset is the initiative and character and ability and technical skill of the people of the province of Ontario. You can wipe out all our great buildings, all our railway

systems, all our developments in Hydro, and if the people of Ontario still retain these qualities that I have mentioned, we will have all these things back inside twenty years, bigger and better than ever. I want to say to the C.C.F., "Don't cast away the substance of the matter.", look around the province of Ontario and see what has been built by private enterprise. My people have been in the province of Ontario for a great many years. I have travelled considerably around the world and I saw the results of the philosophy that the C.C.F. are prescribing at the present time.

I think Ontario is the greatest province of any province in the world. When I came back to Ontario after seeing the socialistic states in Europe, it was not the greatness or the scenery of this great province that impressed me, no, it was the look of the people, you realized they were a free people, they looked you in the eye, and they felt just as good as you, and they had initiative and ability to do things, without being told or driven by Gestapo with a fear of the concentration camp facing them. Consider where you are going and consider it well. You know we have subversive elements in this country, self-confessed. We have heard a lot of representations made on behalf of labour, and a lot of them are very sound. I am very much in favour of labour, but I would hate to think that the people of the province of Ontario had come to the point where they got down on their knees to worship smoke stacks. There are other people in Ontario deserve

some consideration, too. Let us not forget that, let us give everybody an equal opportunity, groups that are not so well organized are just as important. I come from the borders of Muskoka. Muskoka, a few years ago, had the finest stand of natural pine in North America. Lumbering, in those days, was a matter of getting it out, butchering all our forests, and disposing of it as quickly as possible, with the result in a comparatively few years these wonderful stands in Muskoka were pretty well depleted. Did these people sit down and tailor their gown and scream for help? No, they looked around for some other way of life, and what did they see? They saw some of the finest scenery, most magnificent lakes in the world, and they said, "Nature has provided us with the answer." and they developed it. The economy of Muskoka to-day is mainly based on the tourist industry. I do not need to tell you how well Muskoka is known. It is known all over the world for that one thing, only because the people were energetic and had ability to get out and make it that way. They profited financially, educationally, and culturally, because, I say in all seriousness, the people of Muskoka, through their contacts with American visitors, Canadian visitors and visitors from the British Isles, had a broad outlook, I will say they had a cosmopolitan outlook, and that is the result of their contacts with their visitors. Their sole reward was not in dollars and cents, there were other rewards, and that was reflected in the attitude of these people in the last six years. That district compares very, very favourably with any area in the Dominion of Canada in the number of

fine young men and women who represented Canada in the armed forces. Their energy had another effect; it had an effect on the farming communities that join Muskoka.

I am going to quote, very briefly, some figures I obtained from a resort, sent to me from the constituency represented by the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost). This is a very small resort, but this is the money that he spent in one year's operation in the community, and you do not need much imagination to see the effect when you multiply this fellow by thousands of others in the province of Ontario, the effect it has on the whole province. This was for the operation of ten weeks, and during that time, he purchased one thousand dozen eggs, a thousand pounds of butter, five thousand quarts of milk, four hundred fowl, five hundred pounds of commercial fish, eighteen thousand buns and muffins and bread baked, in addition to that, right on the premises, five thousand pies, twelve thousand pounds of meat, and used a hundred and twenty-five gallons of ice cream and five barrels of fruit juice, mostly tomato juice. He paid out for supplies $8,000, paid for help $3500, paid $2,000 for maintenance and repair on his resort, he spent $450 for light and fuel and paid $150 in taxes. Multiply that expenditure by all the thousands of resort owners we have in the province of Ontario and imagine the impact on our life.That is a small resort.

Now, so far, I have been talking mostly about Americans because the vast bulk of our vacationists, naturally, come from the United States. But, anything I have said about the

Americans applies equally as well to those people at home who take vacations. It results in a very much wider distribution of our provincial wealth, and when I am speaking of those at home, I want to digress for a moment, Mr. Chairman, with your permission, and say something about another class of people who have not been mentioned too often in this Legislature.

We know what the farmers have done, we know what they did in the war years, but I want to put in a plug, right here and now, for the farmers' wives, for what they have done. They worked in the fields because they could not get help. They worked in the Red Cross, and how they worked, and how we appreciated it. They worked in all kinds of patriotic organizations, and I am happy to say that I hope that farm conditions in the next two or three years will see an improvement so that possibly some of these people will have a chance to get into our north country and enjoy what nature has provided for their entertainment there.

Now, we come to the other countries; Canada had almost a million men and women overseas in the Armed Forces. These people were salesmen for Canada, not only in the British Isles, but in Italy, Holland, Belgium and Germany itself. They were the best salesmen the world has ever seen, and I want to tell you the largest number of these people came from the province of Ontario. Now, it is a matter of great regret to me that the hon. member for North Waterloo (Mr. Meinzinger) is not in his seat,

because I think I can speak with a good deal more authority on Ontario House than he can. While in England, I was very proud to go in Ontario House and hang my coat and hat beside those of the boys and girls representing the province of Ontario. That club had a purely Ontario atmosphere. You get a beautiful meal there for a fraction of what it would cost you any other place in London. If you did not have the money, you got the meal, anyway. I think it is to the undying credit of the people of this province that that place was there for their relaxation, where they may meet other Canadians in congenial circumstances, and I think that will live in the hearts and minds of men and women who were overseas and be a wonderful credit and tribute to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) of this province. Now we are entering a new era, an era of higher wages, shorter working hours and vacations with pay. In my opinion, that will have a very direct effect on the tourist industry. The industry now, and for some years back, has not been restricted to the millionaire class. The advent of the motor car made our northland accessible to everybody on the continent of North America who wanted to go there.

Another factor that will affect us more and more, as time goes on, is air travel. We have thousands and thousands of lakes that can be used by floats and amphibians and I can visualize in a very few years we are going to have a tremendous number of vacationists coming into this province by air. I was very glad, indeed, in the discussion of the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) and his

deputy say that they had already considered this problem and were taking steps to assist the municipalities in the construction of air strips and facilities, generally, by supplying machinery that will help tremendously in the services we are rendering our people.

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and I think that the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) is to be commended for his broadness of outlook in doing this work.

Now, to consider the estimates proper. In the estimates we have a sum of $150,000, which is being set aside for the formation of this department. This is not an extravagant sum, I think you will all agree, for an industry that shows such great potentialities as the travel industry. It was only last week that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) spent considerable time explaining why such an apparently small sum was included, but perhaps I can add to his remarks by pointing out to you that you do not put the roof on a house until you have the foundation laid.

We do not now require a large sum of money. Next year it may be a different matter, and I would ask those who criticized the smallness of that allotment, to keep that in mind, so that when I come back next year and ask you for four times as much, there will be no opposition raised.

Now, I think it is only fair, Mr. Chairman, that the hon. members of this legislature should be given some information of what is proposed in this new department.

I might say at the outset that the Ontario Government does not intend to go into the tourist business, and this department will never be a spending department. I want to go on record as saying that, because, we have heard some very, very severe criticism and there have arisen some

very serious misunderstandings about other departments of government. I am very fortunate in that I inherited a very competent staff from the Bureau of Travel and Publicity, which we are using as a nucleus of this department, and we will build around them until we get our staff up to the point where we think we will be able to do the job that is set before us efficiently.

Now, as you can easily imagine, we have been deluged with a flood of applicants wanting jobs--literally thousands; most of them are men and women from the armed services, and I do not think that there can be any criticism or any quarrel with this department, when I say that when we do increase our staff, the jobs will be given to as many of these young men and women as we can find who are competent to do the work required.

Bill No. 90 gives the department authority to license and regulate the industry. Our first job will be to draft regulations, under which we will work, setting up minimum standards. These standards will be brought to the attention of the operators by means of publicity, and through the medium of a very small staff of field men, and their work in the initial stages will be mostly educational.

I would like to assure you, Mr. Chairman, that it is not the intention of this department to wield the "big stick" over the operators; our intention is to provide leadership and guidance for them, as much as we can. We will try to assist them by advice, and by research,

to bring their standards up to what we think they should be.

I think it would be very unfair to demand the operators have certain standards, if we are not prepared to demonstrate to them what those standards are, and how they can be arrived at.

Now, another phase of our work--and a very important one--will be the establishment at our main points of entry of tourist reception centres, and I regard this as the No. 1 priority for this year. In spite of all our warnings, there are vast numbers of tourists coming into Canada who have no accommodations. I think that in co-operation with the various tourist associations, the Boards of Trade of the different cities and towns, and the service clubs, we can overcome this difficulty to a very large extent, by having these areas give us a contact man, who is familiar with the accommodations available in that particular area, and one to whom we can telephone and arrange accommodations for them, and, accommodations for them on the way up, and I am very sure that that service will be appreciated, and will certainly be the very best advertising for the Province of Ontario.

Now, I doubt if most of the hon. members of this House realize how this department cuts through so many other departments of government. Obviously the Department of Public Highways is is a department with which we will have to have very close cooperation. The Department of Game and Fisheries, naturally, strikes everyone at the

start as being more or less associated with the tourist industry.

But there are other departments; Hydro affects us, and the tourist industry affects the Hydro; Lands and Forests the same. I see no reason why we cannot cooperate with Hydro, and with Lands and Forests, and help Hydro build lines into areas that are capable of roads being developed, and to help Lands and Forests sell desirable sites to our American visitors.

The Department of Education has an interest, because at the present time we are conducting a course for potential operators, which is under their jurisdiction. Our department, in short, will be a coordinating department to bring the various activities of these departments together, so that we can get the maximum results with the least expenditure of the people's money.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to say, in conclusion, that it is not the intention of this department this year to embark upon an extensive advertising campaign, to invite the whole world to come to the Province of Ontario.

The hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) in his reply to the Speech from the Throne--and I know this was not done with any malice, because I cannot conceive a man of his standing, and particularly a boy from the country, unwillingly representing another boy from the country--saying we do not want tourists in Ontario. I hope I make myself clear. We do want tourists in Ontario; we want them to come, and have a good time, and go home with a

good impression of Ontario. That is the best advertising we can get. But, on the other hand, if we have more tourists than we can accommodate, some are bound to go back disgruntled, and with a wrong impression of Ontario, and they will do us harm that will take millions and millions of dollars of advertising to overcome. That is what I meant, when I said what I did about the tourist industry.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): What did the hon. Minister (Mr. Welsh) say? Would he mind repeating it.

HON. MR. WELSH: In susbstance what I have said now. We want them to come, but we would like to get our own accommodations in a little better condition, and more of it than we have at the present time.

There is another activity in connection with this upon which I want to touch briefly, and this is not an idea that is peculiar to myself, but is general to the industry, and that is we have a wonderful opportunity in Ontario to develop the tourist industry as an all-round-year business, rather than concentrate it within a few months of the Summer, as we do now. There is no reason why it cannot be expanded into a nine or ten months' industry. Certain sections of the province have wonderful facilities for winter sports, ski-ing, and so on, and we will assist in developing those as much as we can.

Now, it has been customary for most big industrial firms to close down for a certain period of the year, to

overhaul machinery, and allow their employees to have vacations, and get ready for the coming year's work, and we have made representations to the proper sources to a good many of the larger manufacturing concerns in the province, to see if we could get them to do this in the months which are not peak months in the tourist business. The months of June and September are just as desirable for having a holiday as July and August, and I feel sure that the manufacturers will be quite willing to cooperate, and it will be to the benefit of the industry generally, and will certainly be to the benefit of their employees, because they will then be enabled to get accommodations, where otherwise they might not, and I feel [illegible] be able to get their cooperation on this.

Mr. Chairman, I have spoken at very much greater length than I proposed, but I felt, Mr. Chairman, that it was only fair to you and the hon. members of this House that they should have some idea of what we are attempting to do, and at the same time I have endeavored to point out to the leaders in the communities from which they come, how they may assist, and in doing so you are not assisting the government of Ontario, but you are assisting the people of Ontario in developing an industry, and starting it off on a sound basis, so that it will be of benefit to your land, and be a wonderful thing in our provincial economy.

In saying that, Mr. Chairman, I would commend the estimates to the House.

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Chairman, I would just like to make a few remarks in connection with this Department. First, I am sure we have all appreciated hearing from the hon. Minister, and getting an outline of this new department, and I might say that I feel that throughout the province that the business tourist committees that are now in action will be only too pleased to cooperate with this new department and give them assistance.

I am a little surprised, though, at the amount. The hon. Minister (Mr. Welsh) may feel it is large; I think it is very small. The amount we are asked to vote is $142,000.

(Page follows)

I represent a very small community in northern Ontario and our tourist department has a grant this year of upward of $8,000 which means we are spending about one-seventeenth of the amount set up for the provincial Department.

I can agree with the hon Minister (Mr. Welsh) when he stresses the importance of the tourist business. I think we in the north country are fully aware of the importance of it, but one of the things we need to get the best in that business is better accommodations, and better roads. I am absolutely convinced that money is more or less wasted in putting out fancy colored folders with a view of attracting tourists, unless we can give the tourists a good road and good accommodation, and I believe that will be one of the functions of the new Department - I hope it will be - to check up on some of the existing conditions, because there is a tendency for people in the tourist business, which is only a part-time job, to carry on, and develop conditions which are not a credit to the country, when they give accommodation.

I do not want to take the time, Mr. Chairman, to answer some of the things my hon friend referred to in connection with this little group which represents the north country in the House, but with your permission I would like just briefly to mention a few of them.

It always makes me smile when I hear someone try to connect the C.C.F. with National Socialism. Now, why don't you gentlemen be fair, and when you attempt to compare the policy of the C.C.F., why do you not go to the country, or

countries, which have policies like the C.C.F.? Why do you not visit Sweden? Why do you not visit Denmark? Why do you not visit New Zealand? Why do you not even visit Saskatchewan, because it seems to me if you did, you would not be for ever more talking about "Dictatorship" in the C.C.F.

I think we will agree that they have had a democratic system of government in the Scandinavian countries for a good many years. I have never had the privilege of being there, but I have read a great deal about it, and I, for one, would be hard to convince that there is any place in the world where there is a greater degree of democracy than in those countries.

So I want the hon Minister (Mr. Welsh) to feel when he comes up to northern Ontario, to that part of the country represented by the C.C.F., that he will see real democracy.

Now, about free enterprise. I was rather amused when the hon Minister (Mr. Welsh) told us about the practice of "free enterprise" and almost in the next breath, he told us, Mr. Chairman, about how the fine pines in this province - and he might have included the maple, and the beech, because my father cut down hundreds of acres of them, and burned them up, in order to get the land to grow food. Since I have got older I visited western Canada, and I have often wondered why, because there seems to be a lot of good agricultural land out there going begging - but it was under free enterprise that this province lost the greater portion of very fine timber stands, and now today we have barren land in its

place.

HON. MR. WELSH: You will have it back in fifty years.

MR. ANDERSON: I hope you are right, and I will be the very first one to give this government or any other government support in carrying out a policy of reforestation.

I was rather impressed when I read the outline of our hon Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) in reply to the proposals made by Ottawa, to find that two of the industries of importance that the hon Premier of this Province (Mr. Drew) mentioned in his brief was - what? What do you think it was? Private enterprise? He mentioned Hydro and the T.&N.O. Railway, both run under government ownership, and both run very efficiently. I do not say they are perfect, but there is no regimentation; it is not a case of a Hitler giving the orders to the leader of the T. & N.O.; it is a case of democracy instead.

After all, what is democracy? I think the best definition we ever had is the definition laid down by Abraham Lincoln, "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people", and because we do believe in democracy, we in the C.C.F. in northern Ontario believe we should extend government ownership into the field of large manufacturing enterprise, and the natural resources, so that it would be exploited by and for the people, and I can assure the hon Minister (Mr. Welsh) when he comes up to the Head of the Lakes - which I hope he will be able to do this coming year - we will give him a royal welcome, and I am quite sure that when he

leaves he will feel that we are not trying to establish a dictatorship in the north country; but we are trying to extend public ownership, and are trying to reestablish our forests, and to make a better place for people to live.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, perhaps before we proceed, I might just say a word. I think we are getting a long way from the original intention of the motion, that you do now occupy your present Chair.

I just wanted to say to the new hon Minister (Mr. Welsh), who has spoken at length this afternoon, that I have not anything but the kindliest feelings toward him, but I do respectfully suggest that he should not have gone into a full-dress debate in presenting his estimate, because I am sure he will learn with the rest of us, as we proceed, if you say something when the occasion does not demand it, you open up a wide variety of subjects which might be debated at some length.

I am not interested this afternoon, in regard to this particular item, as to whether this system or that system has the greater merit, but we are interested in the estimate before us and with the remarks made by my hon friend (Mr. Welsh) in respect of his estimates, I am in entire agreement.

We realize -- all of us in this corner -- the great value of the tourist trade to the Province of Ontario and to the Dominion of Canada. I think it is particularly important at this time that we emphasize definitely the great things that the tourist industry brings to Ontario, because as I pointed out some time ago - and I think it bears repeating -

we are in a period now when people have money to spend, and when restrictions have been lifted, on many things, and in a year or two that lie ahead will be the year or two in which we will either make or break the tourist industry in the Province of Ontario.

I am not going to criticize the smallness of the vote to cover the Department of my hon friend (Mr. Welsh). I think he and his Department are on trial, and if the government feels that this vote of$150,000 is ample to carry on the activities of this Department for a year, I, for one, am willing to let it go at that, and next year when we come back we will be able to ascertain the progress that has been made, and we will judge the Department upon the showing that it has made.

MR. F.O. ROBINSON(Port Arthur): Mr. Chairman, there is one point I would like to raise which has a direct bearing on the estimate before us.

I was glad to hear the hon Minister (Mr. Welsh) state the possibilities of the extension of the tourist industry into the winter months, as well as in the summer. The reason I make that point is that I understand there has been some difficulty in getting aid to veterans who are anxious to establish themselves in the tourist industry, and if we can avoid that seasonal argument, may I ask the hon Minister (Mr. Welsh) if we will progress along the road of getting aid to veterans.

HON. MR. WELSH: May I say, Mr. Chairman, in reply to that, as the Veterans Land Act stands now, people who wish to go into the tourist business are not eligible. I have

made representations on behalf of the government, and I think similar representations have been made from the governments of other provinces in the Dominion of Canada, but so far the Department of Veterans Affairs have not, in their wisdom, seen the light, and have not enlarged the provisions. We have been hoping that they will do so, and I think if we can make our case sufficiently clear to them, they will be only too glad to enlarge the provisions.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Just one question, Mr. Chairman. Is it the intention of the Department to carry on an intensive advertising campaign in the United States?

HON. MR. WELSH: The reply to that is very definitely, "No". We have done some advertising in the United States in former years, and we are going to do some this year, but only to a very small extent, and we are going to do it along the line "We want you to come to Ontario, but please have your accommodations arranged first".

Vote 190 agreed to.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee rise and report certain resolutions.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed (Mr. Speaker in the Chair).

MR. J. de C. HEPBURN (Prince Edward-Lennox): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House begs to report certain resolutions, and moves the report be adopted.

Motion agreed to.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 12.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twelfth Order, second reading of Bill No. 45, "An Act to amend the Professional Engineers Act", Mr. Scott.

MR. H.R. SCOTT (Peterborough): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 45.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

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HON. GEORGE A DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 24.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 24th Order, second reading of Bill No. 128, "An Act respecting Dental Technicians", Mr. Millen.

MR. G. J. MILLEN (Riverdale): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move second reading of Bill No. 28.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the bill.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, are these the Bills the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) intimated were to be referred to the legal bills committee?

HON. MR. DREW: Yes, Mr. Speaker, they are the Bills I proposed to move be referred to the legal committee.

Mr. Speaker, I move that Bills Nos. 45 and 128 be referred to the legal bills committee.

Motion agreed to.

HON. GEORGE A DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move you do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of the whole. May I say I only intend to deal with three bills, so it will not take much time.

Motion agreed to.

House in committee. (Mr. Hepburn in the chair).

HON. GEORGE A DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 44.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 44th Order, House in committee on Bill No. 119, "An Act to amend the Mining Act", Mr. Frost.

Sections 1 to 7 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 119 reported.

HON. GEORGE A DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 45, Bill No. 120.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 45th Order, house in committee on Bill No. 120, "The Beech Protection Act, 1946", Mr. Frost.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Minister of Mines): Mr. Chairman, may I say in connection with this Bill "The Beech Protection Act", that this is just a re-draft of the present Act.

What occurred was this; some year or two ago, we passed the regulations of the Registration Act, I think it was called, and it was found that certain of the regulations which we had been using, and certain of the practices we had been following, were not in accordance with the law, so that this Act has simply been re-drawn, and it is in conformity with the practice that has been carried on for years.

There is nothing new in the Act at all.

Sections 1 to 15 agreed to.

On Section 16.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Is that a new section, No. 16.

HON. MR. FROST: I understand it is not a new section, but if it is, the principles are the same, in any event.

There was one difficulty under the previous Act. Apparently we made regulations for which we did not have legal authority, and under this section it provides that

the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may do certain things, and I think it regularizes the proceedings.

Sections 16 to 19 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 120 reported.

(Page 1709 follows)

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No.51, Bill No.131.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 51st Order, House in Committee on Bill No.131, "An Act to amend the Mining Tax Act", Mr.Frost.

Sections 1 to 6, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No.131 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now rise and report certain Bills.

Motion agreed to.

House resumed (Mr. Speaker in the chair).

MR. J. deC. HEPBURN (Prince Edward-Lennox): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the whole House begs to report certain Bills without amendment and moves the adoption of the report.

Motion agreed to.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW: Mr. Speaker, before moving the adjournment, I might say, the debate on the budget will be resumed, I presume on Tuesday. As I understand it, the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) is the only speaker, unless the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) would sooner go on Monday.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): No.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW: We will go on with the estimates on Monday and deal with such Bills as we can before six o'clock.

Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 4:40 p.m.

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P R O C E E D I N G S

of the

Second Session of the Twenty-Second Legislature,

Province of Ontario.

Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.C.,
Speaker.

T W E N T Y - F I R S T D A Y.

Toronto, Ontario,
Monday, April 1, 1946.

The House met at 3:00 o'clock.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by Committees.

Motions.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Kennedy, that the Provincial Auditor be and is hereby authorized to pay the salaries of the Civil Service employees and other necessary payments following the close of the fiscal year on March 31, 1946, and until Supply for the fiscal year commencing April 1, 1946, is voted by this House, such payments to be charged to the proper appropriations following the voting of Supply.

Motion agreed to.

MR. SPEAKER: Introduction of Bills.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act respecting Real Estate and Business Brokers", and that same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First reading of the Bill.

MR. R.H. CARLIN (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Harvey, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled "The Sulphur Fumes Control Act, 1946", and that same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First reading of the Bill.

HON. L.M. FROST (Minister of Mines): Mr. Speaker, would my hon. friend (Mr. Carlin) explain the Bill that he has just introduced.

MR. CARLIN: Yes, Mr. Speaker. The purpose of the Bill is to require every smelter which smelts or roasts nickel, copper, or iron ore, to adopt and carry out a plan which comprises the best practical means for controlling and preventing the discharge of noxious offensive gas fumes, and where and when discharged, to render them harmless and inoffensive. An application for the approval of the plan is made to the Ontario Municipal Board, and notice therefor given to all interested government departments and municipal boards.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Drew, that leave be given to

introduce a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Succession Duty Act", and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to.

First reading of the Bill.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, would my hon. friend (Mr. Frost) say a word on that?

HON. MR. FROST: Well, Mr. Speaker, the Bill covers the points which were referred to in the budget address, which I presume is all the preliminary explanation which the hon. members of the House will want.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Drew, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act to require the licensing of public halls", and that same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First reading of the Bill.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Would my hon. friend (Mr. Frost) indicate the changes that are proposed?

HON. MR. FROST : Well, Mr. Speaker, it is a new Bill -- a new Act. The operation of the same is very simple; it provides that the owner as defined in the Act, of a public hall, must obtain a license to operate that public hall, from the municipality within which the hall is situated.

That is practically the whole purpose of the Act.

HON. W.A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr.

Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Welsh, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Charitable Institutions Act", and that same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First reading of the Bill.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, would my hon. friend (Mr. Goodfellow) say what changes are proposed?

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: The purpose of this Bill is to control organizations with regard to appeals to the public for funds for charitable purposes, so that they will now come under the supervision of the Department of Welfare.

HON. W.A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Welsh, that leave be given to introduce an act intituled "An Act to amend the Department of Public Welfare Act", and that same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First reading of the Bill.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, would my hon. friend (Mr. Goodfellow) say a word on that?

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: This Bill is complementary to the Bill just introduced.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Game and Fisheries): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Thompson, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled "The Game and Fisheries Act, 1946", and that same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First reading of the Bill.

HON. W.G. THOMPSON (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Longue Pointe Park Act", and that same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First reading of the Bill.

HON. W.G. THOMPSON (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, that leave be given to introduce an Act intituled "An Act to amend the Presque Isle Park Act", and that same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First reading of the Bill.

HON. W.G. THOMPSON (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, that leave be given to introduce an Act intituled "An Act to amend the Provincial Parks' Act", and that same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First reading of the Bill.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Would the hon. Minister (Mr. Thompson) tell us what he proposes to do with these parks?

HON. MR. THOMPSON: Mr. Speaker, these are Acts which are introduced to bring the different parks Acts in line with

proposed amendments to the Game and Fisheries Act.

HON. G.H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce an Act intituled, "An Act to amend the Gasoline Handling Act", and that same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First reading of the Bill.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, would my hon. friend (Mr. Doucett) say a few words on that?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Mr. Speaker, that discontinues the sale of coloured gas.

HON. G.H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Gasoline Tax Act", and that same be now read the first time.

The provisions of this Act, except Section 1, are clarifying and extending the scope of that Section of the Act authorizing the making of regulations.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Further Bills?

Orders of the day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I wish to table answers to questions No.19, No.24, No.37, No.39 and No.40.

HON. G.H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): Mr. Speaker,

may I move that we revert to the item "Introduction of Bills"?

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House to revert to "Introduction of Bills"?

Motion agreed to.

MR. SPEAKER: Proceed.

HON. G.H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): Mr.Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce an act intituled "An Act to amend the Highways Improvement Act", and that same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First reading of the Bill.

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) explain the Bill briefly?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Mr. Speaker, this Bill gives authority to the Department to enter into an agreement to construct or maintain roads in those territories where the municipalities are not financially able to develop the roads. Instead of the government designating them by Order-in-Council, they may now enter into agreements.

HON. G.H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): Mr.Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled "An Act to amend the Statute Labour Act", and that same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First reading of the Bill.

MR. J.A. HABEL (Cochrane, North): Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) explain the Bill?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Mr. Speaker, this Bill gives author-

ity to the Statute Labour Commissioner, first, that he may remain in office from the end of the year until his successor is elected, and also that there is power set up in the Bill whereby they may sell land if the compensation is not paid.

I might say that in the past, we really had the power to do that, but when they were returned to the sheriff of the district, the sheriff would not sell, for the reason that there were no funds in the Statute Labour Treasury to pay for the sale. This Bill gives authority to pay out of the Highway Improvement fund, and the land reverts to the Crown.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day are called, I wish to say a few words, in the absence of the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon), to whom personally I would like to say them, but I can understand very well why he may not be here this afternoon.

First of all, it happens to be his birthday -- and I wish to say as head of the continuing government, which he once headed as Premier of this province, that I feel sure I speak for every hon. member in this legislature when I wish Harry Nixon many happy returns of this day.

I think there is another reason why, even in his absence, I would have wished to rise before the Orders of the Day, and that is because in his own case, this is a day for happiness, but it also has peculiarly tragic associations as well, because his very gallant son happened to have a

birthday on the same day, and for that reason, the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) is not only celebrating his own birthday, but that of his very, very gallant son, who died overseas with the R.C.A.F., and in expressing, as head of the government, my felicitations to the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) personally, I wish also to extend our heartfelt sympathy to the hon. member himself and to his wife and family for the loss of a fine son.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I would like, of course, to join with the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) in extending to the one who almost always occupies his seat in the House, when it is in session, our sincere congratulations upon attaining another birthday.

Those of us in this corner, particularly, know the great quality of heart and mind possessed by the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) and, speaking personally, if I might, for a moment, I have a very vivid and close recollection of the assistance that he has been to me, from time to time, and the great personal friendship that has grown up between us, which I think will endure for all times.

So I do thank, on behalf of this group, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) for bringing up this very pleasant matter to-day in the absence of my good friend (Mr. Nixon), and I do not want the newspapers to take up the fact that he is absent to-day, because I think we all agree in this House that there is no member who sits in his seat more regularly and more consistently than the

hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon).

I further think that it was not only because of the fact that this was his birthday that he wanted to stay at home with his family, but we know the hon. member (Mr. Nixon) is a very bashful sort of a fellow, as we all are, in this particular corner, --

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh!

MR. OLIVER: -- and he did not feel like facing the position which the opportunity presented, of wishing him many happy returns.

MR. W.J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane, South): Mr. Speaker, I wish on behalf of our group in this portion of the House, to also join the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) and the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) in extending our congratulations to the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon). At the same time, I am sure that each and every one of us also feel sorrow at his loss.

I remember when I first heard of the loss of the son of the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon), that I knew that he had suffered a tremendous loss, his only son, and we here realize what that loss has meant to him.

No one can suffer that loss without having his friends, and others here in the House, feel for him, and I am sure, Mr. Speaker, that we in this group feel for the hon member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) in this way, and extend to him our congratulations on his birthday, and our sympathy in his great loss.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker,

also before the Orders of the day, I do wish to rise in regard to a question of privilege for the purpose of clarifying something that might cause misunderstanding. I can assure the hon. members that I have not the intention of discussing the Bill which is before the Legislature, and which seems to be causing considerable comment, but I do wish to correct one impression which was unfortunately conveyed through the press, and which goes beyond any mere question of criticism, but does leave an impression I would wish not to have conveyed to the public.

Many of you may have seen a statement contained in the newspapers that the acting secretary of the Ontario Temperance Federation has stated that they have made a request for an interview with me and this had been refused. I recognize the great difficulty with which the newspapers are confronted in order to give complete coverage to any statement, and I think perhaps I can best deal with that by reading a letter delivered to-day to Rev. Albert Johnson, which is self-explanatory, and which I would wish to place before the hon. members, so that they can understand the situation, since I am the head of the government.

This letter is addressed to Rev. Albert Johnson, and was delivered to him personally, earlier to-day. It is as follows:

> "Dear Mr. Johnson: I have read with some surprise a statement attributed to you in the press that I refused to see a delegation from the Ontario Temperance Federation in regard to the Bill now

" before the Legislature amending the Liquor Authority Control Act. As you are aware, that is not correct. You called my secretary by telephone and he explained that this Bill had been introduced by the Attorney-General and suggested that you communicate with him. That is the regular practice.

I am informed that you then communicated with the Attorney-General and sought an appointment with him for next Wednesday. He explained that this would not be satisfactory but offered to see you and a delegation last Saturday. This offer you did not accept.

I recognize that it is quite possible that the press reports of what was said may not be complete, and so that there may be no doubt about my willingness to see you in regard to the subject you wish to discuss, I am having this letter delivered to you this afternoon so that you will receive it in plenty of time. I will be glad to see a delegation of any number up to twelve at nine o'clock tomorrow morning in my office. While I will be glad to hear the views expressed in such form as you may choose, I would suggest that it may be an advantage to both of us if you could submit a written memorandum at that time as I find that this is a great convenience, both to me and to a delegation presenting its views.

" As I will be in the Legislature this afternoon, will you please have a message conveyed to Colonel E.J. Young in my office. The telephone number is ADelaide 6872."

That, as I say, was delivered earlier this afternoon.

I am bringing this up and placing it before the Legislature because no matter what criticism there may be, and which perhaps in some part may be discussed when this Bill comes up for debate, I do not wish the inaccurate impression to be conveyed that I refused to see this or any other delegation representing any properly accredited body.

The fact is that when my secretary spoke to Mr. Johnson, and made the suggestion to him that he communicate with the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell), it was pointed out that it was quite possible that I would be present, if the appointment was made, and any failure to have this matter fully discussed was due to the unwillingness to meet the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) at the time he had arranged.

There is one reason why it was not satisfactory to defer this until Wednesday, and that is because the second reading of this Bill will be called to-morrow.

There is another point I think I should mention, and for which I hope the press will find space, in fairness to the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell), himself.

The Ontario Temperance Federation had an appointment with the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) two weeks ago Saturday, at which time they discussed this subject in

detail, and presented a written brief, expressing their views. They came to his office at eleven o'clock, two weeks ago Saturday, and were there until a quarter to two, so that, for almost three hours, He both examined their brief and heard their discussions on this subject. That was far from any impression which might have been conveyed as to his unwillingness to hear the views of the Ontario Temperance Federation. I might say that a great deal of time has already been given, time was offered again last Saturday, and time is offered again at nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

(Page 1724 follows)

HON. GEORGE A. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into the Committee of Supply.

Motion agreed to.

House in Committee of Supply (Mr. W. B. Reynolds in the Chair).

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Vote 35, Page 49, Department of Education.

Mr. Chairman, before calling the estimates in detail, may I just say a few words about the estimates which are presented.

It is not my intention to make any lengthy remarks in advance of the submission of the estimates to the Committee, as various aspects on education have been discussed and will be discussed from time to time. But, there are one or two matters that I would like to mention, briefly, before we do discuss these estimates.

The estimates for education in this province involve the highest expenditure on education which has ever been provided in the history of Ontario. But, so that it may be fully understood that these estimates are much more than an ordinary increase, I think it would be desirable to give comparative figures of the amount spent by the Government of Ontario on education as compared with the amounts spent by other provinces. The figures, of course, for the year 1947-47 are, of necessity, an estimate, and very slightly vary in one way or another in the actual working-out of the grants.

The estimated expenditure of public funds by the government in the coming financial year amounts to $38,171,608.00, may I repeat that figure, $38,171,608.00. Now, an appreciation of the meaning of that figure may be gained when I give you the estimated expenditures of education for some other provinces: Quebec $9,425,000, Nova Scotia $3,369,000, Alberta $5,372,000, Saskatchewan $3,862,000, Manitoba $3,201,000. Then, may I remind you, as against the expenditure of $38,000,000 towards education in this province, that is, from the public funds controlled by this government, a great many of the total budgets of several of the provinces are not even comparable with the amount we spent on education alone. The total anticipated budget for the Province of Manitoba for the coming fiscal year is $19,679,000, barely over half of our amount set aside for education; Saskatchewan $39,990,000, total budget just barely over our budget on education; Alberta $26,370,000; British Columbia $47,500,000; Nova Scotia $19,745,000, the total budget, just about half our budget for education alone; New Brunswick, the total budget $14,691,000; Quebec $82,857,000.

I mention these figures, for this reason, that when it is suggested that the estimates we have presented are in any way designed merely as a bargaining basis with the Dominion Government in the Dominion-Provincial Conference, which will resume at the end of this month, I think the most effective answer to that is to see the size of the amount set aside for education. And, with

the utmost goodwill, may I point out one of the anomalies of one of the remarks by the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) when he said we were "On a spending spree". If my memory serves me right, the party of which he is a member advocated 100% of educational costs in the elections which took place last year.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): We did not get quite that high.

HON. MR. DREW: Your temporary leader did, the then hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Hepburn). We are carrying out the undertaking that we gave to assume 50% of the costs of education at the time we took office. In these estimates it is recognized, as pointed out earlier, that it is the desire to pass on as much of these grants as can be passed on for the reduction of taxes, but please let me emphasize a point, that our primary concern is not taxes, our primary concern is the best possible education we can give in this province. Also, a point I wish to emphasize is that we are not changing the general structure of our educational system any more than is absolutely necessary to meet these greatly expanded expenditures until the Royal Commission on Education presents its recommendations to us. In considering these estimates, may I repeat the request I made before, that every hon. member, regardless of his political persuasion, do his utmost to co-operate in impressing within their own riding the desirability of passing on as great an advantage of these grants as possible, and also generally improve the general educa-

tional standards as much as they can be improved.

I may say that, as Minister of Education, I am very pleased to see a general improvement in the level of the payments being made to the teachers of this province, because, in the end, the quality of education given to our children, and the character developed in our schools will be far more dependent upon the standards attained by our teachers and their own character than it will upon the brick and mortar and steel and stones that go into the buildings in which the teaching is given.

I am most anxious to see a general improvement along that line. Now, I do not intend to extend my remarks beyond the introduction of these estimates, except to say, that in the building of the welfare, social standards, and the happiness of our people, there is not a single thing which can contribute so much as an efficient, well-organized system of education.

On Vote 35.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrews): Mr. Chairman, may I address two question to the Hon. Minister of Education (Hon. Mr. Drew), first, there were items in the Press, I believe stating that the Department of Education had sent two of its officers to Springfield, Massachusetts, for the purpose of acquainting themselves with the well-known Springfield system of education. I would like to know whether that is correct. And, secondly,--I will leave that, that will come under another item.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW: What is the question?

MR. SALSBERG: The question was whether it was true, as reported in some papers --

HON. MR. DREW: I did hear you, but you made a double-barrelled question.

MR. SALSBERG: No, I left the one barrel for later.

HON. MR. DREW: That will be a blank, as usual.

MR. SALSBERG: No, the blank is you this time. I asked a very straightforward and important question, whether it is true, as reported, that two members of the Department of Education were sent to Springfield to acquaint themselves with the Springfield system of education. I hope they did.

HON. MR. DREW: Are you expressing the hope or asking a question? Is the question, "Did two men go to Springfield?"

MR. SALSBERG: Yes.

HON. MR. DREW: The answer is "Yes".

MR. SALSBERG: I hope it is permissible to express my satisfaction to the government.

HON. MR. DREW: When I point out they are double-barrelled questions, it is not with an idea of expressing concern of the questions, I am simply referring to the habit the hon. member has of asking several questions in one and then making observations of his own. The fact is, two members of the Department did go and examine this system and already two municipalities here are availing themselves of what they discovered.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): On

Vote 35, Mr. Chairman, could the hon. Minister (Hon. Mr. Drew) give us any indication when we might expect the report of the Royal Commission?

HON. MR. DREW: I do not think that I should attempt to fix the time limit. They are proceeding, I know, as rapidly as they can. I, for one, am anxious to have the report as soon as possible, but I would point out they are covering the whole field, not only of educational organizations, but many aspects of the curriculum as well. While I did hope the report would have been completed in a much shorter time, I think it may be recalled the Commission which reviewed the educational system of Britain a few years ago took four years before it completed the investigations, and the report. I would hope this Commission would report within a much shorter time, but I would not care to express a definite opinion, because it will be for the Commission to indicate that. As the hon. member will have seen, they are sitting regularly and are hearing a number of briefs, and I feel sure they will present their report just as soon as a report can be presented, but I think, in view of the fact this is the first Royal Commission that has sat for over 100 years on this subject, they should not be unwilling to hear any representations that may be presented, and it is difficult to set a definite termination as new requests keep coming up to be heard.

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Chairman, I do not know what happened in Britain, but here you see we introduced a new system

of grants and there has been some discussion, and I think some basis for argument, that the application of these grants on certain districts and municipalities has not been uniform and might be open to criticism. So far as I am concerned and I think so far as our group is concerned, we understand the government's point of view when they would not want to alter the system of grants while the Commission is sitting, therefore, it seems of rather great importance, perhaps, more important than it was in England at the time that Commission sat, that the Commission should as soon as it reasonably can, conclude its deliberations and allow the report to be presented, then the whole question will be open. I remember my friend for West York who sat in the C.C.F. last year, Mr. Millard, gave some very startling figures, to me, at any rate, as to the way the grants applied in various sections around Toronto. I would not press this, and I know that the government would not want me to have this altered while the Commission is sitting. Yet, as the Commission sits year after year, these inadequacies in grant application will go on and on, that is my only reason for bringing the question up.

HON. MR. DREW: I need hardly say no one is as anxious as I am to have the report presented, because I did say at the time we adopted this system of grants there would be inevitably certain apparent inequalities, and we stated at that time it was merely an attempt to achieve

as satisfactory a result as we can until the whole situation was reviewed. May I express the hope that next year at this time we will be dealing with the positive recommendations, but I would not wish to convey the impression that I have any positive assurance from the Commission as to the exact date they will be able to close their considerations and recommendations being considered.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the hon. Minister (Hon. Mr. Drew) would explain Item 5 of Vote 35?

HON. MR. DREW: This item in future will provide for any special local services that are connected with the preparation of new regulations and amendments to existing regulations of the Department. From time to time special local services are obtained in the multitude of problems that arise because of special qualifications in certain fields. Previously these have appeared in various items throughout the item and this year it is segregated for that purpose, so that it appears in this way for that specific purpose.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): I want to ask in respect to Question 12, I would like to hear some elaboration on that. Is there a Committee set up for that purpose, Item 12 of Vote 35?

HON. MR. DREW: That is the $5,000?

MR. OLIVER: Yes.

HON. MR. DREW: Yes, by Order-in-Council of November 28th, 1944, a Committee under the Public Inquiries Act

in the strict terms of the Commission was appointed to inquire into the planning and the equipment of schools for the standard methods of construction, standardization for the mechanical service, the useful physical type of school buildings, and for the purpose of making such recommendations as appear would be in the best interests of general school construction. The Hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) may recall I expressed the hope that when supplies improve, the construction of schools will possibly resume on a large scale, and that full advantage would be taken of the many improvements in construction and changes in design and a general adoption of the new types of glass and metal joints and things of that kind, as well as lighting. This committee has been set up for the purpose of making such inquiries and recommendations, and that has been stated publicly in the Press and one special school passed on their recommendations when it built a type of rural school that makes use of all the modern practices in construction on the one hand for economy, and on the other hand the most advantageous use of lighting, ventilation and heat.

MR. OLIVER: Is the thought behind the committee's activities we would eventually get a standardization in construction?

HON. MR. DREW: Rather that there should be available to school boards throughout the province suggestions that would make it possible for them to take full

advantage of all the improvements which have been made in construction. The hon. member for Wellington North (Mr. McEwing), of course, is aware of the one new school almost completed in North Wellington where really an almost completely new design is employed in that school. I feel sure the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) has seen it. It is an excellent example of the modern construction. The plan is that this Committee will advise us as to the type of construction that will be most suited, and my own feeling is it is desirable that the local control of these things be retained and we could maintain a concentrated effort on suggestions. We found in North Wellington where that High School burned, when we pointed out to them some of the advantages to be obtained from a really modern design, they were only too ready to accept the suggestions of the Department. The Department did not say, "This is what you are to do." The Department said, "This would offer you many advantages in economy and design." And they accepted these suggestions very willingly.

MR. OLIVER: The point I want to leave clear is this, when a school is about to be constructed and a price is offered from this Committee, is the advice conditional? What I mean is, is it compulsory in any way that before a school is completed that the innovations that they recommend should be part of the construction, or is the local board still in command of the situation?

HON. MR. DREW: The local board is still in command of the situation. The purpose is, however, to assure that the boards that are building new schools are aware of some of the new particulars of construction that have merged in the war years. The simple fact is that many boards, unless this information were available, would be unaware of the changes that have taken place and the advantages to be gained. I might recall, there is one continuing contact between the local boards and the Department when new schools are built, plans are submitted for approval to the Department, but that approval is not to be used. I can assure the hon. members of that. It is not to be used for the purpose of controlling what will be done, but merely to assure that they have the advantage of every suggestion that we have in our Department.

Votes 35 to 37 inclusive agreed to.

On Vote 38.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): In this, on 38, to what extent to we carry on education by this means? I am very interested in those school cars.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): There are seven railway school cars operated by the province, and they are serving children in isolated areas and in unorganized territories. The cars are moved by the various railway companies at no cost to the Department and the operation of these school cars and passes are under the direction of the Department of Education.

It has been an extremely satisfactory part of the work of the Department.

MR. OLIVER: I must confess I am not up on this matter as much as I should, but is it compulsory in schools of the province, must it be taught?

HON. MR. DREW: Only to the extent that pupils are in the classes when singing is done, but it is not one of the compulsory subjects to the extent that ability to sing or otherwise is a test of passing exams.

Vote 38 to 50, inclusive, agreed to.

On Vote 51.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrews): Does that estimate apply to vocational guidance work of the Department?

HON. MR. DREW: Yes, this is vocational guidance and those are the salaries provided for the specialists and have been added to the Department for that work.

MR. SALSBERG: Is there any provision in the estimates for the guidance of a different sort, I mean child guidance dealing particularly with difficult children in schools which teachers are not able to do at the present time, particularly where you have large classes and it is a problem, I believe, in our schools for much special attention and for which special provision should be made, funds and personnel for schools to deal with that. I am wondering if there is any provision for such work, and if not, whether we can expect the Department to look into that?

HON. MR. DREW: This includes vocational guidance

and child guidance. Part of the reason for the increase this year of $6,400 is to extend the work of child guidance.

MR. SALSBERG: May I pursue that question, is that done by the Department directly or in collaboration with the Boards of Education? Do they share any costs, or do we stand the cost alone, or do we undertake them wherever the Department feels it is necessary?

HON. MR. DREW: This is part of the local cost of education and the ordinary estimates are prepared by the local board and plans of that kind are made in consultation with the specialists who are paid out of this particular estimate which is now being discussed; the local boards plan these classes with advice from the Department and by receiving the grants they receive from the Department they, in turn, take care of these payments out of those funds.

Vote 51 agreed to.

(Page 1737 follows)

On Vote 52.

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Chairman, on No.52, might I ask the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) if there are many centres that have qualified for a grant under this new Department? That is, physical fitness and recreation.

HON. MR. DREW: You are speaking now of the physical fitness program as distinguished from the fitness and health education in the schools?

MR. ANDERSON: Yes.

HON. MR. DREW: Yes, there are a great many. There over a hundred municipalities that have taken advantage of that.

MR. G.I. HARVEY (Sault Ste. Marie): Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew), in view of the courses of youth study in the University, to educate them in fitness, is it the intention of the Department to increase the health and physical education in the public schools, and to extend it? At the present time, it is a very minor matter in the public schools -- health and physical education -- and I was wondering if it was the idea of the Department to absorb these instructors coming out of the University, in order to train and educate our children in the public schools, in the matter of health and fitness education.

HON. MR. DREW: Yes, it is intended to extend that very considerably. I know that the hon. member for Sault Ste. Marie (Mr. Harvey has a personal knowledge of the importance of this training. A person who is not well

trained can sometimes do more harm than good, by putting children through exercises not suited to their physical capacities, or their own physical condition.

During the war years, there was a scarcity of trained teachers in this matter. This Department has expanded, now, by the addition of a number of members of the Armed Forces, women as well as men, who received specialized training in the services. We have added a specialist in elementary schools already in this branch, and I can assure the hon. member (Mr. Harvey) that it is planned to extend it very substantially.

MR. A. KELSO ROBERTS (St. Patrick): On Section 52, Mr. Chairman; I think this is a new item in the estimates, and I should like to take this opportunity of congratulating the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) for having allotted quite a sum of money under that heading, particularly in regard to the summer camps allotment, and I may say to any who have been critical of that work, that there is a substantial amount mentioned to start that program.

HON. MR. DREW: I am glad to have this comment from the hon. member for St.Patrick (Mr. Roberts), because I know he has devoted a great deal of attention to this subject. I might also say that his arguments have had a good deal to do with the extent to which it is being increased.

I might point out, Mr. Chairman, to the hon. members, that the increase in activities in this field is not to be measured by the amount of money granted, because, after all, the camp areas are available to us as part of our Crown lands.

We do not have to buy them. What we are really doing is setting up the training establishment and the necessary equipment that goes with it, and again, in this connection, I can assure the hon. members that it is our intention to expand that very considerably, and there again, training is essential. If children are sent to camps and are not in charge of really well-trained people, there is great danger of some child drowning, or being hurt, and it may create a very natural resistance in the minds of the parents, which will slow down the whole procedure. The fact is that throughout these camps, fatalities are almost unknown, and this will be extended very considerably.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Item No.4 of Section 52: Would the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Drew) explain the progress of cadet training education and how it is carried on?

HON. GEORGE. A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr.Chairman, I think the success of this training has been far beyond our expectation; I mean from this point of view; that lack of co-operation in developing cadet training in the schools is almost unknown.

First of all, we had as our director of cadet training, one of the most distinguished Canadian soldiers of our generation, General Constantine. When he took charge of that work, while the war was still on, after his retirement as one of our senior officers, he did so on the definite understanding that he was only assuming these responsibilities until the end of hostilities, made

it possible for us to get the services of a younger man, who would be coming out of the Armed Forces. Therefore, when demobilization proceeded last Autumn, we obtained the services of a highly-trained, highly-skilled officer -- I may say a very gallant officer, decorated several times for valour -- Air Commodore Geoffery O'Brien, with Active Service in both the Army and the Air Force.

He has also had training in teaching school, as he was Master at St. Andrews College, and in addition to that -- and I hope that this will not be held against him -- he is a lawyer. With this combination of qualifications, I believe he is eminently suited to this important work, and he is proceeding to carry on where General Constantine left off a short time ago. Both these senior officers have received the utmost co-operation from the school boards and cadet training is proceeding very satisfactorily.

I personally want to see cadet training in every secondary school in the province of Ontario. I think it is the best type of training to give our boys discipline and a realization of their responsibilities, and is in keeping with the acceptance of the fact that if we want peace, it is well to keep our powder dry.

Section 52 agreed to.

On Section 53.

MR. A.A. McLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Chairman, On No.53: There appears to be a very heavy decrease in this estimate, compared with that of last year, a decrease of $110,000. There must be some explanation for that. It is not apparent in the budget, and I wonder if the hon. Prime Minister (Mr.Drew)

can tell us about it.

HON. MR. DREW: Are you referring to the Public Library grant?

MR. McLEOD: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

HON. MR. DREW: That is, of course, for travelling expenses. It has nothing to do with actual library services, or what is in a library. It has to do with the travelling expenses of the library inspector. The figure was found to be higher than was necessary, and it was simply contracted to what experience has shown is sufficient to take care of his expenses. There is no curtailment of the services at all.

Section 53 agreed to.

On Section 54.

MR. A.A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Would the same explanation apply, Mr. Chairman, in No.54? There is a decrease there of $88,000.

HON. MR. DREW: To what item are you referring?

MR. MacLEOD: Item 54. The over-all estimate is reduced from $196,000 to $108,000.

HON. MR. DREW: These are all increases.

MR. MacLEOD: I have the estimates for 1946, for the vocational education branch, $196,425, whereas in the 1947 estimates it is $108,000 even.

HON. MR. DREW: This is transferred to Vote 58.

Vote 54 agreed to.

On Vote 55.

MR. J.B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, on

Item 55, may I inquire now what the Department has done with the recommendation from this House, adopted a year ago, in the form of a report of the committee on art. It was authorizing the Department of Education to purchase at least one work of art -- a painting -- by an Ontario artist, each year, and to organize annual art exhibitions in the communities of the province. I am personally rather interested, since I was on the committee that year, and moved this recommendation, which the House approved unanimously.

I see no provision for it anywhere.

HON. MR. DREW: Actually, there has been a very great extension in the activities with regard to art exhibits, and a number of travelling exhibitions have been arranged, in collaboration with the art gallery.

The fact is that the purchase of an individual picture will not, in itself, assure the success or value of an art exhibition. We have a number of extremely good pictures in this department, and also have available to us a number of exhibitions which can be used, and through that co-operation, we will be able to carry it on. I can assure the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) that my interest, also, is very keen in this, and we will expand it in every way we can.

In addition to the art exhibits, in the realm of painting, there have been exhibits of handicraft, and other exhibitions of a similar nature, which will encourage the children of the province to develop their talents.

Perhaps one of the most interesting things has been the special inducement to young children to train themselves, and as the hon. members will recollect, in the Speech from the Throne, it was pointed out that certain scholarships had been provided, both in music and in art, through grants of a public service organization, and the competition in art is most encouraging, and it has greatly stimulated the interest of the pupils and I believe over the next few years, it will greatly encourage them to ask for these art exhibitions, and increase their interest in art.

MR. J.B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, I welcome this information; I just want to add a word or two, and while it is true that the purchase of one work of art a year will not in itself affect decisively the creativeness of Ontario artists, nevertheless I think it would be a step in the right direction, and I want to appeal to the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) who is the head of this Department, that such a method be inaugurated, and that the recommendation be carried out, that the society of Ontario artists select an outstanding painting of the year, for which the province will pay an amount that will help the artists, so that they can continue their work. Many of them are doing their work under tremendous handicaps. They are forced to seek their earnings elsewhere, and in time, the province would get a collection of native art which would help in the organization of exhibits.

May I also say that after the Legislature carried this Motion, I was approached, -- as I am sure the hon.

Minister of Education (Mr. Drew) was -- by other organized groups of artists who thought that special purchases or prizes should be set aside for their artistic groups. I do not think we can overdo it at the beginning, but I do suggest that the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) consider carrying through the recommendation of the Committee in its entirety, and inaugurating it, if it is possible, this year, so that the Ontario artists will know there is encouragement and appreciation, and also monetary compensation, which will undoubtedly help the struggling artists of the province.

HON. MR. DREW: I will be very glad, in this connection, to amplify my remarks. Actually, we have bought three pictures in the last year, and in connection with one of them, I have special reason for pleasure, due to the fact that we have bought it, because it was painted -- and it is a very excellent painting -- by a member of the press gallery, Mr. Roy Greenaway, and any of the hon. members who have occasion, as they have from time to time, in pursuit of their duties, to call at the Speaker's office, will see in the Speaker's office the excellent painting by Mr. Greenaway of the Press gallery. I may say that the arrangements, from a financial point of view, were not wholly unsatisfactory to him, and they were entirely satisfactory to us.

MR. A.A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Chairman, I would like to make an observation again on Vote 53. The real explanation for the decrease there is the fact that it was transferred to Vote 58. The reduction is not one of reducing travelling expenses, but rather transferring

a Vote in both cases.

HON. MR. DREW: Yes, that is right.

Votes 55 and 56 agreed to.

On Vote 57.

MR. F.O. ROBINSON (Port Arthur): Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Drew) what are the latest prospects for development in 1946 of the proposed technical institute in Port Arthur?

HON. MR. DREW: Well, as the hon. member (Mr. Robinson) is aware, after very difficult deliberations, agreement was finally reached between the two municipalities which, while living side by side, retain certain competitive interests in the location of anything at the head of the lakes. It is a perfectly legitimate, understandable, competitive spirit. However, that has been settled, and it is our intention to proceed as rapidly as we can with that very, very important technical institute.

MR. W.J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane, South): I want to go back to Vote 56, Mr. Chairman, Item 5. Would the hon. Minister (Mr. Drew) explain "payments to boards for use of schools"? Just what does that cover?

HON. MR. DREW: That is to provide payment to school boards for the use of classrooms for practice and teaching.

Vote 56 agreed to.

On Vote 57.

MR. W.J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane, South): Mr. Chairman, on 57: What is the staff at Haileybury?

HON. MR. DREW: At the Haileybury Institute?

MR. GRUMMETT: Yes.

HON. MR. DREW: That will take me just a minute, but I will be glad to furnish that. There is a staff of six. I might say, Mr. Chairman, that I do not wish to enlarge the time on these things, but that Haileybury Institute is something that every hon. member who possibly can, should visit. It has been one of the most successful single enterprises, from the point of view of education, in this province, and under the guidance of an advisory committee of practical engineers from the neighbourhood, those young men are receiving a type of education which will make an extremely helpful contribution to the whole development of the north, not only to their own advantage, but to the advantage of every one there.

Vote 57 agreed to.

On Vote 58.

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Chairman, in dealing with Vote 58, I would like to refer, briefly, to the grants that are given to the schools. If I understood the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) correctly, a few days ago, he mentioned the fact that most schools throughout the province were using these grants in the way which was intended, that is, improving educational facilities and particularly, lowering the mill rate.

But there were few who, in his opinion, did not comply with the intention of the Legislation. I would like to give you the figures from my own city, not in a critical sense, but to let the hon. members know there was quite a large increase, because I do believe that

the time has come when the municipal councils, by statute, who are compelled to give whatever the school boards ask, should have some say in the expenditure of that money. I think that is a reasonable request.

So I will refer to the public school and high school grants in Fort William, for the year 1944. The total amount that year, included a grant of $9,317.70, for the public schools from the government, and a grant of $34,996.41 for the high and vocational schools. The total amount is $394,751.91.

In the next year, 1945, including again the two grants -- and I will name them; for public schools, government grant, $81,500 and for high and vocational schools, a grant of $96,529. The total amount is $461,029.

This year, the government grant to the public schools is $87,825, to the high and vocational schools, $103,313, making in all, $495,041, or an increase this year, 1946, over two years ago, of $100,284.90.

Now, I just give these figures for this reason; I am not saying they are too high, because I am not familiar with the work of the Board of Education, but I do know that Boards of Education, because they are elected bodies, feel they have a perfect right to demand whatever they want in the way of grants, and if that is the case -- and I understand it is -- then I believe that it would be in the interests of all concerned if Legislation was passed, giving the municipal government, which has to raise that money, some say in the expenditure of it.

HON. MR. DREW: I think the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Anderson) has touched upon what is perhaps one of the most difficult problems that has been faced by succeeding departments of education, and I am sure one of the difficult problems which will face the Royal Commission on Education, and that is, the degree of supervising power that a municipal council should have over the Board of Education.

Having served on both boards of education and municipal councils, I know something of the arguments which take place between the two, and each always is sure that the other is wrong. Perhaps I should not say "always", but in a very high percentage of cases.

I believe that most of the school boards are carrying out the spirit, and so, may I say, are most of the city councils. I am not, of course, now holding brief for the Fort William school board before the mayor of Fort William, but in Fort William there have been two things which have contributed to rather heavy increases, which I think were quite legitimate.

For instance, there were two schools in which it was absolutely imperative that the lighting be improved. The new lighting system that was put in those two large schools was really very costly. It could not have been done before, but is done now.

Then in Fort William, the salaries of the teachers have been substantially increased, and that, unless it can be pointed out to me that any particular case is out of line,

I cannot complain of being done.

On the other hand, I recognize this whole question of the relationship between municipal councils and school boards is a very difficult one, and is one upon which I hope we will receive some positive recommendations from the Royal Commission on Education.

MR. W.J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane, South): Mr. Chairman, I was just wondering if a certain question had been submitted to the Royal Commission on Education, and that is the question of the application of the grant, where you have a closed company town site.

Now, the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) has stated, on several occasions, that he wants these increased grants to go for the benefit of education, and for the reduction of the taxes on homes.

(Page 1751 follows)

You take a closed company townsite--and we have several of them in Ontario--and more are being built, and will be built when these new plans are opened up--that increased grant means that the Province of Ontario is taking certain funds and handing them over to a big corporation, and in no way benefitting the pupils in their town, to any great extent, nor are they helping the residents of the town.

If the taxes of an ordinary town are reduced, that helps the home owner, the person with the small home, and it undoubtedly would help the rent payer as well, because these home owners might be induced to reduce their rents, but in the case of a town site, I am afraid that these increased grants will be handed over to these big corporations, and they themselves will retain it without handing on to the residents of that town, the benefits which the government intend should be passed on to those residents.

I was wondering if the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has any suggestion as to what might be passed on to the Royal Commission on Education, bearing on that problem.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Chairman, I might say that this has been presented to the Royal Commission on Education as a subject in regard to which a finding should be made.

I would be very happy to forward to that Commission any particular submission that the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) would care to forward, in addition to what is being placed before them by representatives from different communities. The subject is one which is to be examined by the Royal Commission.

Vote 58 agreed to.

On vote 59.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): On vote 59, Mr. Chairman: I see an item here of $1,000 to the Temperance Education Association. Does that figure of $1,00 represent the investment that the Province is making in this particular field.

HON. MR. DREW: What item is that?

MR. A. A. MacLEOD: It is item 15.

Now, some rather alarming statistics are appearing in the public press, and we have heard some of them over the air yesterday from leading clergymen in the province, who tell us that we have 20,000 "lost week-enders", as they refer to them--habitual drunkards.

I wonder if the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Drew) has given any consideration to setting aside an appropriation for temperance education, which would be administered by the department itself instead of being given as a subsidy to a body outside the government? I wonder is that matter has arisen in his mind.

HON. MR. DREW: A great deal of consideration has been given to that, Mr. Chairman. This is merely a grant to a particular organization. Lessons on real temperance are given in the shcools in physical and health training, and that education is very useful and very important, and would represent a very learge figure in money if it could be segragated from the general training, as will be realized.

You cannot segregate this, because it is part of the general operations.

May I say since the point has been raised, that I think a greater advantage would be gained, if some of those who make these intemperate statements they do in the press, would devote their time to teaching real temperance in places where it would produce results.

Vote 59 carried.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrews): Mr. Chairman, I wonder if it is permissible to go back to item 5 of vote 58, "Physical Fitness and Recreation"?

I do not recall that that amount or a similar amount was provided last year. What I would like to ask is whether this is part of the arrangement with the Dominion government which for years has proposed a Dominion-Provincial recreational program, and ready to share on a dollar-for-dollar basis. Whether the Provincial government has availed itself of that offer, and if this is part of it.

HON. MR. DREW: This is not part of it. This is an appropriation for the purpose of giving physical fitness and recreational training in the Province of Ontario. I have heard a good deal said by a certain major Eisenbart, who wanders around the country with no very clear idea of what he is doing, and I can assure the hon. members of this legislature that we have no intention of making any arrangements with Ottawa to give major Eisenbart any authority in the schools of this province.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I do know whether this is the time to discuss that. I do not know whether Ottawa does or does not insist upon this appointee supervising our recreational program. If so, that is something to be taken up. But I submit that offer is still proferred to share the financial costs of a fairly large recreational program, and we should look into that and try to reach agreement without relinquishing the rights of the province in determining the character of such recreation programs.

I do not think it is correct to say just because a certain official happens to hold a certain office at the present time, that we shall have nothing to do with it.

HON. MR. DREW: That is a com lete misinterpretation. We are not entering into any arrangements which divest this department of education of any part of its responsibilities for education in the province. The people of this province are not losing one cent, nor is there one cent less in that appropriation than there was under the Dominion proposal. They do not make an offer to take part in any elaborate program, but, as I have some times stated, it is an offer to contribute approximately $70,000. We will put forward more than that ourselves. This is merely an indirect method of trying to intervene in something that is the responsibility of the province itself.

Vote No. 60 agreed to.

On vote 61.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I am sorry to appear as though I am asking too many questions on these estimates, but they are very important.

On "Adult Education"; there is a considerable increase in the estimates. I am not questioning the need of it, nor am I raising any objection to it, but I wonder if the hon. Minister (Mr. Drew) would consider it possibly worth while to say a few words on this considerable increase, and on the work of the adult education branch. I think it is a very useful branch, and I confess, as a Member of this House, I do not know very much of its operations, aside from what I can gather elsewhere. That is item 11 on vote 61.

HON. MR. DREW: As was explained at an earlier date, the Adult Education Board has been set up, and which provides for the operation of this Adult Education Board, and bulked with that are certain grants for other organizations which may be included in the adult education group for

instance, $5,000 to the Frontier Club, which, as everyone knows, is an extremely worthwhile organization; $4,000 to the Workers Education Association, and $5,000 to the Community Life Training Institute, and certain other grants included in that to organization which are dealing with branches of adult education.

The adult education board itself is now organized, and will proceed to develop this extremely important training, and this increased grant is for the purpose of giving them the opportunity of carrying out that work.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Who is the head of the adult education work?

HON. MR. DREW: Dr. Dunlop.

MR. SALSBERG: Will it be customary to give reports of that branch as is done with most other separate branches of the department?

HON. MR. DREW: Yes. While the Board was set up a little time ago, it has only recently been completed, and by next year there will be a report of the work of that Board. It the meantime, I would say that I am very glad to have questions asked with regard to this, as there is a great deal of interest being shown, and I am satisfied, from the composition of the Board, that there will be very vigorous and active development of this work.

I would point out this goes side by side with the physical fitness program, to which reference has already been made. I want to say once more that this province is not holding back in any way in its physical fitness program. The fact that we did not avail ourselves of the methods by which the Dominion endeavored to intervene into provincial affairs through the back door, does not mean one cent less

will be spent on physical fitness than would be spent if we accepted the grant from them of $70,000, which would, at the same time, bring intervention into educational affairs of this province into operation.

This applies to a much broader field. What we want is to be free to have the taxing power to carry out our obligations under the Constitution as it is from time to time. Education is a provincial responsibility and we want assurance of adequate taxing power to carry out that responsibility. That is the point we will very clearly press in our deliberations, and have already. It is not holding back one cent. Side by side, as in the schools, there is academic training, and physical training, carried out through the Adult Education Board on the one hand, and the Department of Physical Fitness on the other.

Votes 61, 62 and 63 agreed to.

HON. GEORGE A DREW (Prime Minister): Vote 150, page 79.

THE CHAIRMAN: The Department of the Prime Minister. On vote 150.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) would give us a brief report of the work of the Social Security Rehabilitation Committee. I take it that is the committee headed by Major-General Matthews.

HON. MR. DREW: That is right.

MR. MacLEOD: Item No. 9, in vote 150.

HON. MR. DREW: I will be very glad to, when we come to that item.

MR. MacLEOD: I thought we were voting on the whole vote.

HON. MR. DREW: I might explain that the Act which

originally provided for the set up of this Social Security Rehabilitation Committe contemplated plans which were carried out during the last war, at a time when the Dominion Government did not make such extensive grants in certain fields, and there was an Act in operation early in the war which provided for the possibility of making grants for special purposes by way of assisting the war effort. The fact is that whether the administration of this may have always not with the approval of all present, the Dominion Government on this occasion covered the field very completely, therefore some of the powers which were taken over by Provincial Government under this Act were never exercised, because they were exercised by the Dominion government.

One of the things which was something to be carried forward concerns the rehabilitation of the veterans; the rehabilitation must not be confused with the rehabilitation by the Department of Veterans Affairs at Ottawa. A great deal of thought was given to this, and recommendations made by veterans organizations, and discussions with them, which resulted in the conviction that the best way this could be done would be to have a committee set up which would co-ordinate the activity of volunteer organizations throughout the province, in order to assist veterans and rehabilitating them to civilian life, and finding occupations.

It is in no way a second Department of Veterans Affairs; it will be coordinated with the Department of Veterans Affairs, and will be very closely associated with them in the placing of men.

During the war period the chairman and that committee did not carry out any very heavy duties, for the very reasons I have mentioned, that until the demobilization took place

these functions were being carried out by the Dominion Government, and, of course, until intensive demobilization, the duties were hardly even clearly formulated in peoples minds.

Dr. Langford was the chairman of that committee until the period of demobilization took place. Then following what had been a very clearly expressed intention, a verteran of this war, a senior officer who was a non-permanent soldier, and to use an expression very often used "very definitely a soldier's soldier", both in efficiency and popularity was chosen. He is a man who rose from the rank of Major to that of Major-General, and served extremely well. He undertook the responsibility of carrying forward this work. He has associated with him a number of those who were on the committee before, and they are now set up with a regular grant, with the facilities to carry out the work, but it is clearly understood that this is a public organization, independent of the government, although appointed by Order-in-Council and supported financially by the government, but which will be free to coordinate the voluntary efforts of volunteer organizations, not on a rigid pattern, but in a flexible way.

I hope when we meet a year from now, that not only will a great deal have been accomplished, but they will have begun a clear pattern which will be to the advantage of the province, and the whole country as well.

I may say that the rehabilitation committee was a pilot model for any other schools that were administered under the Department of Education, and it is a pilot model for the whole country, and we look forward to their doing their work, and I believe excellent results will be obtained.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Chairman, just one other question. I wonder if the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) would tell us just in a word what work the Ontario research commission does, which is not being carried on by the Ontario Research Foundation, which I understand receives no assistance from the Ontario government? What is the difference between the work of the Ontario Research Commission and the Ontario Research Foundation?

HON. MR. DREW: In the first place, let me correct the impression that the government does not assist the Research Foundation. The government of this province put up originallyone half the amount which was required. The fact is that the Research Foundation is carrying [illegible] by the fees that it receives from the organizations for which it does research work, and I cannot speak in too high terms of the magnificant work done by the Ontario Research Foundation during the war.

The Ontario Research Foundation is only one of a number of research organizations, and one of the things that became apparent waw the lack of any coordinating body to bring together the various research activities within the province.

I, in this legislature, have paid tribute to the very great war achievements of the Research Foundation, and may I at the same time pay an equally high tribute to the research branches of the Universities because in all the universities great things were done to further our war efforts, and in the neighborhood of Toronto a great part of the excellent development in the making of electronic devices for radar equipment, and other devices of that nature, supplied to the armed forces, was the result of

research work done at the universities; and Dr. Burton and his staff can claim credit for the many definite advances which took place in this country.

(page 1763 follows)

There are great research departments in other institution the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission has a large research department, a number of our departments have a research branch, and many industries have a research department. What became apparent was that the different research organizations, sometimes without knowledge that another organization was doing the same thing would be overlapping in research work at a given moment and withou knowing it, also, there may be a blank. There is no one thing that needs to be stimulated in this country as much as research development, because the great industrial development would result largely on the research, as has been evidenced in United States and Great Britain with the making of army equipment and aircraft and most of the tanks and all the equipment during the war which represented such a large part in the industrial expansion, we received almost complete designs from the draft boards of Britain and the United States. Now that we are entering the peace, it is necessary our co-ordinated research efforts should cover any areas that are not being covered in large development activities. It is for that reason the Research Commission was set up and the chairman of the Research Foundation is one of the commissioners. May I say also we are receiving the heartiest co-operation from the National Research Institute at Ottawa. We are tying all research together, and I think it is fair to say no jurisdiction is more advanced than in this province

I will say quite frankly it had been my intention to bring in a Bill this session to give some fairly rigid form to this Commission, but I find it is desirable that it retain its flexibility for another year so that it may emerge with the most effective act possible.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Headed by Wallace.

HON. MR. DREW: Principal Wallace, Chairman, and a representative, I think, of every one of the universities with research departments, the Research Foundation and some of the large industries as well as the Hydro Electric are represented.

MR. F. R. OLVER (Leader of the Opposition): Vote 150, Item 7, is that the total vote for Ontario House in London?

HON. MR. DREW: Yes.

MR. OLIVER: These activities are most solely confined to providing facilities and comforts to the members of the Armed Forces. Reading that, that is the result you would come to.

HON. MR. DREW: Oh, no, I will read exactly what it does say:

"Ontario House, London -- Salaries, wages, travelling and other expenses of officials, and staff of Ontario House and services club --"

Then, what apparently has misled the Hon. Leader of the Opposition: "and" -- that means in addition:

"Services, advertising, equipment, alterations to premises and equipment, repairs and expenses incurred in providing welfare facilities and

comforts to members of the Armed Forces."

That is in addition.

MR. OLIVER: Yes, I misread that.

HON. MR. DREW: We will have many thousands of men and women overseas who arrive in London and need assistance and there is not a single day when there are not actually thousands go into Ontario House for advice.

MR. OLIVER: The members are very much less.

HON. MR. DREW: Yes. It was for that reason the Ontario Services Club on Regent Street and that work is all merged in Ontario House on Charles IInd Street. Outside of any small military establishment we may retain, there will be no duties connected with that.

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Chairman, could the Hon. Minister (Mr. Drew) say what proportion of the $160,000 would be used for Canadian soldiers, have you a break-down?

HON. MR. DREW: It would be very difficult for me to break it down exactly because it is very definitely an estimate as accurately as we can provide it, based upon the variable factor of the movement of troops back. We do not know exactly ourselves just how many of these are coming from London at a given time or how soon they are going to be demobilized. The figures could be raised or lowered, depending upon how many get into London at any given time, or in the area near London, because that is where the services are rendered. I really can only say this is the best estimate we can prepare. These figures, we believe, will be adequate, based on experience.

MR. OLIVER: That takes care of the whole question of Ontario House?

HON. MR. DREW: That is right.

MR. OLIVER: A portion of that will be used to provide facilities and comforts for returning men and the other portion used for other services connected outside Ontario House. What I would like to get is the money to be voted for the services other than those rendered to soldiers which is greatly increased this year over last year. To my way of thinking, you need a lot less money to entertain and provide comforts for soldiers than you did last year, but yet the total vote is down to $20,000 from the vote last year, so it must be other activities connected with Ontario House in London are going to be stepped up this year.

HON. MR. DREW: Very greatly. Our activities last year, you see, last year actually the expenditure to March 31, 1946 was $191,000. That is computed as closely as can be, but there will be a very great reduction in the expenditures on the troops and, in fact, by the end of the year we will be spending very little except to such troops as may be at military headquarters. The activities of Ontario House will be greatly expanded from the point of view of the business services there to further the sale of products, of all our products of all kinds and maintaining contacts between the purchasers here and the purchasers in England, and vice versa. That activity is being stepped up very greatly. I may say, I do not want

is, frankly, the best approximate estimate we can arrive at, but, admittedly; cannot be reduced to exact terms like salaries, pay to teachers, or something of that kind.

Votes 150 to 152, inclusive, agreed to.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): The Public Works Department, Vote 178, Page 95.

Votes 178 to 180, inclusive, agreed to.

On Vote 181.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrews): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister of Works (Mr. Doucett) on Vote 181, No.4, whether by now extra hours of work which the members of the maintenance staff were obliged to work, as sort of a war contribution without getting paid for it, whether that has been eliminated or whether they are back to normal hours, particularly the cleaning staff which you will remember I raised last year. I would like to know whether that has been done away with.

HON. G. H. DOUCETT (Minister of Public Works): In reply to the Hon. Member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg), I think he refers to the employees working five hours per day, and I might say that they had their choice of whether they worked a shorter time at the same salary or get an increase in salary, and they voted the increase and we gave them the increase in salary.

MR. SALSBERG: Does that mean they are now being paid for every hour's work?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: They always were.

MR. SALSBERG: I beg to differ.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: You and I may differ on opinions.

Votes 181 and 182 agreed to.

On Vote 183.

MR. F. O. ROBINSON (Port Arthur): I would like to ask the Hon. Minister of Works (Mr. Doucett) if there are any proposals for some work towards the completion towards the mental hospital at Port Arthur?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: That would be in one of the other votes. Are we not at Vote 182?

MR. ROBINSON: 183, I think.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: That is still the ordinary accounts, the other would be capital. Vote 183 has to do with repairs to normal schools, hospitals, and all other buildings,

MR. SALSBERG: There is an item under Vote 1 of 183, "Salary of Caretaker, $1,000". Are we to conclude that is his annual salary? Is he a part-time worker or full-time?

MR. DOUCETT: That is (f).

MR. SALSBERG: 183, Item 1, the 12th line.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: I might say, Mr. Chairman, this is to take care of a small building which is used by the Highway Office and the Office of Lands and Forests, it is not a full-time job, it is only a small building.

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Chairman, does this item 83 cover such buildings as the mental hospital

near Fort William?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: It would take in certain repairs.

MR. ANDERSON: I would like to take this opportunity, if we can find the necessary finance, of building a very much needed barn on that farm.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: We did make a start on that a year ago last fall, and the farm hands seemed pretty well satisfied, however, there are provisions if we find it necessary it will be done this year.

(Page 1770 follows)

Mr. Oliver: Could the Minister tell us what Dominion Government buildings have not yet been returned to the Province?

Hon. Mr. Doucett: I do not know that I could tell you how many. There is one at the Normal School at Ottawa is not returned. I will get that for you. Bowmanville has been returned and maybe a few others.

Mr. Salsberg: Is there any intention of extending the facilities at Orillia? Is there no provision for an additional building?

Hon. Mr. Doucett: No, we put an addition on there of 300 bed hospital and that will be the extent that hospital will be developed. In reply to the Hon. Member for Grey (Mr. Oliver) I might say the Normal School at Ottawa and MacDonald Farm there.

Mr. Salsberg: I am sorry. I want to follow up this question. I know it is not the responsibility of the Minister of Public Works except to proceed with construction if decided by the Government, but the fact that you include no estimates for the building of an addition to the Orillia institution, where there is a shortage of accommodation, would that mean you were not asked to provide for it by the responsible Department or that you did not find it possible to proceed with extensions this year? The fact is, to speak very plainly, there is a terrific shortage of accommodation. There are many cases in the Province where patients are waiting for months and longer for an opportunity to get in. It has a serious effect on the patients

The fact that you do not provide estimates for the addition, does that mean you are not asked or you cannot do it?

Hon. Mr. Doucett: I might say the hon. member is talking about another matter which does not come under this vote. This is still "ordinary", and as I said I think the Government feel the institution has developed to a size which they require in that particular vicinity. Now, any other construction would come under another item.

Mr. Salsberg: That is what I want to be sure of.

Hon. Mr. Doucett: Well, we won't let you pass.

Votes 183, 184, 185, 186, inclusive agreed to.

(On Vote 187)

Mr. Salsberg: That is the item you mentioned. Then there is no need of repeating the question. Would you dare to answer now?

Hon. Mr. Doucett: It is the intention this year to start to construct a new hospital as soon as we possibly can. We realize the necessity and that is why the addition was put on at Orillia. We started over two years ago. Just as soon as we can get on with it, that is why we have an increase of over three million dollars, not only for hospitals -- as you know you could not start an hospital and build it this year, but we have many items in here. We hope to get a start on the East Block. I do not mean to build the East Block but a lot of preliminaries must be done in order to get ready for that. We must get the

property to build a garage in order to tear down that building and the Academy of Medicine and build beside it. So that is one of the things we intend to start at the earliest possible convenience and fireproof and renovate some of the buildings that are now and have been for some time rather dangerous for the inmates in them. One of the big programs on at the present time is the Ontario Agricultural School and we are making extensions there. The Veterinary College, where an extension is being added and many of the subsidiaries in connection with the College. We are also providing here for the starting of the new Normal School for the Toronto district in lieu of the Rehabilitation set-up which the Prime Minister spoke of in his estimates a short time ago, and there are many things which come into it. There is the one which the Provincial Secretary mentioned, the starting of the prison farms. It is our intention this year to purchase property on the recommendation of that Department and to get under way with an institution as the Minister has said in passing his estimates. However, those are things which I say cannot be all developed in a year but starts can be made and there will be progress as quickly as time permits.

Mr. Oliver: The Minister cannot develop within a year on a few million dollars.

Hon. Mr. Doucett: No, we realize that.

Mr. F. O. Robinson (Port Arthur): Might I ask does the Government propose to do any work towards the building of a mental hospital in Port Arthur in 1946?

Hon. Mr. Doucett: I might say to the hon. Member for Port Arthur (Mr. Robinson) if we do any work it will be starting. It will be a very temporary hospital but there will be no hospital building there this year, because we have not planned for that. We have too many other things to do but we have that in mind and when time permits I am sure it will be given serious consideration.

Mr. Salsberg: The Hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) has already remarked -- I think quite correctly -- that the amount in the estimates is hardly sufficient to get any of these big projects mentioned completed. I am wondering whether there is even sufficient in that item of the estimates to get started properly on the construction of hospitals that are absolutely necessary - the Ontario Hospital particularly in Orillia. Now, it is no exaggeration, and I am sure that hon. members who have received requests as I do, know the difficulty that exists in the Province in finding accommodation for particularly deficient handicapped younger children for whom there is no accommodation, and I cannot agree with the Minister or with the Government or anyone else who will be satisfied. I would like to agree with you but I have got no assurance from you and certainly the figure mentioned does not predict the undertaking of the big project whether in Orillia by extension or another hospital that will provide another 2,000 additional beds that are required. I understand 2,000 beds are necessary in the Province and necessary now, and I submit, Mr. Chairman, that although the beginning of the East Block should not be delayed,

I agree there is need for additional space, fireproof garage, etc., which is all essential but I doubt that there is anything more important than the construction facilities to house these at least 2,000 backward handicapped patients that are a terrific problem, and I am sorry to say that the estimates do not provide much and the Minister has not been very specific. I am sure that a large section of the population would be glad to hear from the Minister at this time a positive assurance of plans to proceed immediately, whether it is in Orillia or elsewhere for the construction of another hospital.

Hon. Mr. Doucett: I think the Hon. Member knows that we had plans and we were going to start another hospital. Now, as the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) said in presenting his budget, we realize the great difficulty in getting materials and in getting labour as well. Now, we are going to go ahead with an hospital this year and we have taken into consideration all the things that tie in with it and we feel that we have enough money in our estimates to meet the obligations which we will have this year, and if we have not, well then, we will have to get ways and means to do so.

Mr. Oliver: Would my Hon. friend tell me how many buildings he intends to carry through to completion this year?

Hon. Mr. Doucett: Well, we do hope to finish the Veterinary College as one. In fact we hope to finish all

buildings we have started at the O.A.C. It is our desire to have them ready when the students come in for the fall term. It may not be possible to have all completed, but we do hope to have that done. As far as finishing any of the other big projects I do not think it is possible to have it done this year. In fact, as I mentioned, we started an extension to the Orillia hospital of only 300 beds, which extended nearly a year longer than it would have under ordinary conditions, and I think a lot of those conditions exist now. I think my officials, who I think are very capable, would tell you that hardware and many types of material which are used in building is a whole lot more difficult to get today than it was at any time during the war.

Votes 187, 188 agreed to.

(On Vote 189)

Mr. Oliver: What about 2 of 189?

Hon. Mr. Doucett: I might add, Mr. Chairman, that is the Commission of the Grand River Conservation. They came in a short time ago and discussed the development of their plans and I agreed to make them this grant for the development of the plan and survey but, of course, that would be considered in our share when we come to make the distribution, as it was before, 37½%. In other words, we take that off when making them an advance of $15,000.

Mr. Oliver: What have they in mind?

Mr. Doucett: I could not tell you. They intend to enlarge on the control they have, and are making surveys.

Vote 189 carried.

THE CHAIRMAN: Public welfare.

HON. W. A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Chairman, I feel in view of several matters which have been raised by several members of the House I should clarify misunderstandings that might exist in regard to certain branches of the department which I am administering at the present time.

I think all hon. members are aware of the fact that legislation such as Old AgePensions, Mothers' Allowances and Unemployment Relief, are something of the nature of Social Assistance. This means that the legislation is based on the principle of a means test. That amounts granted to beneficiaries or recipients are definitely measured by need and in effect anticipate other sources of income--which income has to be considered when computing the amount of assistance that is to be granted in any particular case. That is the principle of the existing legislation in the three fields above indicated. A principle which my Department is charged with administering. A principle from which there can be no deviation in any case.

With this in mind, may I deal first with the question of Mothers' Allowances. The Honourable the Leader of the Opposition, in speaking in reply to the Speech from the Throne, rather deprecatingly referred to the fact that the increase in Mothers' Allowances was a limited implementation of the promises made. He further stated that a mother could receive $10.00 extra a month for only six months and that is the limit.

May I point out to the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition that there is absolutely no limit on the length of time the $10.00 per month may be granted. It may be granted for one month or it may be granted continuously, every month, depending on the circumstances of the particular case. It is true, as the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition has pointed out, that their Government did increase the allowances, just prior to the 1943 election.

With varying Mothers' Allowances schedules in different parts of the Province, it seemed expedient that some method be arrived at which would provide certain necessary additional assistance in specific cases. A spot test made across the Province in the spring of 1944 indicated that certain families did need additional assistance. As from March 10th, 1944, therefore, up to $10.00 per month additional allowance was authorized to each beneficiary where need is apparent.

On frequent occasions, both in this House and to persons outside, when there has been criticism that the Mothers' Allowances were not sufficient, the critics have been asked to submit particular cases, in order that the Department and the Commission could review the circumstances and make an adjustment, if necessary and possible. That offer still stands and I invite Members of the Opposition to submit to me the names of Mothers' Allowances beneficiaries whose total income is not sufficient for them to maintain their families and their homes.

It should be noted at this time that, since the inception of Family Allowances, the amounts received from this source by beneficiaries are additional to Mothers' Allowances paid by the Province. I might also add that by revision of the regulations governing Unemployment Relief,

the child of a Mother's Allowance beneficiary, who is over sixteen and attending school and has a reasonable chance of foing well in his school work, may be granted assistance through this chennel, in order that it will not be necessary for him to start to work immediately and interrupt his school career. It is necessary, in such a case, for the school principal to recommend such a child as a capable pupil.

HOUSES OF REFUGE: In view of references made in this House as to their condition it is important to clarify our status. In this Province there are two pieces of legislation governing Houses of Refuge. One deals with County Houses of Refuge. This Act is applicable to that portion of the Province generally known as the southern part of the Province, which is organized on a county basis. Under this Act, a House of Refuge established in a county or city is administered by that municipality. The Provincial responsibility is that of inspection and reporting of the findings to the local Board. Responsibility for changing conditions is directly that of the local Board. The Province pays no maintenance or grants and the Home is financed entirely by the municipality it serves.

Obviously, there is inherent in this arrangement certain difficulty for my Department. For example, when an inspecto has reported that a building has certain fire hazards, local officials have taken considerable objection to his report. Some of them have taken the positiom that it places them in a rather embarrassing position to be told that the Home is a fire hazard. Notwithstanding this, the various County Homes are regularly inspected and reports are regularly sent to the respective Boards and officials of the Counties.

In addition to this Act, there also is an Act known as the District Houses of Refuge Act, which enables the creation of a House of Refuge in a district in the northern part of the Province.

The Honourable Member from Sault Ste. Marie had some very ill-considered comments to make respecting one of the District Houses of Refuge. Under the District Houses of Refuge Act, a majority of the organized municipalities in a district are required to express their willingness to erect and maintain a House of Refuge before such can be established. This happened in the Algoma District, where some years ago a House of Refuge was erected. That Act also provides, when a majority of the municipalites express such willingness, that the Province may make a grant toward the erection of such a House of Refuge. That grant was made to the one at Sault Ste. Marie.

The Act also provides that a Board of Management for the House of Refuge shall be appointed by the Government of the Province of Ontario which board, when appointed, has full responsibility for managing the affairs of the House of Refuge on behalf of the several municipalities.

The Province makes no grant to the House of Refuge after the original one enabling its establishment. It does pay a per diem rate for any inmates admitted from unorganized territory.

Since the Honourable Member for Sault Ste. Marie has gone to such lengths to put into words his opinion of the Algoma House of Refuge, may I point out that the Inspector of the Department of Public Welfare, for the years 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, and 1943, repeatedly made at least seventy-two specific recommendations with respect to changes that should be made to improve this parti-

cular Home.

I have no doubt that, if the Honourable Member visited that particular Home during the period of years referred to, he might have found many very undesirable conditions which were not rectified. So serious did this matter become that, early in 1944, a new Board was appointed to administer the affairs of this particular Refuge. That Board immediately took steps to implement many of the recommendations that had been made from year to year by the inspector and, while it is true that previous to that time both the inspector's reports and those of the Grand Jury had been most unsatisfactory with respect to this Home, I now read you a quotation from a report of the Grand Jury with respect to that House of Refuge, submitted to my Department under date of November 29th, 1945:

> "The Superintendent and his wife are to be complimented on the clean and sanitary condition which we found existed in view of the smallness of the staff, five in number. Thirty-two of the inmates are too feeble to eat their meals in the dining-room, consequently trays of food have to be carried up and downstairs three times each day."

That paragraph from the Grand Jury's report does not support the Honourable Member's contention that feeble old persons had to go up and down two or three flights of stairs at meal time. I feel that in fairness to the Board that I should point out the improvements that have been made.

It is admitted that conditions are still not the best but certainly the Home is clean, and sanitary conditions are satisfactory and not such as the Honourable Member for Sault Ste. Marie would have us believe. I would also wish to draw the Honourable Member's attention to the fact that

the present board is aware of condition as evidenced from a newspaper report from Sault Ste. Marie, dated March 3rd, 1946, as follows:

"Chairman F. J. Davey of the Board of Trustees for the Algoma House of Refuge stated here Saturday that it is the intention of the bo to complete plans and specifications for a new home for the aged with the thought of building in 1947. Mr. Davey, who has twice visited the Provincial Deputy Minister of Health (this should have been of Welfare) and placed before him the board's outline plan for the new building, added that 'the money to erect the building will have to be in sight first however.' The announcement was made in reply to reports that the present home for the aged here is badly overcrowded and that unsatisfactory conditions are prevalent."

OLD AGE PENSIONS:

It should be clearly stated that in the strictest sense of the word the Province of Ontario does not grant Old Age Pensions. The Province of Ontario administers Old Age Pensions, which are jointly provided by the Province and the Dominion--75% of the cost being paid by the Dominion and 25% by the Province of Ontario. In additionto this, the Province does pay a Provincial bonus of 15% of the former $20 basic pension, so that the maximum pension payable in the Province is $28 per month. I cannot emphasize too strongly the fact that the Dominion Government pays 75% of the pension cost. This has a very direct bearing on the whole administrative procedure of Old Age Pensions. The Dominion Government passed an Old Age Pensions Act and under that Act there were passed a series of Regulations. The Provincial Government, in order to qualify for the 75% payment by

the Dominion, was required to sign an agreement whereby they would administer Old Age Pensions within the terms of the Dominion Old Age Pensions Act and Regulations.

Many of these Dominion Regulations are points of contention in that administration. I may point out at this time that the present Government did not sign the agreement with the Dominion. This agreement was signed in 1937. So long as that agreement is effective, the Province is bound to administer Old Age Pensio s within the terms of the Dominion Act and Regulations or forfeit its right to obtain the 75% contribution of the Dominion to Old Age Pensions payments. May I emphasize this statement by dealing with a question that has been the subject of considerable debate. I refer to the matter of collections from estates of deceased pensioners. The Dominion Act, section 9, subsection (3) reads as follows:

"(3) A Pension authority shall be entitled to recover out of the estate of any deceased pensioner, as a debt due by the pensioner to such authority, the sum of the pension payments made to such pensioner from time to time, together with interest at the rate of five per cent, per annum compounded annually, but no claim shall be made by a pension authority for the recovery of such debt directly or indirectly out of any part of the pensioner's estate which passes by will or on an intestacy to any other pensioner or to any person who has, since the grant of such pension or for the last three years during which such pension has continued to be paid, regularly contributed to the support of the pensioner by the payment of money or otherwise to an extent which, having regard to the means of the person so having contributed is considered by the pension authority to be reasonable.
R.S.C. 1927, c 156, s.9."

Shortly after this Government came into office in 1943, a letter was forwarded to Ottawa under date of November 11th, 1943, to be exact, in which the Ontario Government petitioned the Ottawa authorities to modify certain regulations with respect to Old Age Pensions. This letter included the following sentence: "We in Ontario therefore petition your Government to modify this regulation as well as to grant approval to Ontario to discontinue collecting from estates of deceased pensioners."

In reply to that communication, the Honourable the Minister of Finance, under date of November 23rd, 1943, stated in part as follows:

"Section 9 (3) of the Old Age Pensions Act authorizes the pension authority to recover the sum of the pension payments from the estate of a deceased pensioner. By the terms of the agreement made by the Province of Ontario with the Dominion, the Province agreed to administer old age pensions in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Regulations made thereunder. As the Dominion has not power to authorize a province to disregard any section of the Act or the Regulations, I do not see how we could, by mutual agreement, discontinue collecting from pensioners' estates."

I will not take the time of the House to go into all the detail of correspondence and discussion on the matter (I believe that much of the correspondence was tabled in this House during the last Session). The Dominion authorities, however, finally indicated that

they had apparently been in error in interpreting the section I have just read as being mandatory and now claimed that this was permissive. However, notwithstanding this interpretation that it is permissive, they have limited the application of such discretion on the part of the provincial Old Age Pensions authority to estates under $2,000, or the first $2,000 of an estate in excess of that amount. No explanation has been given by them as to the reason for this limitation.

I believe this clarifies our position on the matter of making claims on estates.

One other matter to which I wish to refer is that of the section 7 of the Dominion Regulations which requires certain specific proofs of age. There are from time to time a number of old people who are unable to produce any of these proofs of birth. Considerable correspondence was conducted with the Department at Ottawa re specific cases and re the general principle, in order to work out some modified procedure that would satisfy the Dominion as to proof of age, beyond the specific proofs listed in Regulation 7. It was suggested that an affidavit or affidavits substantiating facts that were found in investigation might suffice. The officials at Ottawa were unwilling to accept this suggestion. As an alternative, they proposed that the Old Age Pensioner might appear before a judge, who would inquire into his circumstances and determine his age. This proposal was given very careful consideration by the Department of the

Attorney-General of this Province. The opinion expressed by that Department at that time was that such procedure would in effect add a fifth wheel to an already complicated procedure. They pointed out that a court could take affidavit evidence and suggested that if a court could take affidavit evidence, why set up the procedure of the court hearing, why not allow the pension authority to take such evidence. There was also the further problem of who would provide the costs of the proceedings. Under date of October 27th, 1944, a letter was addressed to Dr. Clark, Deputy Minister of Finance at Ottawa, outlining the position of the Province with respect to this question and making some definite suggestions as to how the problem could be handled without the necessity of the court procedure. This letter was never acknowledged.

In the spring of 1945 an inter-provincial conference of ministers and officials of Health and Public Welfare of the several provinces was held in Toronto. At this conference it was found that several of the provinces were seriously objecting to certain of the rigid regulations of the Dominion with respect to Old Age Pensions. About this time also the administration of Old Age Pensions was transferred to the Department of Health and Welfare at Ottawa. Officials there intimated that they were of the opinion that it was about time there was a conference of Old Age Pensions representatives to clarify some of these matters. Nothing however happened prior to the Dominion-Provincial Conference

in August, 1945. At that time again officials of my Department reported that many of the Provincial representatives present expressed quite freely their feeling that there should be some adjustment in the Dominion Regulations. In committees which met during the conference various problems presented by the Dominion Regulations periodically came up for discussion, always with the implication that there should be some amendment.

Apparently this feeling was known to the Ottawa officials because under date of January 18th, 1946, I received a letter from the Dominion Department of Health and Welfare asking me to name representatives to attend a conference on Old Age Pensions. Under date of January 21st, 1946, I named the representatives from this Province, but as yet we have received no intimation that such conference is being called.

Throughout the later phases of the correspondence and discussion there seemed to be some evidence that the Dominion authorities felt that any definite decisions on these matters should be postponed until the conclusion of the Dominion-Provincial Conference.

In the meantime, it should bepointed out to the House that since the cessation of hostilities, new applications each month have increased by about 50%. The number of persons in this Province receiving Old Age Pensions during the war years was almost consistently at 56,000 to 57,000. This has now increased to over

60,000 - the most of that increase occuring since September, 1945. Many of these applications are delayed because of the necessity to procure detailed information to satisfy the requirements of the rigid Dominion regulations.

I have gone into this matter at some length to indicate to the Members of this House that many of the difficulties attendant upon the administration of Old Age Pensions, for which criticism has been levelled at this Government and this Department, are in reality difficulties created by Regulations which are too rigid and too rigidly enforced by the Dominion authorities. We are willing and anxious to have these modified, as evidenced from the efforts we have made in that regard. Meantime my Department is struggling to deal with tremendously increased numbers of applications.

Mr. Chairman, in conclusion may I say that while in this House there may be represented many different opinions with respect to the principles underlying the various functions of my Department, these principles are at the present time fixed by legislation and follow a certain pattern. The estimates to be brought forward make provision for carrying out the terms of this legislation as it is at present. So long as I have the honour to serve as the Minister of Public Welfare, the principles inherent in the legislation for which my Department is responsible shall be applied without fear or favour but with every possible consideration to those who will benefit from any assistance therefrom.

Vote 171 carried.

Of vote 172.

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): May I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) how many day nurseries are in operation at the present time.

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: There are 27, located in six urban municipalities.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) whether he thinks it would be possible for him, in view of the changed responsibility for the Canadian day nurseries, to come to the aid of municipalities, if such aid should be called for, to complete the year? This is not very clear. Let me make it a bit clearer for the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow). The municipalities strike their budget in many instances before the Dominion Government announced its intention to withdraw, and the provincial government announced its intention to assume one half the cost; the municipalities paying the other half. This may mean that the municipalities will have no appropriations for the continuation of this type of service until the new budget will be struck. I know the department is also budgeted, and has its estimates, but nevertheless, will you find it possible if cases should arise to help the municipalities to tide them over until the new budget is brought in, so that this service will not be disrupted in the middle of the year.

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: I might say to the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) that I am sure we will be able to work the details out with the various municipalities. As a matter of fact, we have requested the Dominion Government to not terminate the date of the expiry of their contracts until the end of the school year, on June 30th, but regard-

loss of what attitude they take, I am sure we will be able to work a satisfactory arrangement with regard to the difficulty, due to the fact that you mentioned, that it was not included in their budget. I am sure that can be worked out quite satisfactorily.

Vote 172, 173, and 174 agreed to.

On vote 175.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): I would like to ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) if in computing the amount of income a mother has when that mother is applying for Mothers' Allowance, do you take into consideration the childrens' allowance payable to the family by the Dominion Government? That is, would the income of the mother be increased by the amount of children's allowance received from the Dominion Government?

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: The family allowance is in addition to the allowance granted under the Mothers' Allowance Act.

MR. GRUMMETT: That is not what I wanted, Mr. Chairman. I want to know whether the moneys paid to this mother are taken into consideration. Say that she is getting the families' allowance; is that included as income, and does it reduce the Mothers' Allowance, or strike her off the role altogether.

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: No, it is not taken into consideration at all; the family allowance. It is entirely exclusive of the Family allowance.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, under "Mothers' Allowance"; I think that the explanation given by the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) was necessary, and was generally a very good explanation of many of the services of the sub departments for which he is responsible.

Now, he stressed one point, namely, that the means test is employed, and will have to be continued, as I understood him.

Now, I am opposed, of course,---as I believe many others are--to the means test in this and many other instances, although, of course, it is correct to say that all applications for Mothers' Allowance are to be investigated, and the income and financial standing of the mother and the family has to be taken into account, but I submit, the test now is so rigid that the allowance is beyond defence. I mentioned it on the discussion on the Speech from the Throne, and I had occasion I think to mention it to the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) privately, but it is a fact that when we start off with a maximum of $30 a month for a mother and one child, in a city with a population of more than 10,000---as a maximum--that is altogether too low a maximum.

Now, it is as presumed generally that there is another income into that house. I submit from my own experience with many of these cases that very, very often ther is no income whatsoever, and in such cases all you can give them is the maximum plus $10 a month for a definite period.

I would suggest to the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) that he give this matter consideration, and that he, together with those that are responsible for the execution of the policy in this special bill, make some arrangement to provide a higher amount.

I know this cannot be settled at this session, and cannot be settled on the basis I mention or a Bill introduced by a private member, but I want to say to the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) that this matter calls for

re-examination, and for the establishment of another and higher minimum than the present grant.

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: I might say to the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) that I think he will recall when he interviewed me that I asked him to bring to me any case where he thought they are receiving an insufficient amount, and I would be glad to deal with it.

Of course, these Mothers' Allowances provide that in addition to what they have received in the cities or smaller urban centres, they can receive $10 per month. In addition to that, fuel can be granted, and in addition to that they get medical services, and I think he will find there are no cases of need, as far as the Mothers' Allowance Commission is concerned, but that they use discretion and provide quite adequately for the mother and her dependent children.

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): May I ask the hon. Minister a question regarding the food allowance for children whose mothers are receiving Mothers' Allowance. As I understand it, the amount does not increase with the age of the child. Am I right in assuming that or not? That is, we will say, a child one year old would receive as much as a child 12 years old. If that is the case, it seems to me that it is out of proportion, because it stands to reason that a child of 12 years would require much more food than a child only one year of age.

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: I think the hon. member (Mr. Anderson) is correct in saying that there is no difference made, as far as allowances are concerned, up to the age of 16.

MR. J. A. HABEL (Cochrane, North): Mr. Chairman, before the vote goes through, I would take the opportunity

of bringing up two points to the attention of the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow). I want to be fair with him. I understand he has been in his office just a very short time, and perhaps is not very conversant with the situation, but will likely get to know more about it.

In 1934 the Liberal Government decided to dispense with the services of a male inspector in regard to Mothers' Allowances, as well as the Old Age Pension. I have been fighting for at least three years before succeeding in getting a man appointed to do that work in the district of Cochrane North and Cochrane South. I think the hon. member for Cochrane South, (Mr. Grummett), will bear me out when I say that it is a district in which a lady can hardly be engaged to cover throughout the year. The winter season is hard, and very often the fall season makes travelling hard, and it is nearly impossible for a lady to do the work on the basis that you would likely want it to be done. I think it would be well if the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) would consider the possibility of going over the thing again.

Of course, as far as making recommendations are concerned, I will not do that, but will leave it to him to decide upon the point. But I think he will find out if he looks into the situation, the exact conditions, and find that even with the greatest good intention it is impossible for a lady to do that kind of work up there.

There was also the question of Old Age Pensions, which is in the same category, and on that point I think I also mentioned that I, for one, believe that you could very well dispense with the local boards.

Now you have local boards sitting, for instance, in Timmins, and taking care of all cases in Cochrane North

and Cochrane South, and part of Temiskaming. I do not see how these men could very well be better judges than your own investigators. After all, after investigations have been made, and the forms duly filled out, it seems to me your department could very well take the responsibility for the thing from then on.

I want to be fair as far as the Old Age Pension and the Mothers' Allowances, are concerned, because the department has always been very nice to me in all cases which I have drawn to their attention, even since the election of 1943.

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: I might say to the hon. member (Mr. Habel) that I was hoping he would not make a formal recommendation for the male investigators up in his riding. I think it is found that women are more satisfactory; they have perhaps a little better approach, especially in Mothers' Allowances and other services, and are appreciated more than male investigators.

However, in this connection, his question has merit in it. There would be difficulty up there in the winter time or in the fall season on account of the roads. And I will be glad to take that matter into consideration.

Vote 176 carried.

Vote 177 carried.

HONORABLE GEORGE A DREW: Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee rise and report certain resolutions.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed (Mr. Speaker in the chair).

MR. W. D. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs leave to report certain resolutions ; and moves the adoption of the report and asks

leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

HON. GEORGE A DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 1.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 1st Order, 3rd reading of Bill No. 2, "An Act respecting the City of Fort William", Mr. Anderson.

MR. G. ANDERSON: (Fort William): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of bill No. 2.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second order, third reading of Bill No. 5, "An Act respecting the Town of New Liskeard", Mr. Roberts.

(Page 1795 follows)

MR. A. KELSO ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No.11.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 3rd Order; third reading of Bill No.11, "An Act respecting the Town of Collingwood"; Mr. Downer.

MR. H.R. SCOTT (Peterborough): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Downer, I move third reading of Bill No.11.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 4th Order; third reading of Bill No.15, "An Act respecting the Village of Forest Hill", Mr. Sale.

MR. H.A. STEWART (Kingston): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Sale, I move third reading of Bill No.15.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 5th Order; third reading of Bill No.17, "An Act respecting the Brockville General Hospital, and the Fulford Home for Aged Women", Mr. Reynolds.

MR. W.B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No.17.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 6th Order; third reading of Bill No.21, "An Act respecting James McKay and the Hamilton Police Benefit Fund", Mr. Knowles.

MR. R. MICHENER (St. David): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Knowles, I move third reading of Bill No.21.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 7th Order; third reading of Bill No.119, "An Act to amend The Mining Act", Mr. Frost.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Minister of Mines): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No.119, "An Act to amend The Mining Act".

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 8th Order; third reading of Bill No.120, "The Beach Protection Act, 1946", Mr. Frost.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Minister of Mines): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No.120, "The Beach Protection Act, 1946".

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 9th Order; third reading of Bill No.131, "An Act to amend The Mining Tax Act", Mr. Frost.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Minister of Mines): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No.131, "An Act to amend the Mining Tax Act".

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I proposed to call Order No.25, second reading of Bill No. 12, "An Act respecting the Township of North York". I would point out that some of these have not been reprinted, but they have been before Committee, so I suggest that we proceed with private Bills which have been forwarded to us, with the approval of the Committee.

Order No.25.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 25th Order; second reading of Bill No.12, "An Act respecting the Township of North York", Mr. Mackenzie.

MR. H.R. SCOTT (Peterborough): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Mackenzie, I move second reading of Bill No.12.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No.26.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 26th Order, Second reading of Bill No.19, "An Act respecting the City of Chatham", Mr. Parry.

MR. R. MICHENER (St. David): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Parry, I move second reading of Bill No.19.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

HON. MR. DREW: Order No.27.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 27th Order; second reading of Bill No.20, "An Act respecting the City of Kitchener", Mr. Meinzinger.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Meinzinger, I would move second reading of Bill No.20.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

HON. MR. DREW: Order No.28.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 28th Order, Second reading of Bill No.22, "An Act respecting the Town of Weston", Mr. Allan.

MR. A. KELSO ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Allan, I move second reading of Bill No.22.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

HON. MR. DREW: 29th Order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 29th Order; second reading of

Bill No.24, "An Act respecting the City of Toronto", Mr. Roberts.

MR. A. KELSO ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No.24.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

HON. MR. DREW: 30th Order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 30th Order, second reading of Bill No.27, "An Act respecting the Township of York", Mr. Sale.

MR.H.A. STEWART (Kingston): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Sale, I move second reading of Bill No.27.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

HON. MR. DREW: Order No.31.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 31st Order, second reading of Bill No.33, "An Act respecting the Township of Thorold", Mr. Lewis.

MR. T.K. CREIGHTON (Ontario): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Lewis, I move second reading of Bill No.33.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, if it meets with your convenience, I would suggest you declare it six o'clock. I believe with the number of Bills before Committee, it would be well if we continue this evening.

MR. SPEAKER: It being now six o'clock, I do now leave the chair.

The House recessed at 6 o'clock p.m.

EVENING SESSION

Toronto, Ontario,
Monday, April 1, 1946,
8.00 o'clock, p.m.

House resumed at 8.00 of the clock.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move you do now leave the Chair and House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole.

Motion agreed to.

House in Committee (Mr. Reynolds in Chair)

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 10th order - House in Committee on Bill (No. 34), An Act respecting the Ontario Music Teachers Association. Mr. Martin (Haldimand-Norfolk)

Section 1 agreed to.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW: I might explain that all these bills now going into Committee are bills that have been before the Private Bill Committee.

Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, agreed to.

(On Section 9)

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): I hope the Committee will not object if I put in an amendment, and this amendment will be to subsection (c) of section 9.

THE CHAIRMAN: You cannot present an amendment to Private Bills without two days' notice.

MR. CHARTRAND: May I have the House to hold the bill? It is just a matter of amendment. It mentions:

"holds a diploma equivalent to at least that of the

associate or licentiate grade issued by the Toronto Conservatory of Music; the McGill University Conservatorium of Music; Western Board of Music; Western Ontario Conservatory of Music; any one of the Royal Schools of Music, London, England; Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music, London, England; Trinity College, London, England; the Canadian College of Organists; or any university or school of music recommended by the Council of the Association and approved in such manner as the by-laws may prescribe".

I would like to add also the University of Ottawa. They have a school of music at the University of Ottawa which has been functioning for the past ten years.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Would that be covered by the next clause?

MR. CHARTRAND: If the House postpones the section of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW: The wording as it stands at the moment would, I should think, cover that, and perhaps that was in the mind "or any university or school of music recommended by the Council of the Association and approved in such manner as the by-laws may prescribe". I would assume, without having checked that, that this was in mind, but the point that raises some difficulty is, the practice of these Private Bills, they go before the Private Bills Committee where point is raised as to further inclusions and then coming back here they have the approval of the

Committee and that is the source of practice of amendments not being made before Committee. Now, have you checked to find out whether Ottawa University is included in that - not by actual wording but by the inclusion of that latter part of the provision. It is not a case of taking any technical objection to it, I have no desire to do that and at the same time I have no desire to limit this in any way, but I would have thought from the reading of this that there would be no question about the inclusion of Ottawa University. I must confess that it is not specifically included. I would not feel free to agree to it without hearing what was meant. I think a better way is for this bill to stand over. The thing to check up is whether or not this does not already include Ottawa University by that latter provision. I think it does.

MR. CHARTRAND: Seeing that other universities are mentioned in that clause, I thought Ottawa University was forgotten by way of inadvertence.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW: There must be some reason for the inclusion of those particular schools. You will notice that Queen's University is also left out. There must be a definite reason that was in the minds of those who presented this to the Private Bills Committee. I think the better way is to let it stand and before tomorrow afternoon you can check through the music officials as to just why this wording was adopted.

MR. OLIVER: I think that affords a solution to the question, Mr. Chairman. My Hon. friend from East Ottawa

is particularly interested in it and he spoke to me about it after the bill came back from the Committee. I happened to be on the Private Bills Committee but I am not very musically minded and I presume that is why I did not draw it to the Committee's attention. I think no harm can come from postponement.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I think if there is to be any amendment, I would just mention the Dominion School of Music, Montreal, from where about 30% of the musicians of the City of Ottawa are graduates. I spoke to Mr. Martin about that.

MR. OLIVER: It may be that clause (d) will cover those different ones.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW: There will be no harm done by letting it stand until tomorrow. In the meantime I would suggest that the remaining sections be put through with that one section deferred.

MR. CHARTRAND: Mr. Chairman, on section 9 also I would like to bring out to the House certain information that I have. Some weeks ago I acquired knowledge that due to the havoc and destruction that had taken place in Europe there was an application that several Specialists, music teachers and people of arts in Europe are contemplating to migrate into both North and South America because they feel for the next twenty-five or thirty years many of these artists will not find it profitable for them to stay in Europe. I understand that the new centre of culture will be New York and that this moment there are some responsible

persons making a general survey of both Americas as to finding out the country or the locality which may be more propitious for these artists to migrate to. I am sure I know our sister province is ready to accept them with very open arms and that they are certainly going to make all kinds of concessions. Now, it appears to me if I know the mentality of musicians that if they find out that they must submit to a certain examination or certain regulations in Ontario it may be that a graduate from Vienna University or Prague or Paris may rather think of not taking residence in a province rather than submit to an examination or kind of atmosphere that may not be friendly. I am quite sure if the matter were left with the Board of Directors of universities there is no question that they are competent persons to know if it would be advisable in any given case for artists to be received with open hands. I am bringing this to the attention of the Government because I think possibly it may be a matter of public policy, and I would like to be on record as having brought it up to the Members of this Legislature.

Sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, inclusive, agreed to.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW: 11th order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 11th order. House in Committee on Bill (No. 35), An Act respecting the City of London. Mr. Patrick.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, inclusive, agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Bill No. 35 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW: 12th Order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 12th Order. House in Committee on Bill (No. 38), An Act to incorporate the Kingsboro Club. Mr. Allen, York West.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, inclusive, agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Bill No. 38 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW: 13th Order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 13th Order. House in Committee on Bill (No. 41), An Act respecting the City of Toronto. Mr. Roberts.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, inclusive, agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Bill No. 41 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW: 14th Order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 14th Order. House in Committee on Bill (No. 43), An Act respecting the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, Branch 51. Mr. Hanniwell.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, inclusive, agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Bill No. 41 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW: 15th Order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 15th Order. House in Committee on Bill (No. 44), An Act respecting the Town of Paris. Mr. Nixon.

Sections 1, 2, 3, inclusive, agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Bill No. 44 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW: 16th Order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 16th Order. House in Committee on Bill (No. 3); An Act respecting the City of Guelph. Mr. Hamilton.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, inclusive, agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Bill No. 3 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW: 17th Order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 17th Order. House in Committee on Bill (No. 9), An Act to incorporate the Religious Hospitallers of St. Joseph of Hotel Dieu of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Toronto in Canada. Mr. Lewis.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, inclusive, agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Bill No. 9 agreed to.

(Page 1807 follows)

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No.18, Bill No. 10.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 18th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 10, "An Act respecting the City of Ottawa", Mr. Chartrand.

Sections 1, 2 and 3 agreed to.

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): Mr. Chairman, was that Bill not amended?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 19.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 19th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 25, "An Act respecting the Trusts and Guarantee Company Limited", Mr. Michener.

Sections 1 to 4, inclusive, agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Bill No. 25 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 20.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 20th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 26, "An Act respecting Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien", Mr. Michener.

Sections 1, 2 and 3 agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Bill No. 26 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 21.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 21st Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 6, "An Act respecting the City of Port Arthur", Mr. Robinson.

Sections 1, 2 and 3 agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Bill No. 6 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 22.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 22nd Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 13, "An Act respecting the Town of Leamington," Mr. Murdoch.

Sections 1 to 4, inclusive, agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Bill No. 13 agreed to.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 23.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 23rd Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 28, "An Act Respecting the Sarnia General Hospital", Mr. Cathcart.

Sections 1, 2 and 3 agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Bill No. 28 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 24.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 24th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 30 "An Act respecting the City of Hamilton", Mr. Knowles.

Sections 1 to 4, inclusive, agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Bill No. 30 agreed to.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 50.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 50th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 117, "An Act to amend The Coroners Act", Mr. Blackwell.

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Bill No. 117 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 51.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 51st Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 118, "The Wolf and Bear Bounty Act, 1946", Mr. Dunbar.

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

On Section 3.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) a question about Section 3. It says:

"Upon the delivery of a certificate issued under Section 2 by the person named therein to the Treasurer of the County, together with the whole skin of the wolf --"

and so forth. What would take place in Northern Ontario? What are the provisions for Northern Ontario?

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): In an unorganized district?

MR. GRUMMETT: For the issuance of a certificate.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: An unorganized district?

MR. GRUMMET: An organized district as well.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: We have it arranged through our Game Wardens for the issuance of a certificate. We have always done that.

Sections 3 to 10, inclusive, agreed to.

On Section 11.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: You notice bear bounty has been left out where it mentions the warden?

MR. GRUMMETT: Yes.

Sections 11 to 22, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 118 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 52.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 52nd Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 121, "An Act to amend the Highway Traffic Act",

Mr. Doucett.

Sections 1 to 6, inclusive, agreed to.

On Section 7.

HON. G. H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): Mr. Chairman, on No.7, I would like to move an amendment, with the consent of the House:

"Where a person pleads guilty to any of the offences mentioned in Sub-section 1, the provisions of Sub-section 1 shall not apply unless such person has been given notice,

(a) by a printed or written statement upon or accompanying the summons; or

(b) by the magistrate or judge verbally before accepting the plea,

in the following form or to the like effect:

'The Highway Traffic Act provides that upon conviction of the offence with which you are charged, in the circumstances indicated therein, the motor vehicle which was driven by you or under your care or control at the time of the commission of the offence shall be seized, impounded and taken into the custody of the law.'"

Section 7, as amended, and Section 8 agreed to.

On Section 9.

HON. G. H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): Mr. Chairman, again, with the consent of the House, I

would like to move to amend Section 9 to read as follows:

"Where a person pleads guilty to any of the offences mentioned in Sub-section 1 of the provisions of Sub-section 1 shall not apply unless such person has been given notice,

(a) by a printed or written statement upon or accompanying the summons; or

(b) by the magistrate or judge verbally before accepting the plea,

in the following form or to the like effect:

'The Highway Traffic Act provides that upon conviction of the offence with which you are charged, in the circumstances indicated therein, your driver's license and owner's permit shall be forthwith suspended by the Minister of Highways.'"

Section 9 as amended and Sections 10 to 13, inclusive, agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Bill No. 121 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 53.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 53rd Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 122, "An Act to amend The Barristers Act", Mr. Blackwell.

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Bill No. 122 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 54.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 54th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 124, "An Act respecting Day Nurseries", Mr. Goodfellow.

On Section 1.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): May I ask the Hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) at this point, has the Dominion Government intimated as to when they will terminate their part of the Dominion-Provincial agreement on day nurseries?

HON. W. A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): I might state for the information of the hon. member (Mr. Oliver) that some three or four weeks ago we requested the Dominion Government if they would consider not terminating their agreement until the 30th of June, but as yet we have had no reply. Some time in the month of February,--as a matter of fact, I could get the letter from the Hon. Minister stating they wished to have their agreement end at the end of the fiscal year, March 31st. We have written them and asked it not terminate until the end of the school year. As yet, we have not received a reply.

Section 1 agreed to.

On Section 2.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): The language of the section would indicate that the government is ready to pay an amount equalling half of the amount paid out or contributed by the local municipality for the operation and maintenance of the day nursery. How

does that compare with what the province is presently contributing? My thought was they contributed more than half at the present time. Is this lessening their contribution, I mean the government's contribution?

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: It would be the same contribution, but we would have the administration in addition. We would actually be paying more in as much as we would be paying the administration cost in the Department.

Sections 2 to 8, inclusive, agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Bill No. 124 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 55.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 55th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 125, "An Act to amend The Department of Public Welfare Act," Mr. Goodfellow.

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Bill No. 125 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 56.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 56th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 126, "An Act to amend The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Act", Mr. Drew.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive, agreed to.

On Section 4.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister (Hon. Mr. Drew) the reason for striking out Section 5 of "The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Act". That was the section providing for the salary for commissioners not exceeding

$9,000. The present sub-section does not set out any definite salary. I was wondering why you did not leave the maximum amount in? It strikes out Section 5 of the old Act and substitutes a new section which does not name the definite maximum salary for the board or the commissioners.

HON. MR. DREW: Actually, the reason for that is this, that while we are making these amendments, it was thought we should make amendments which would carry this Act forward for several years, and as the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) is aware, the amount received by the commissioners is substantially below that, and I have no anticipation the removal of this limitation will have any effect at present, but it must be recognized it is a very large organization, and we must from time to time with these large organizations, as in the case of the Hydro Electric Power Commission, or similar organizations, be prepared to meet the demand imposed upon the administration by an organization of that size, depending upon the competetive field in which we are. We do not feel there should be an arbitrary limitation in the event between sessions an obligation should be met, but this is not for the purpose of lifting it beyond that level.

Sections 4 to 18 inclusive, agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Bill No. 56 reported.

(Page 1815 follows)

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No.57.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 57th Order, House in Committee on Bill No.132, "An Act to amend the Weed Control Act", Mr. Kennedy.

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

On Section 3.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Is No.3 a new section? Do they actually appoint weed inspectors?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: The local municipalities appoint them. They may appoint a constable, and so on, but they are supposed to put one out. This would put it into the County.

MR. OLIVER: This says, "They shall appoint one".

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Yes. They are trying to clean up the weed trouble.

MR. OLIVER: They have got a job on their hands.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Yes. Nobody knows it better than I do.

MR. W.J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane, South): Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) could tell us what steps are being taken to clear the weeds in unorganized counties.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Yes. We appointed a man up there, and we hope to have at least three sprayers going through there, to see what can be done.

Votes 3 to 12, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No.57 reported.

HON. MR. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Order

No.58:

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 58th Order, House in Committee on Bill No.134 "The Farm Products Marketing Act, 1946", Mr. Kennedy.

On Section 1.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Is this a new Act, Mr. Minister (Mr. Kennedy).

HON. MR. KENNEDY: No. It is the old Act, completely. It is what the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) calls "tidying up". It is for clarification. This Act changes the name from the "Farm Products Control Act", to what it really is, "The Farm Products Marketing Act". This was first put in force in 1936, and this brings it up to date.

MR. OLIVER: How many farm products markets have we under the Act?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Speaking from memory, it must be 12. We are going into it very extensively. We encourage it.

Sections 1 to 13, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill 134 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No.59.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 59th Order; House in Committee on Bill No.135, "An Act to amend The Public Libraries Act", Mr. Drew.

Sections 1, 2 and 3 agreed to.

Bill 135 reported.

HON. MR. DREW: Order No.60.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 60th Order; House in Committee on Bill No.129, "An Act to amend the Securities Act", Mr. Blackwell

Sections 1 to 12, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No.129 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No.61.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 61st Order, House in Committee on Bill No.130, "An Act to amend The Minors' Protection Act", Mr. Blackwell.

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

Bill No.130 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No.62.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 62nd Order; House in Committee on Bill No.133, "An Act to provide for the establishment of Conservation Authorities for the purposes of the Conservation, Restoration and Development of Natural Resources, other than Gas, Oil, Coal and Minerals and for the Prevention of Floods and of Water Pollution", Mr. Porter.

Section 1 agreed to.

On Section 2.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): I would like to ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) why should it not be the hon. Minister of Planning and Development which calls the meetings and does the things of a preliminary character, instead of the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Doucett)?

HON. MR. PORTER (Minister of Planning and Development): Under the Public Works Act, there are certain powers given to the Public Works Department, especially in connection with works which arise under these projected undertakings, and it was considered advisable to leave that

the way it is.

I may say that in the Grand River Act, which is really the model of this legislation to a very great extent, that is the practice. It was laid down there, and we thought it advisable to leave it.

We are a co-ordinating Department, and we carry on whatever negotiations we deem advisable.

HON. MR. DREW: The point, as I understand it, is that there are certain powers which now exist under the statute, which it would be necessary to amend, if it was not done in that way.

HON. MR. PORTER: Yes.

Sections 2 to 30 agreed to.

On Section 31.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Is that exemption a usual one, in a project of this kind, may I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter), Subsection 2, "free of taxation"?

HON. MR. PORTER: I cannot say offhand, whether it is usual. My recollection is that Section appeared in the Grand River Act, and it was apparently decided, when that authority was set up, that this would be a proper section.

MR. OLIVER: Does the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) feel that is a sound principle to carry forward into whatever projects the Department may engage itself in? It would appear within the realm of possibility that you might have thousands and thousands of acres taken out of municipal taxation, by that very subsection. I do not know why it

should be maintained.

HON. MR. PORTER: Of course, the municipalities in the scheme have to pay for their share of the cost of the works undertaken under it. I would think this would be a very necessary provision.

MR. F.R. OLIVER: Because they would have to pay their share of the cost, surely is no argument why they should not get taxation.

HON. MR. PORTER: I do not know why they should get taxation on some property that was taken over by the authorities.

MR. SALSBERG: It is contrary to the general policy, though.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: You cannot have your cake and eat it, too.

HON. MR. PORTER: I think that is a necessary provision.

MR. OLIVER: May I ask the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Doucett), is that authority in the Grand River project?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Yes, I understand it was in the Grand River Act. As the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) explained, it was copied. He said it was there.

MR. SALSBERG: I would like to ask the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) what he thinks of this. It is important. I think the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) raised a very important point in this accepted

policy, that such lands are not assessed for municipal taxation.

As a matter of fact, the municipalities have been clamouring for some such thing, as it affects Hydro, provincial property, federal property, and so on. This is a departure, therefore, from the procedure followed. If the hon. Minister of Planning (Mr. Porter thinks it should go through, and the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr.Oliver) is against the departure, I would like to hear from the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) in regard to this.

HON. MR. DREW: I think there is one obvious explanation of the advantages, and that is this is part of a particular conservation plan. The only place where this could be a matter of concern to a municipality, as I see it, under the circumstances suggested by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), where thousands of acres are involved, would be where a lake is created, in which case, with some such provision as this, the assessment might disappear entirely.

This provides the means whereby a municipality can assess for an amount not in excess of the amount assessed prior to the conservation authority being set up, and where the land subject to assessment, becomes a lake.

I should think that a municipality is in the position of not being very greatly prejudiced in its general assessment.

MR. W.J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane, South): I did not understand the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), Mr. Chairman. This section definitely states "works erected by the authority for

the purpose of any scheme, shall be exempt from municipal taxation".

HON. MR. DREW: That is "works". For instance, let us consider the Shandd Dam as an example. Actually, work on the dam proper would be included, but behind the Shandd Dam is a long and large lake which has been created, which is over land previously assessed for the benefit of the municipality.

Now, under this, the municipality could still collect on the basis of assessment not higher than the assessment at the time that became a lake.

MR. SALSBERG: It might have been valuable land.

HON. MR. DREW: It might have been valuable land, and it became a valuable lake, but the point is that it does provide a means whereby the municipality can assess in relation to that area, that would not otherwise be under assessment, for an amount not exceeding the assessment at the time the work was done.

MR. SALSBERG: May I, Mr. Chairman, just for the sake of clarification, give a hypothetical case? Take the Village of Iroquois -- I do not say it will be covered by this Bill. If the work develops there, it will be under another plan, by the Federal Government, I imagine -- but supposing a Village or a Town has to surrender a considerable portion of its valuable land -- say, the main street -- for flooding purposes. Would that enable the municipality, in moving the town inland, to continue assessing that land as it was assessed before? I mean, in accordance with the provisions

of Section 31, they would be. From the point of view of the municipalities, I can understand where they would welcome it. They have always been demanding the right to tax, but the way the Bill is now, how can you assess a situation where half the town would have to be taken from them? They would get their assessment on the newly-acquired land, but they could still receive from the assessment on the land which is no longer there.

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HON. MR. PORTER: Not in excess of its assessed value immediately prior to such acquisition. It does not say, "equal". It may be very much reduced.

MR. SALSBERG: Not in excess, of course.

HON. MR. PORTER: But it does not say that it must "equal".

MR. SALSBERG: I think it should be clarified.

HON. MR. PORTER: I think it is perfectly clear.

MR. C. D. HANNIWELL (Niagara Falls): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask for clarification on this particular item. For a number of years the various governments inthe city of Niagara Falls, and the county of Stamford enjoyed certain assessment values on private property which were taken over by the government years ago. Is this going to be retroactive, so that we will have taxation on those properties, or will it be subject to a grant in lieu of taxes.

HON. MR. DREW: Before this gets too far, let me point out that in Niagara Falls it was a specific act dealing with a specific project. This is not a specific Act, and cannot affect the situation which the hon. member for Niagara Falls (Mr. Hanniwell) has pressed with vigor and with the interest of Niagara Falls at heart. This will neither assist him, nor in any way weaken the position of Niagara Falls.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane, South): How will you distinguish between what has been called "works" and "lands taken over by the project"? As the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) said a while ago, a large lake would be created behind that dam. It could be argued in court that that lake was part of the "works", and it would still cover a lot of land.

HON. MR. DREW: I do not think even the most liberal---and I mean that, of course, with a small "l"--interpretation of the word "works" could apply to water lying over the land. It is not merely the structure of the dam itself, or anything of that kind. The physical structure is the soil and so on, that is part of the "works" leading up to the dam, and holding the water back would be part of the "works".

I do not think under the most liberal interpretation could the water itself be described as part of the "works" in the construction of this dam.

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington, North): Mr. Chairman, with regard to that very situation, I think I have had some experience with it in North Wellington, where the Shandd dam was built, and I know the territory the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) speaks of. We had no difficulty in that respect; all the land that was flooded was assessed and accepted at the previous assessment, so there was no difficulty in that respect. Our great difficulty was in the splitting up of school sections. That was our biggest problem, rather than any difficulty in regard to the assessment.

HON. MR. DREW: That is exactly the point covered by this sub-section.

MR. McEWING: It did not interfere with that at all. The assessment was quite clear.

Vote 31 to 40 inclusive agreed to.

Bill 133 reported.

HON. GEORGE A DREW: Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report certain bills with a reserved section in one bill, and with amendments.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumes. (The Deputy Speaker in the chair).

MR. W. D. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, the committee of the whole House begs leave to report certain bills, with a reserved section in one bill, and with amendments, begs leave to sit again, and moves the adoption of the report.

Motion agreed to.

HON. GEORGE A DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 65.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 65th order, second reading of Bill No. 123, "The Teachers' Board of Reference Act, 1946", Mr. Drew.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 123, "The Teachers' Board of Reference Act, 1946".

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

HON. GEORGE A DREW: Order No. 67.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 67th Order, second reading of Bill 137, "An Act to Amend the Toronto General Hospital Act", Mr. Drew.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 137, "An Act to amend the Toronto General Hospital Act".

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

HON. GEORGE A DREW: Order No. 68.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 68th Order, second reading of Bill No. 139, "An Act to Amend the Public Service Act", Mr. Drew.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading

of Bill No. 39, "An Act to amend the Public Service Act".

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane, South): That Act is not in the book, Mr. Speaker.

HON. MR. DREW: Well, as the hon. members will realize, the printing task is very heavy. The bill has been printed, but has not been distributed as yet. If it is preferred, I will let it stand, but since it will go into committee, and is a very simple matter---

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): What does it entail.

HON. MR. DREW: This is an Act which provides that those who have been on the temporary staff of the public service, and then have been taken onto the permanent staff, may have their superannuation count during their temporary service. That is all the Act provides. I explained it on first reading, and if it is agreeable, it can be given second reading and move forward into committee and be discussed there.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

HON. GEORGE A DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 69.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 69th Order, second reading of Bill No. 140, "An Act to amend the Judicature Act", Mr. Blackwell.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Blackwell, I move second reading of Bill No. 140, "An Act to amend the Judicature Act".

Motion agreed to.

HON. MR. DREW: That is for the purpose of providing two extra judges to the Supreme Court bench.

MR. SALSBERG: What is the reason for the increase in the number of Supreme court judges.

HON. MR. DREW: Due to the fact that we have vastly increased work over the years, since the present number was fixed, and in order to keep the court lists up to date, it is essential there be additional judges.

I might say that the number of judges in relation to the number of cases in our province is far behind any province in the Dominion at the present time.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

HON. GEORGE A DREW: Order No. 70.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 70th Order, second reading of Bill No. 141 "An Act to amend the Wartime Housing Act , 1944," Mr. Dunbar.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move second reading of Bill No. 141.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

HONORABLE GEORGE A DREW: Order No. 71.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 71st Order, second reading of Bill No. 142, "An Act to amend the Assessment Act", Mr. Dunbar.

HON. MR. DREW: I might explain that again that bill is not here, but as it is to be moved into the Municipal Affairs Committee, perhaps it might be given second reading at this time. If given second reading, it will go to committee, and I would suggest that it be dealt with in that way.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): The understanding is that it goes to committee.

HON. MR. DREW: The Municipal Affairs Committee.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: The committee meets on Wednesday morning, yes.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 142.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Will Bill No. 143, also go to the committee.

HON. MR. DREW: I will explain; if there is any objection to it, I am not pressing it, but the 71st and 72nd Orders are put forward by the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) and will go before the Municipal Affairs Committee on Wednesday morning, if they are given second reading now. This does not dispose of them, and they will have to be reported back favorably by that committee, before they can be dealt with by the committee of the House.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 72nd Order, second reading of Bill No. 143, "An Act to amend the Municipal Act", Mr. Dunbar.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 143.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

HON. MR. DREW: And the same applies to the 73rd Order, Bill No. 144, "An Act to amend the Public Utilities Act".

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 73rd Order, second reading of Bill No. 1744, "An Act to amend the Public Utilities Act", Mr. Dunbar.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I move second reading of Bill No. 144. That also will go to the Municipal Affairs Committee on Wednesday morning.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): I am satisfied as long as they go into committee. They are very important bills.

HON. MR. DREW: I give the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) my assurance that these bills will be dealt with by the Municipal Affairs Committee before proceeding before the committee of the whole House.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane, South): The Bills will be delivered to the hon. members tomorrow, and we will have time to study them.

HON. MR. DREW: This volume is becoming pretty heavy, and it is purely a question of mechanics. The printing is finished, but they have not been distributed in the House, They will be available in the morning.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of the Bill.

HON. MR. DREW: I will not call the 74th Order, Bill No. 145, "An Act to amend the Public Lands Act". This is an important Act, and will be dealt with here. I will not call it now, because it is a very important Bill.

HON. GEORGE A DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the House.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Will my hon. friend (Mr. Drew) give some indication of the procedure tomorrow.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, tomorrow I will call one of the estimates.

MR. OLIVER: Will the debate on the budget go on tomorrow?

HON. MR. DREW: I am glad you reminded me of that. As I understand it, the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) is the only speaker on the Opposition side

still to speak. on the budget debate; is that right?

MR. OLIVER: That is right.

HON. MR. DREW: Could the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) give any indication of the length of time he will speak--I do not meam rigidly, but will it be a very long address?

MR. OLIVER: Not too long.

HON. MR. DREW: I do not wish to tie the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) down to any time. There will be a short reply, and then we will terminate the debate on the budget, and immediately after, proceed with the second reading of the Act to amend the Liquor Authority Control Act.

If the address by the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) is one of his customary compact speeches, we may have time for one of the estimates. If not, we will defer them, because I do propose to call the second reading of the Act to amend the Liquor Authority Control Act tomorrow afternoon.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 9:50 of the clock, p. m.